

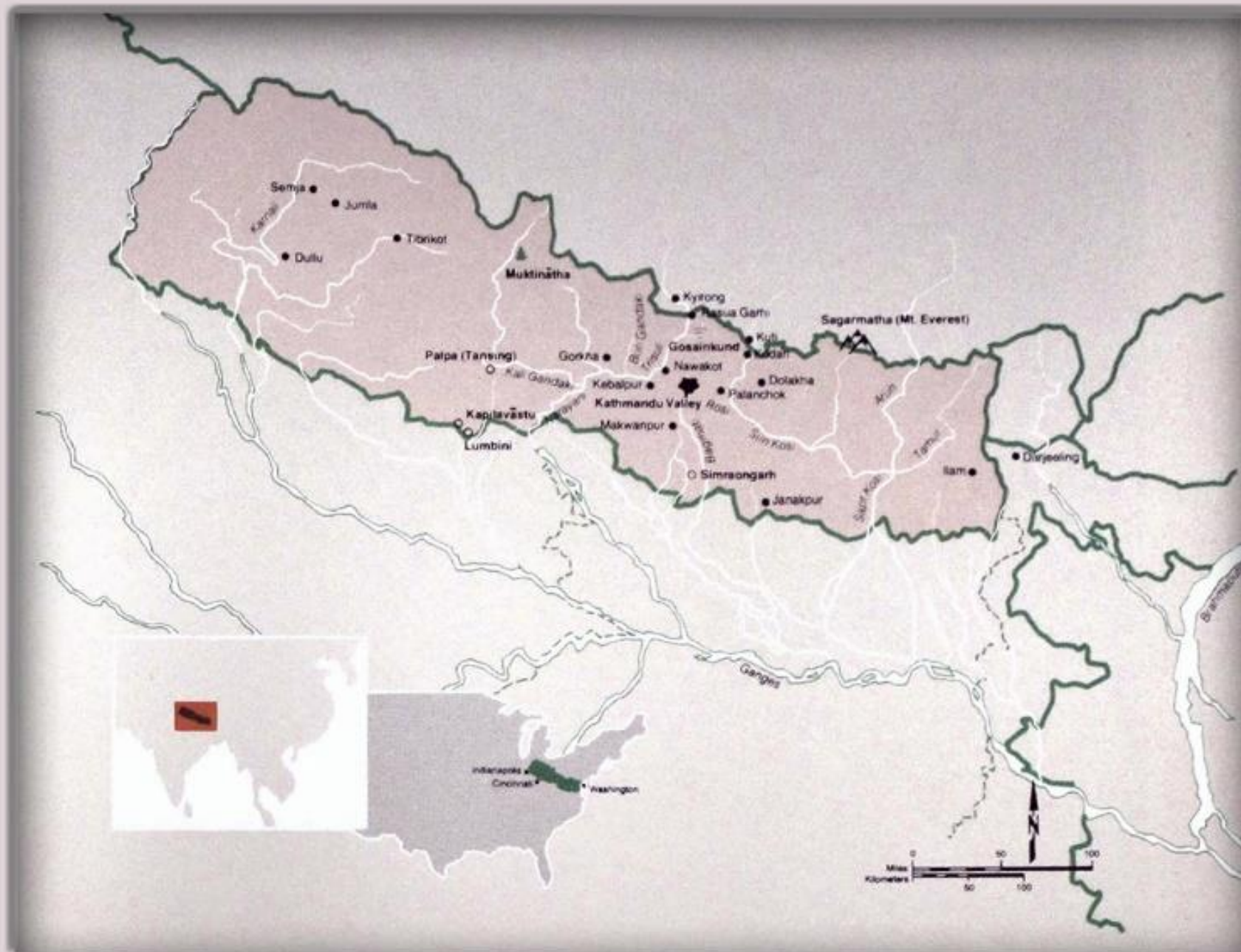
पुराना तस्विरहरूको सँगालो (अन्तिम भाग)

मिलाउन बाँकी तस्विर

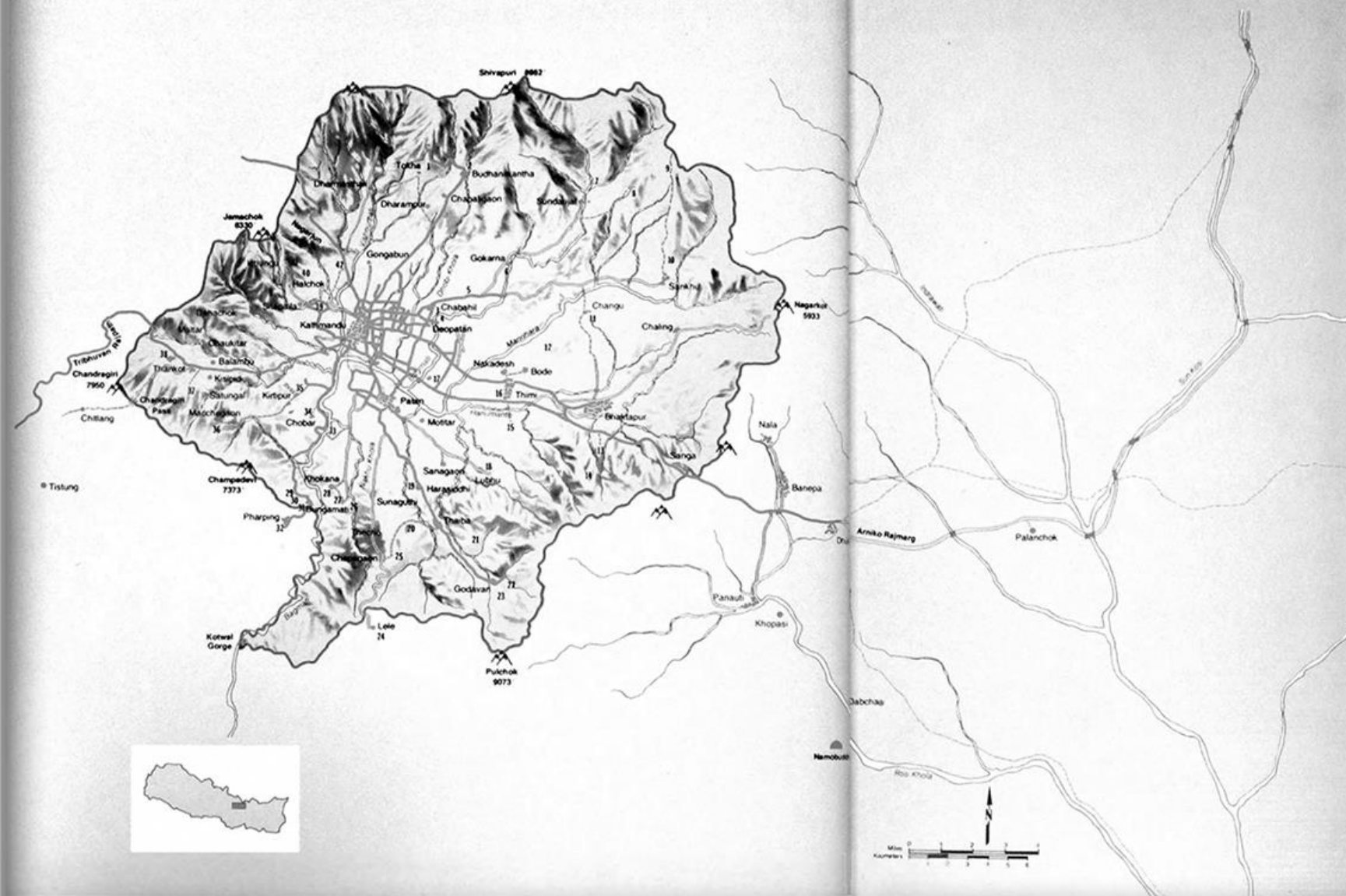
सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा

तस्विर सङ्ख्या : १४६७





MAP 3. Selected Settlements
and Sacred Sites of Nepal Mandala



- 1 Candeśvarī
- 2 Jalaśayana Nārāyaṇa
- 3 Candra-vināyaka/Dharmadeva stupa
- 4 Paśupati-nātha/Guhyeśvarī
- 5 Bodhnātha
- 6 Mahādeva
- 7 Sundarījal-māi
- 8 Kāgeśvara Mahādeva
- 9 Manicuthan
- 10 Vajrayoginī/Gum-vihāra
- 11 Changu Nārāyaṇa
- 12 Nilavārāhī
- 13 Sūrya-vināyaka
- 14 Anantaliṅgeśvara
- 15 Dakṣiṇavārāhī
- 16 Bālakaumārī
- 17 Koteśvara Mahādeva
- 18 Mahālakṣmī
- 19 Harasiddhi
- 20 Santaneśvara Mahādeva
- 21 Viśāṅkhu Nārāyaṇa
- 22 Godavari Kund
- 23 Pulchokī-māi
- 24 Tīkābhairava/Sarasvatī Kund
- 25 Vajravārāhī
- 26 Rāto Matsyendranātha
- 27 Kārya-vināyaka
- 28 Sikālī-devī
- 29 Sekh Nārāyaṇa
- 30 Vajrayoginī
- 31 Gorakhanātha
- 32 Dakṣiṇakālī
- 33 Jala-vināyaka
- 34 Ādinātha Lokeśvara
- 35 Vyāgeśvara (Bagh Bhairab)
- 36 Macche Nārāyaṇa
- 37 Mātātīrtha
- 38 Mahālakṣmī
- 39 Svayambhūnātha
- 40 Bhagavatī/Bhairava
- 41 Nārāyaṇa
- 42 Jalaśayana Nārāyaṇa (Harihara)/Ajimā

तस्विर श्रोतः ल्याण्ड एण्ड क्रप्स अफ नेपाल हिमालय नामक पुस्तक, सम्पादकः एच.किहारा, सङ्कलनः मोहन प्र.सापकोटा

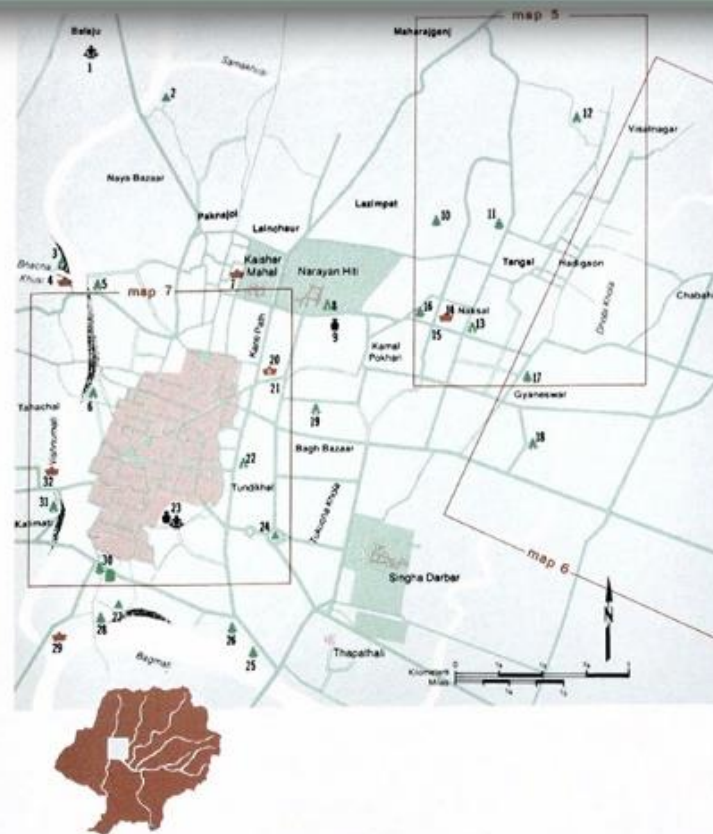


अँडिर, मस्यांगदी किनार, नेपाल, तस्विर खिच्ने-जे.नाकाओ, खिचिएको मिति-वि.सं.२००९

तस्विर श्रोतः ल्याण्ड एण्ड क्रप्स अफ नेपाल हिमालय नामक पुस्तक, सम्पादकः एच.किहारा, सङ्कलनः मोहनप्र.सापकोटा



खेतीका लागि भइरहेको जंगल फडानी, थांगजा (?), नेपाल, तस्विर खिच्ने-जे.कावाकिता, खिचिएको मिति-वि.सं.२००९.



MAP 4. Greater Kathmandu with Selected Sites

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Jalaśayana Nārāyaṇa
(Harihara)/Ajimā | 11 Bhāṭbhatinī | 23 Gana-bahal <i>dhārā</i> |
| 2 Mhaipi-ajimā | 12 Tuṇāl-devī <i>pīṭha</i> | 24 Bhadrakālī <i>pīṭha</i> |
| 3 Sobhā Bhagavatī | 13 Bhagavatī | 25 Kālamocana |
| 4 Vidyāśvarī | 14 Bhagwan-bahal | 26 Tripureśvara |
| 5 Indrāṇī <i>pīṭha</i> | 15 Char Dhunge | 27 Pacali Bhairava <i>pīṭha</i> |
| 6 Kañkeśvarī <i>pīṭha</i> | 16 Nandikeśvara | 28 Lakṣmeśvara |
| 7 Tham-bahil (Vikramaśīla-
vihāra) | 17 Jñāneśvara/Bhairava | 29 Tekhu-dobhan-bahal/Pāñ-
canadi |
| 8 Nārāyaṇa | 18 Maitī-devī (Kaumārī) | 30 Macali-ajimā/Navadurgā |
| 9 Narayan Hiti | 19 Kamalādi Gaṇeśa | 31 Tankeśvarī |
| 10 Sarasvatī/Sakhona | 20 Jamala-vihāra | 32 Khusi-bahal |
| | 21 Rani Pokhari | |
| | 22 Mahākāla | |

(चित्रकार : राजमान सिंह चित्रकार, सङ्कलन : ब्रेन हाउटन हज्शन, पुनः सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



केही मन्दिरका चित्रहरू, सम्भवतः काठमाडौं (चित्र कोरिएको साल : वि.सं.१९०१)



Meer and Lalita Ghats and the Nepalee's Temple , Banaras
(Source : British Laibrary, Photographer: Bromochary, Brajo Gopal, Date: 1869)

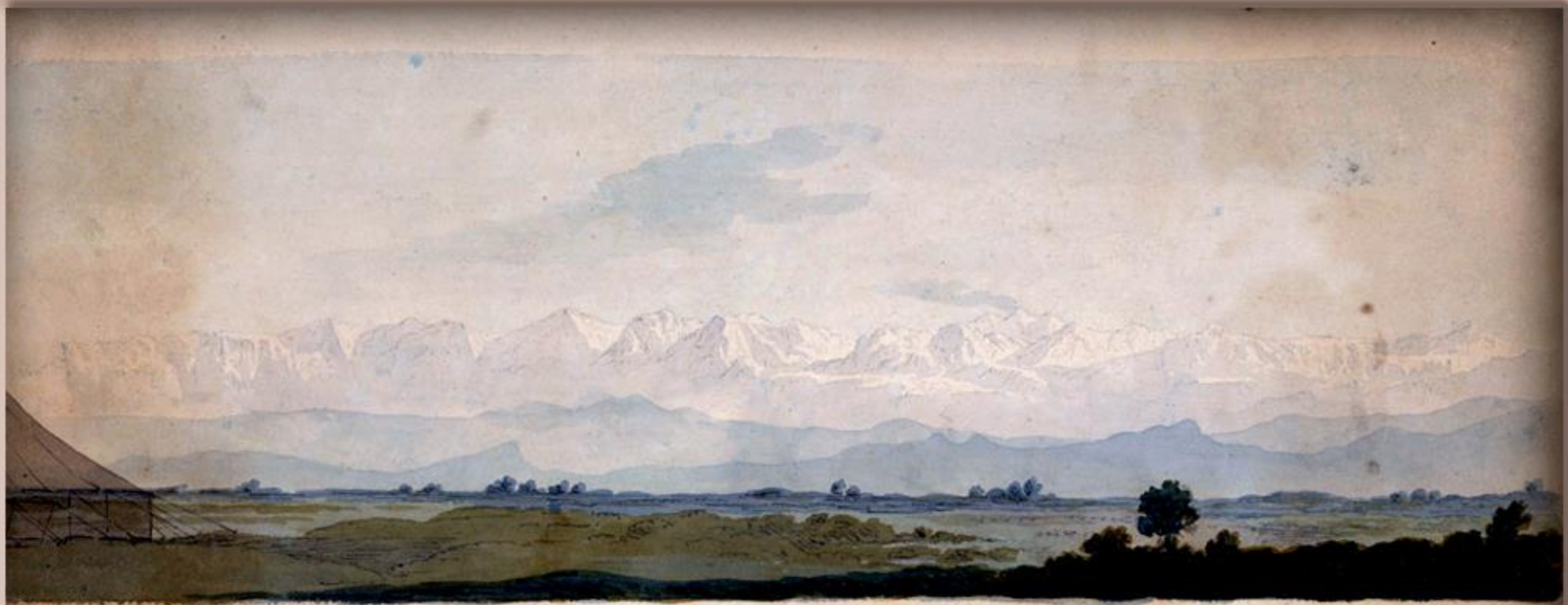


ALMORAH W.S.

Almodha

(Source : British Laibrary, Artist: Hearsey, Hyder Young, Date: 1815)





of Tibet

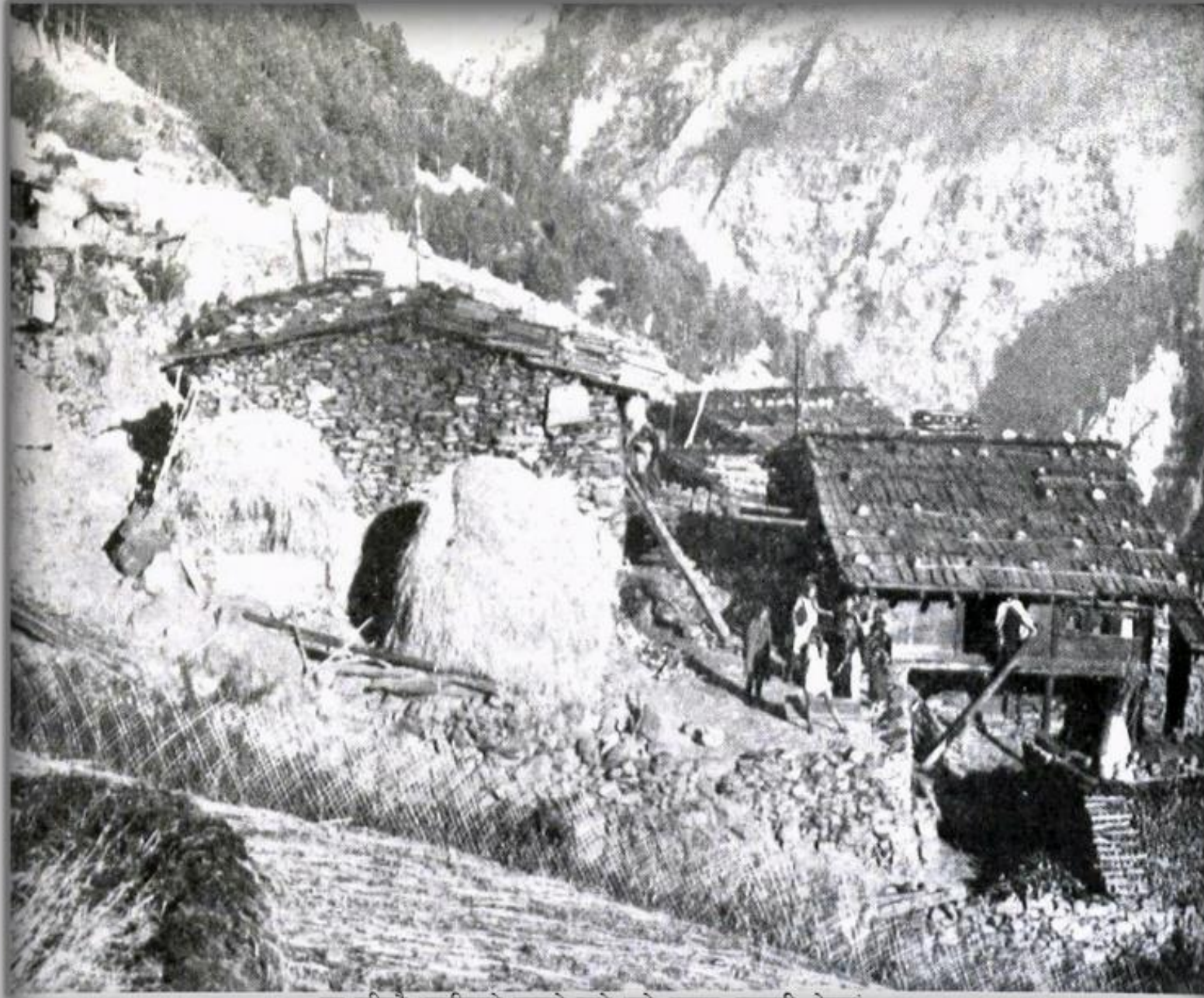
Part of the Range of Mountains, extending from N.W. to E.S. said by the natives to be distant from our Camp, the nearest Range abt 25, and the snowy one 50 Cofs, * the nearest are covered with Fir, Larch, & Walnut Trees. The Country between the two belongs at present to the Shoorha Rajah. — This chain of Mountains is since denominated Himalaya, and is the highest in the known World. The whole Mountain the highest of the chain rises 25,000 feet.

* The Kofs may be averaged at 2 Miles English. }
The Royal Kofs is 3½ English Miles. —

From the Camp, Lashuray Khan's River
1000 Miles f. Calcutta. 24 Feb 1809. —



मन्दिरको ढोकामा रहेका शार्दूलको मूर्ति, काठमाडौं उपत्यका, वि.सं.२०१६



घर नजिकै थुपारिएको मलको ठूलो थुप्रो, ड्याक, गण्डकी, नेपाल,
तस्विर खिचिएको मिति : वि.सं.२००९, मंसिर १८, खिच्ने : एस.नाकाओ



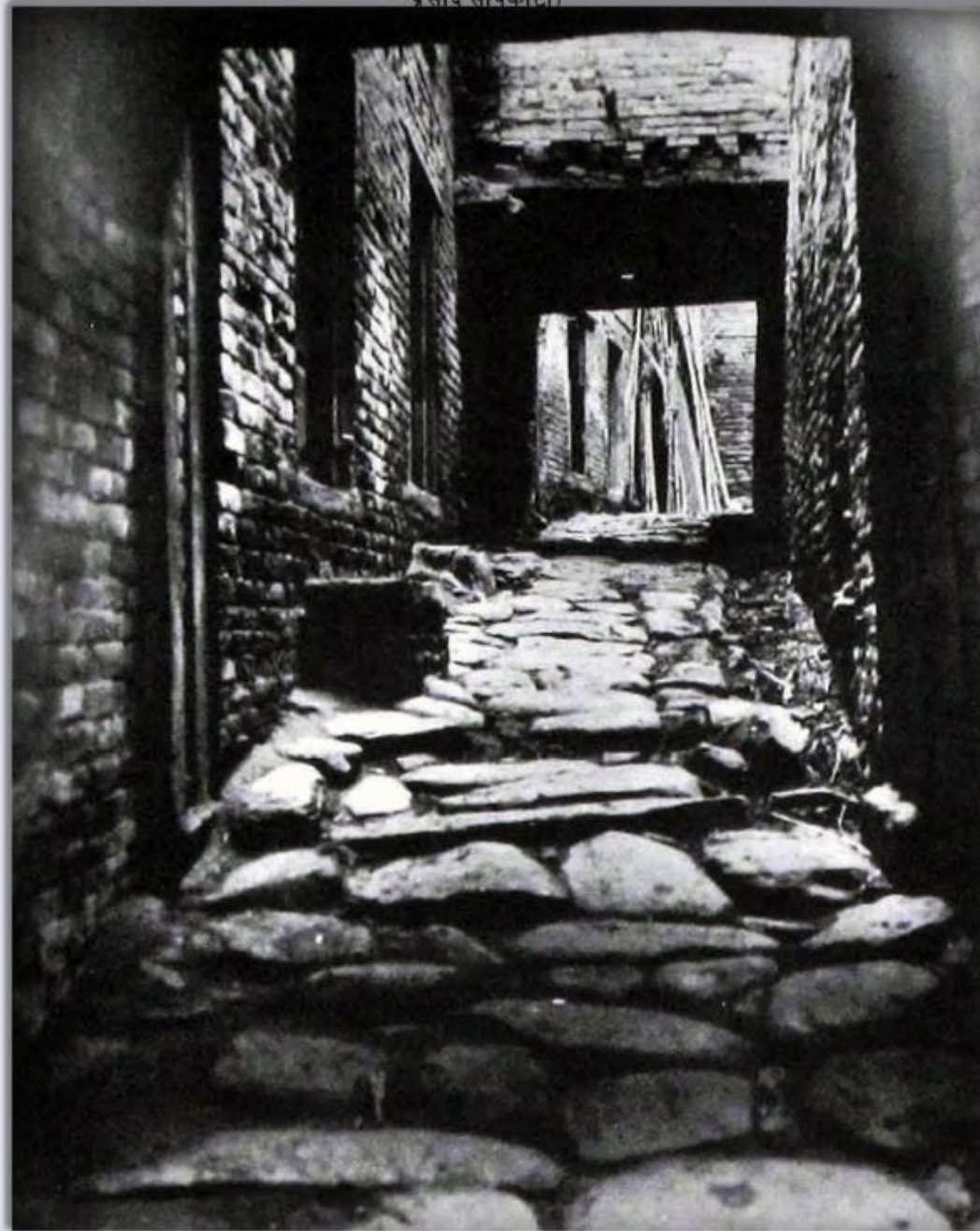


(चित्रकार : डा. कृष्ण जोशी, शीला : उनले मै वि.सं. १९६० मा लैकेको फुसफुस, सङ्ग्रहण : मोहन प्रसाद साँकोटा)



एक हिमाली दृश्य, नेपाल (वि.सं. १९६५)

स्विर श्रोत : मेरी शोपहर्ड स्लसरले लेखेको र वि.सं. २०३९ मा प्रकाशन भएको "नेपाल मण्डल.." नामक पुस्तक, सङ्कलन: मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)

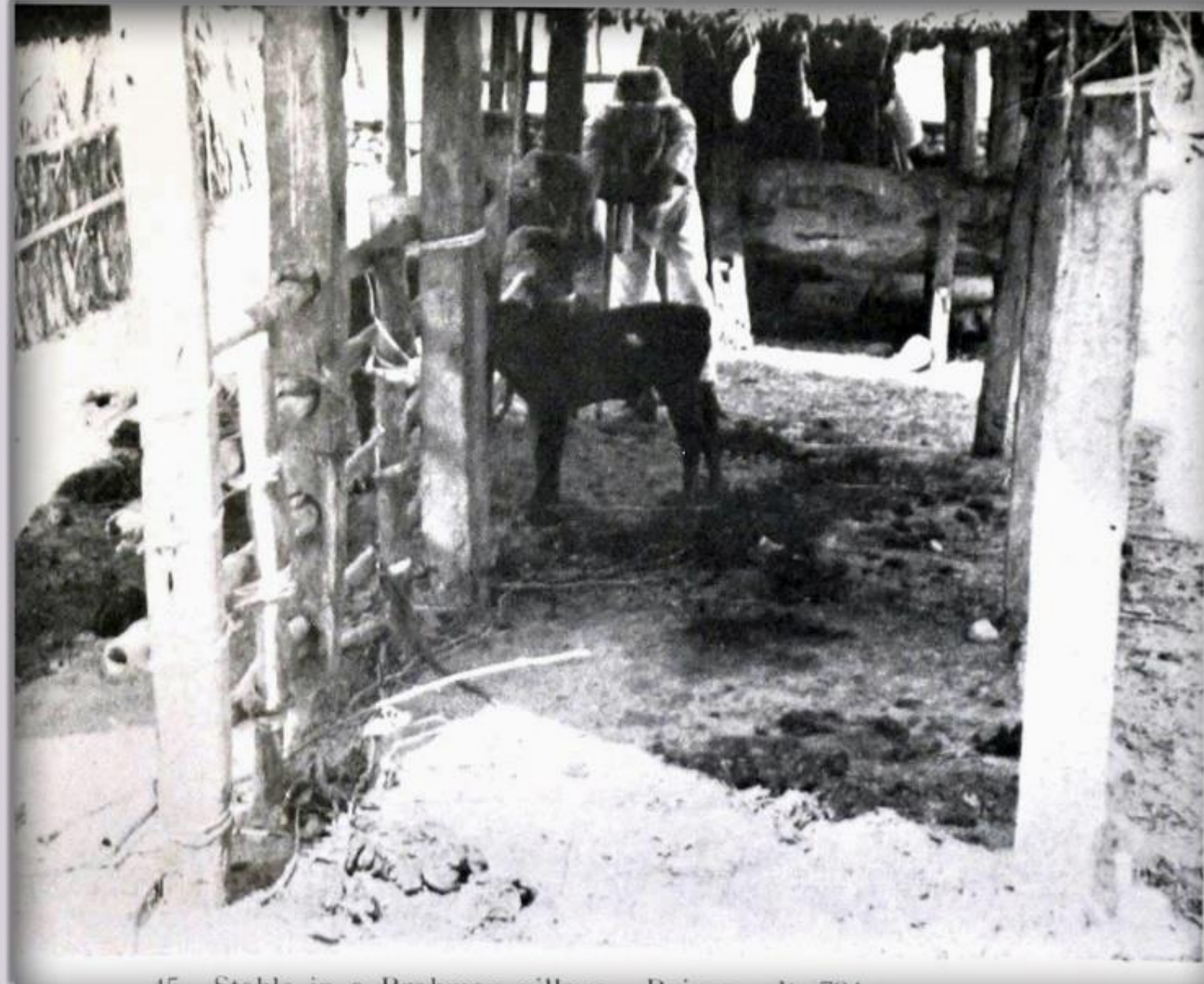


आफ्नो घर जान अर्काको घरको छिँडी प्रयोग गर्नुपर्ने गल्लीहरु अनेक छन् काठमाडौं उपत्यकामा

तस्विर श्रोतः ल्याण्ड एण्ड क्रप्स अफ नेपाल हिमालय नामक पुस्तक, सम्पादकः एच.किहारा, सङ्कलनः मोहनप्र.सापकोटा



सिउँडीको घारी, कटुन्जे बजार (?), नेपाल, तस्विर खिच्ने-एस.नाकाओ, खिचिएको मिति-वि.सं.२००९



45. Stables in a Dhaulagiri village, Dhaulagiri, Nepal.
बाहुनहरुको एक गोठ, नेपाल, खिच्ने-जे.कावाकिता, खिचेको मिति-१९५३ अप्रिल ८



वस्तुभाउलाई नुन र पीठो खुवाईदै, केरुन्जा, नेपाल, खिच्ने-एस.नाकाओ, खिचेको मिति-१९५३ अगस्त १

तस्विर श्रोतः ल्याण्ड एण्ड क्रप्स अफ नेपाल हिमालय नामक पुस्तक, सम्पादकः एच.किहारा, सङ्कलनः मोहन प्र.सापकोटा



काठको दुंग्रोमा दूध बोकिरहेका एक गुरुङ्ग, केरुन्जा, नेपाल, खिच्ने-एस.नाकाओ, खिचेको मिति-१९५३ अगस्त १





तस्विर श्रोतः ल्याण्ड एण्ड क्रप्स अफ नेपाल हिमालय नामक पुस्तक, सम्पादकः एच.किहारा, सङ्कलनः मोहन प्र. सापकोटा



चौरी दोहिरहेका एक शेर्पा, बजौ, नेपाल, खिच्ने-एस.नाकाओ, खिचेको मिति-१९५३ जुलाई ३



याकलाई नुन खुवाइरहेकी एक शोर्पिनी, बजौ, नेपाल, खिच्ने-एस.नाकाओ, खिचेको मिति-१९५३ जुलाई ३

(संस्करण : डा. कृष्ण बालक, श्रोतः उनले नै वि.सं. १९६० मा लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : गोहन प्रसाद सापकाँडा)



नेपालको पूर्वी सीमानाबाट देखिएको हिमशृङ्खला (वि.सं. १९४९)



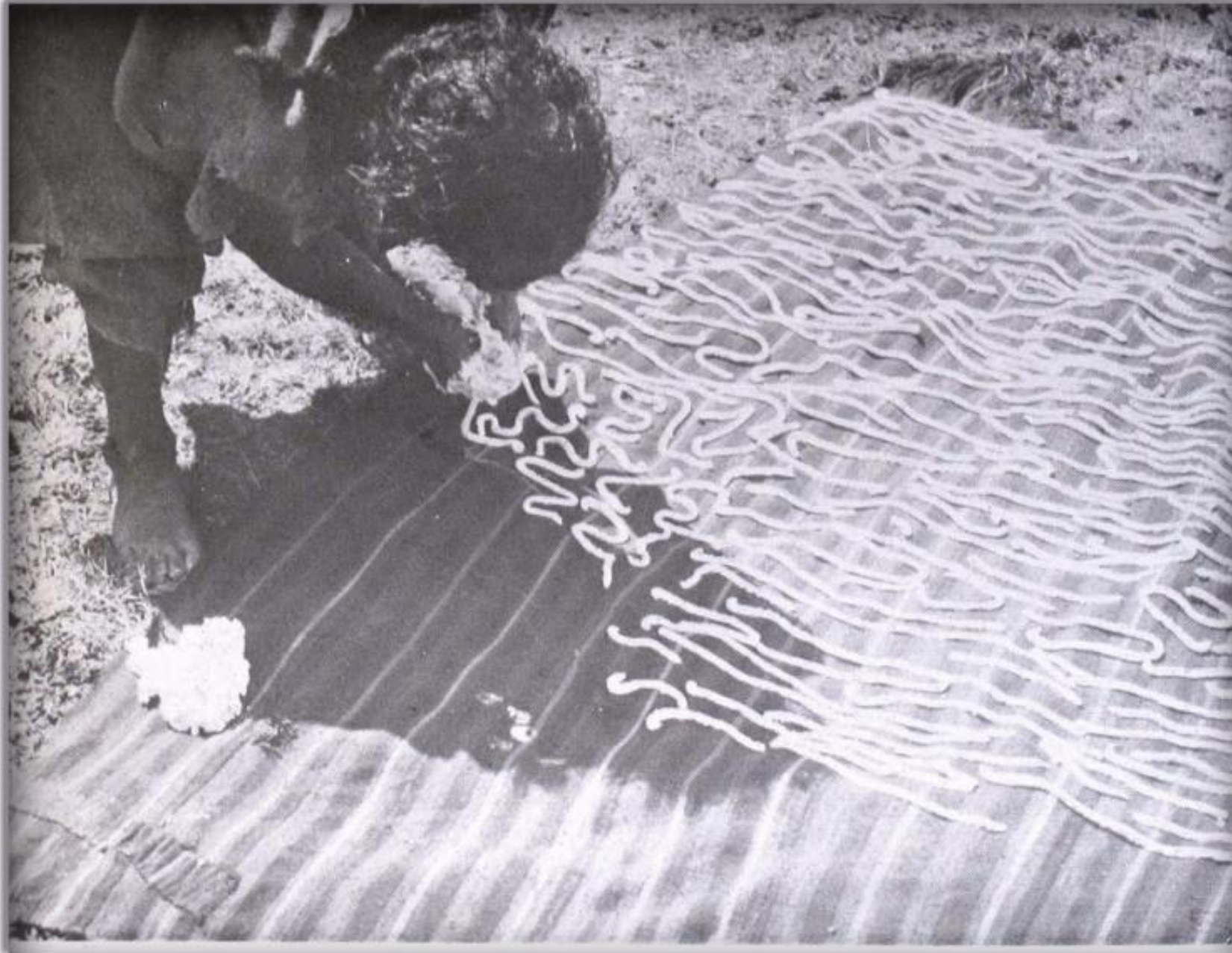
भोदियाहरुको एक त्रिपाल, बजौ, नेपाल, खिच्ने-एस.नाकाओ, खिचेको मिति-१९५३ जुलाई ३





घिउ निकालिरहेका भोटियाहरु, चैकिया, नेपाल, खिच्ने-एस.नाकाओ, खिच्नेको मिति-१९५३ जुन २९





चीज (छुर्पी?) सुकाउँदै एक भोटिया, पात्से, नेपाल, खिच्ने-एस. नाकाओ, खिचेको मिति-१९५३ जुलाई १५

(तस्मिन् : डा. सुर्त बोएर , श्रोतः टन्ले ने वि.सं. १९६० मा देखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



भारततिरबाट देखिएको कञ्चनजङ्घा हिमाल (वि.सं. १९४९)

तस्विर : जेम्स ब्रुक, संकलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा



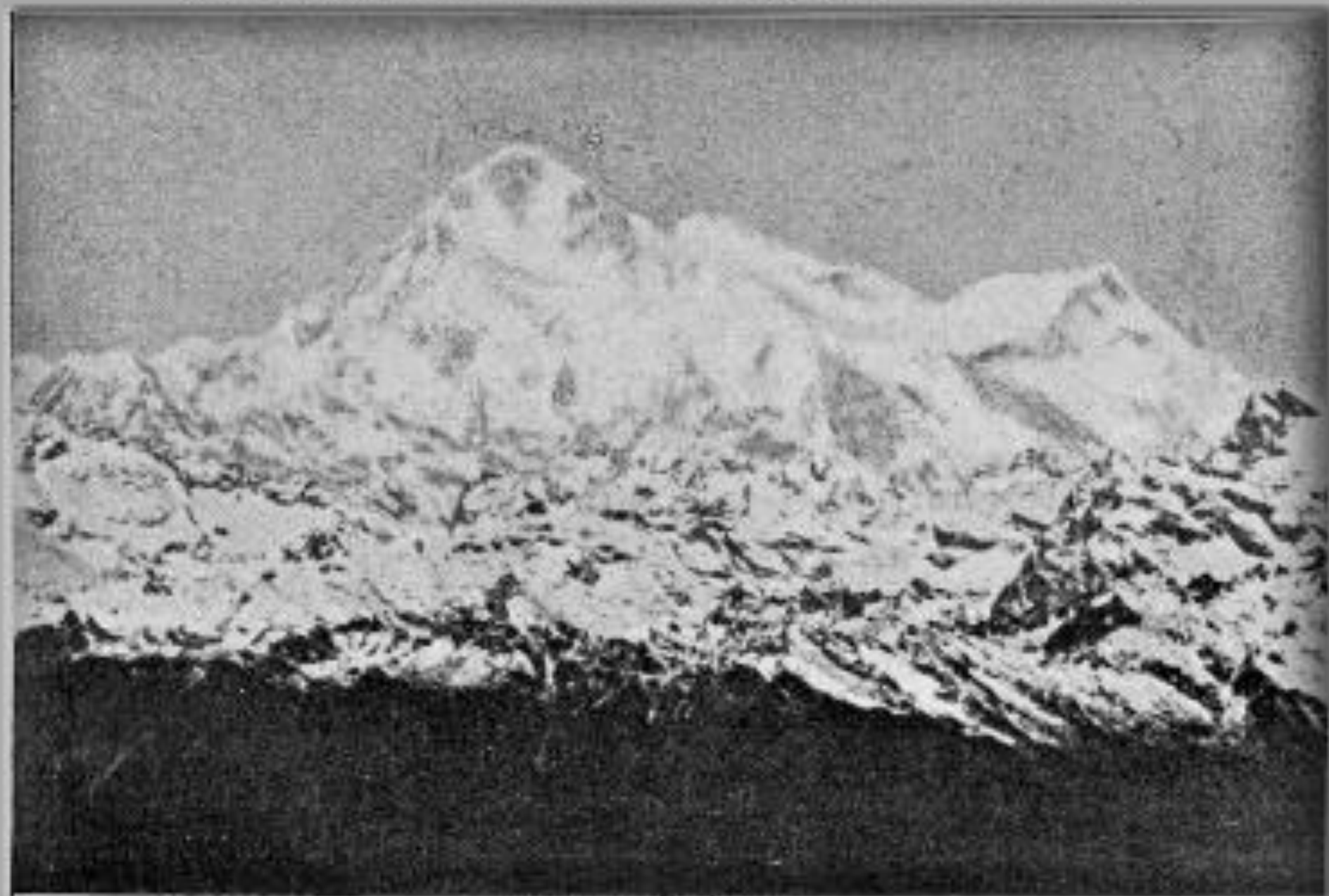
काठमाडौं उपत्यका, खिचिएको साल : वि.सं. २०१२

(संस्करण : डा. कुलु शेर्पा, धोना: ठुमके नै वि.सं.१९६० मा लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन - मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



नेपाल-भारत सीमानामा रहेको काबु हिमाल (वि.सं.१९४५)

(तस्मिन् - डा. कर्त बोएर , श्रोतः उनले ने वि.सं. १९६० मा लेफेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : गोएन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



सगरमाथा (वि.सं. १९४५)



Climbing Everest. Image from the collection of mountaineer and photographer, Alfred Gregory, showing the successful assault on Mt Everest by Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay in 1953.

(तस्मिन् : डा. कुल बोरक, धोला ठन्डे ने वि.सं.१९६० मा लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन पतह सापकोटा।)



सगरमाथा (वि.सं.१९४५)

INDIA (N.E.)

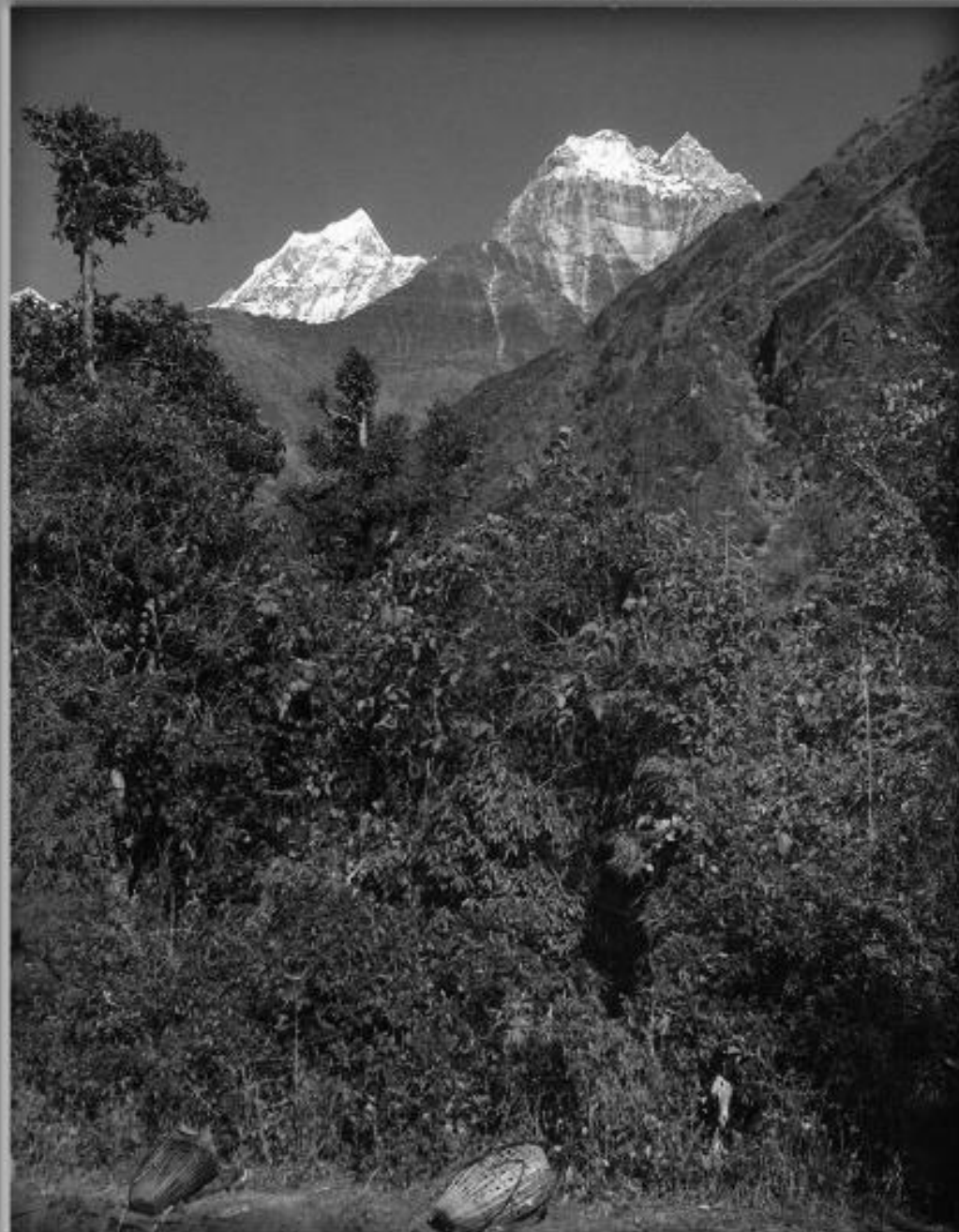


Picture : Furer-Haimendorf, Christoph von. Source : SOAS,
Collection : Mohan Prasad Sapkota.



Betty von Furer-Haimendorf on Gokyo ri, Sagarmatha Zone

(तस्विर : एलिजाबेथ (बेस्टी) काउलेस पार्टिज, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



सगरमाथा आरोहण मार्गबाट देखिएका दुई हिमाल (वि.सं. २००७ असौज-कार्तिक)

(तस्विर : एलिजाबेथ (बेस्टी) काउलेस पार्टिज, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



सगरमाथा र ल्होत्से हिमाल (वि.सं. २००७ असौज-कार्तिक)

(तस्विर खिच्ने : एलिजाबेथ (बेट्सी) काउलेस, श्रोतः पहरिन, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



सगरमाथामा भइरहेको सूर्यास्त (खिचिएको साल वि.सं.२००७)

(तस्विर : णलिजावेथ (वेस्टी) काउलेस पार्टिज, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



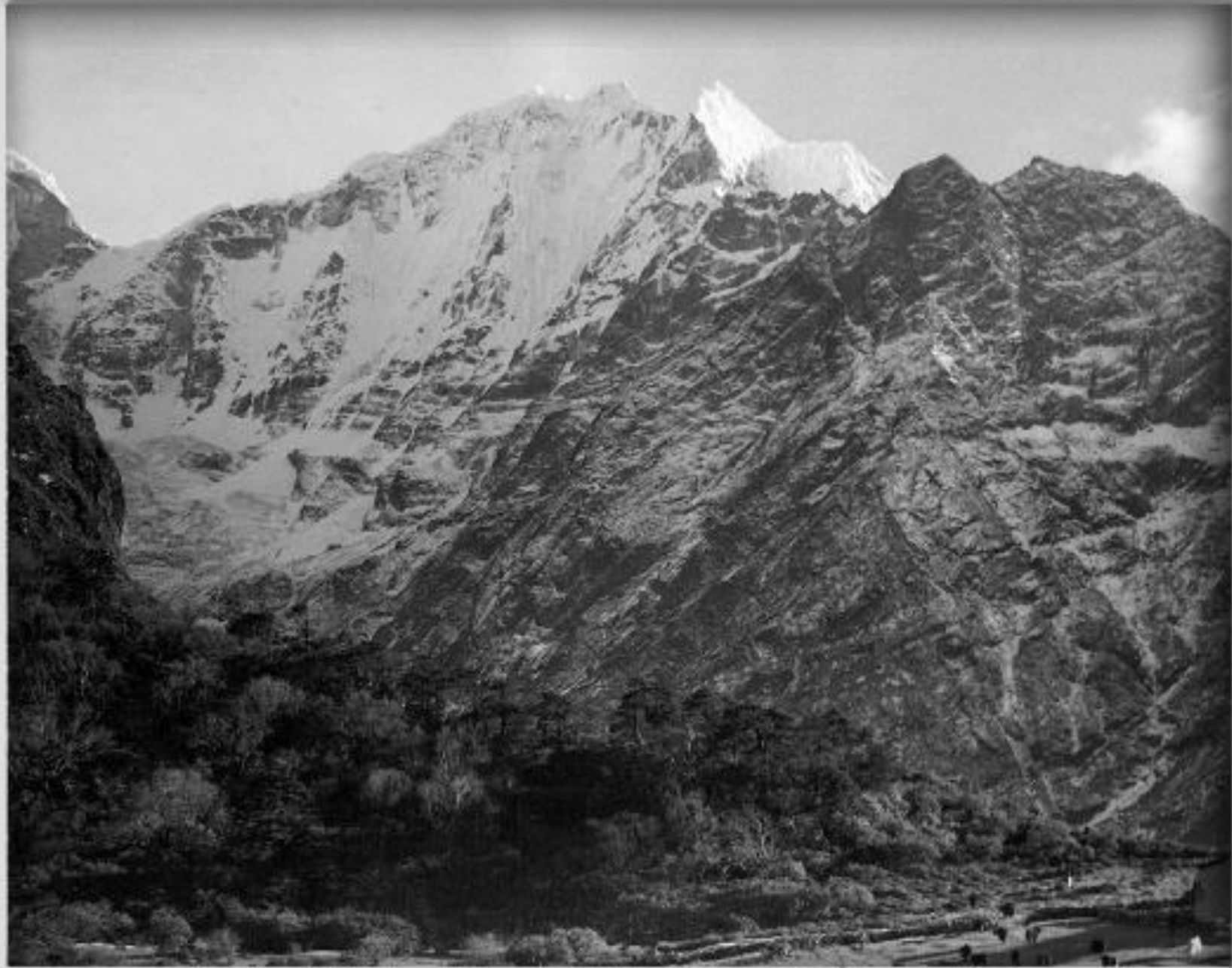
खाङटेगा हिमाल, सोलुखुम्बु (वि.सं. २००७ असौज-कार्तिक)

(तस्विर : एलिजाबेथ (बेस्टी) काउलेस पार्टिज, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



स्याङ्बोचेबाट दक्षिण पश्चिमतिरको दृश्य, सोलुखुम्बु (वि.सं. २००७ असौज-कार्तिक)

(तस्विर : एलिजाबेथ (वेस्टी) काउलेस पार्टिज, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



तमुसुर्मु हिमाल, सोलुखुम्बु (वि.सं. २००७ असौज-कार्तिक)

(तस्विर : एलिजाबेथ (बेस्टी) काउलेस पार्टिज, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



स्याङ्बोचे गुम्बाबाट दक्षिण पश्चिमको दृश्य, सोलुखुम्बु (वि.सं. २००७ असौज-कार्तिक)

(तस्विर : एलिजाबेथ (बेस्टी) काउलेस पार्टिज, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



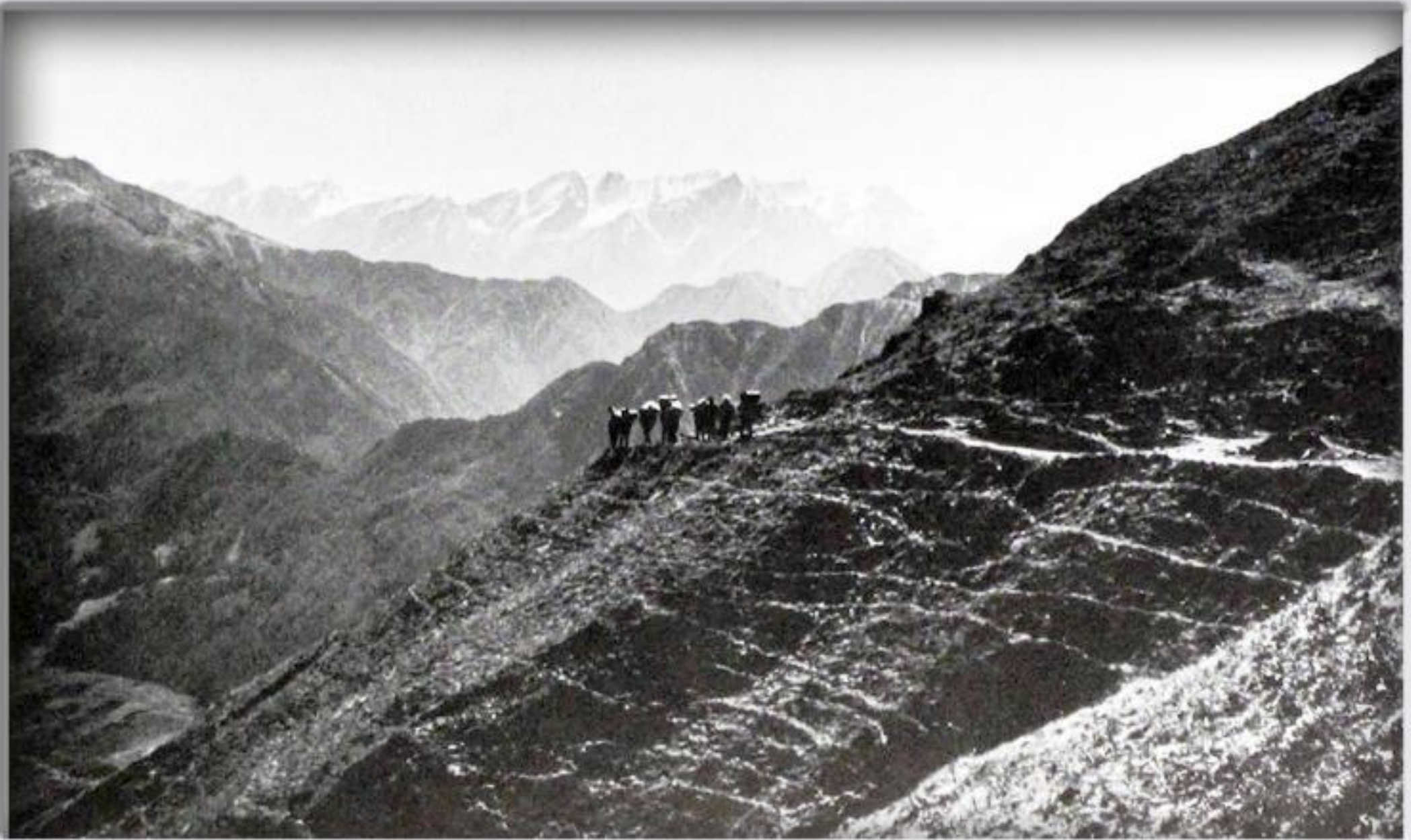
सगरमाथा (दाहिनेतिर), सोलुखुम्बु (वि.सं. २००७ असौज-कार्तिक)

(तस्विर श्रोत : मेरी शोपहर्ड स्लसरले लेखेको र वि.सं. २०३९ मा प्रकाशन भएको "नेपाल मण्डल," नामक पुस्तक, सङ्कलन: मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा।)



उपत्यकामा रहेको एक बिहारको बुढेदार भ्याल (तस्मिया)

(तस्विर श्रोत : मेरी शोपहर्ड स्लसरले लेखेको र वि.सं. २०३९ मा प्रकाशन भएको "नेपाल मण्डल.." नामक पुस्तक, सङ्ग्रहण: मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



बारबेयर भञ्ज्याङ्ग, पश्चिम नेपाल



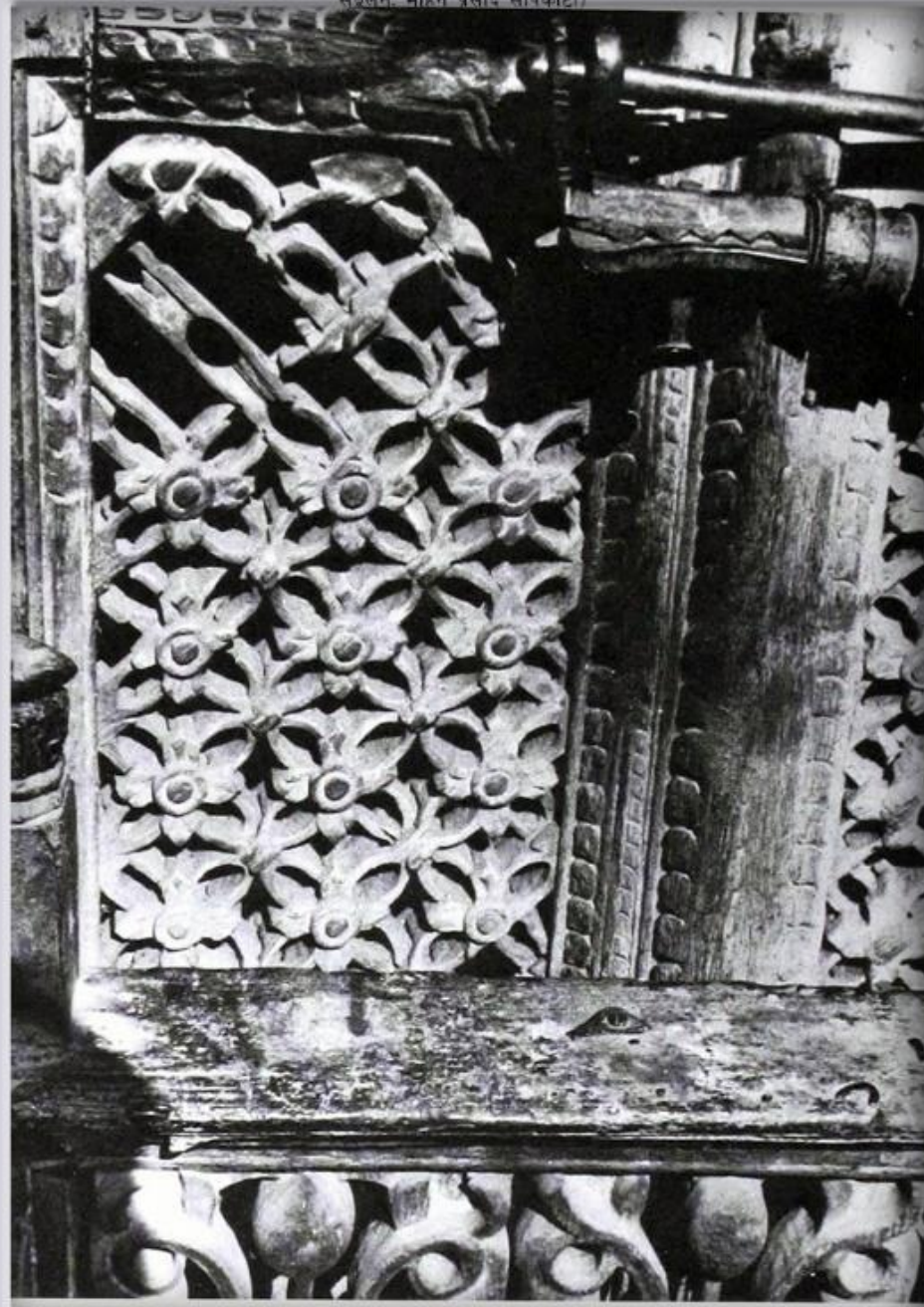
Nepalese Temple in Banaras, India
(Source : British Laibrary, Photographer: Rust, Thomas A., Date: 1870)

(तस्वित् श्रोतः मेरी शोपहर्द स्लसरले लेखेको र वि.सं.२०३९ मा प्रकाशन भएको "नेपाल मण्डल," नामक पुस्तक,
सङ्कलन: मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



उपत्यकाको एक विहारको कलात्मक ढेल्छो

(तस्वित् श्रोतः मेरी शोपहर्द स्लसरले लेखेको र वि.सं. २०३९ मा प्रकाशन भएको "नेपाल मण्डल.." नामक पुस्तक,
सहलन मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



उपत्यकामा रहेको एक विहारको जीर्ण द्वार

(तस्वित् श्रोतः मेरी शोपहर्द स्लसरले लेखेको र वि.सं. २०३९ मा प्रकाशन भएको "नेपाल मण्डल..." नामक पुस्तक,
सञ्चालन: मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



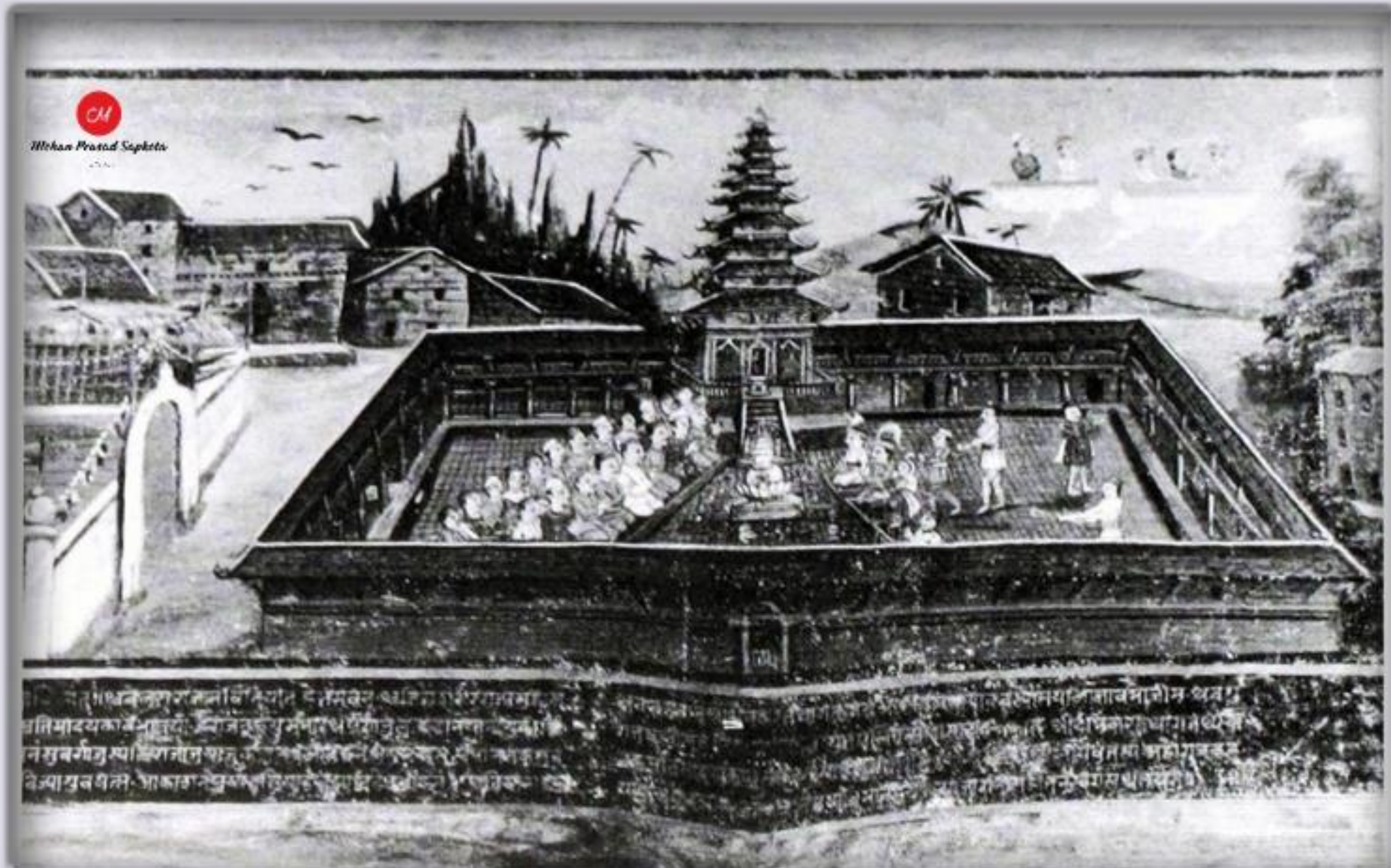
उपत्यकामा रहेको एक विहारको अचम्मको भूयाल

(तस्विर श्रोत : मेरी शोपहर्ड स्लसरले लेखेको र वि.सं. २०३९ मा प्रकाशन भएको "नेपाल मण्डल" नामक पुस्तक,
सङ्कलन: मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



उपत्यकाको एक विहारको भित्तोमा रहेको मूर्ति

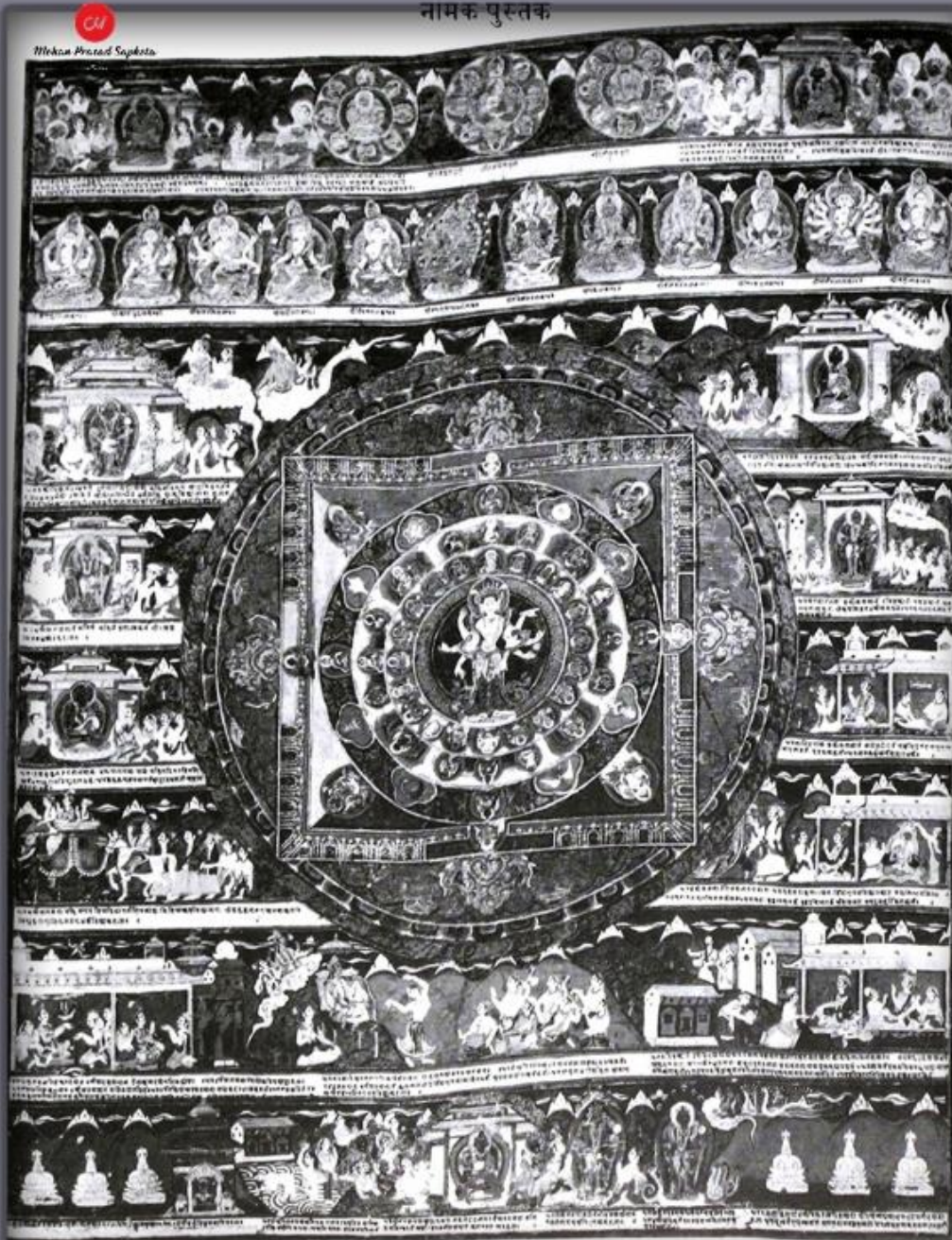
(तस्वित् श्रोतः मेरी शेषहर्ष स्लसरले लेखेको र वि.सं. २०३९ मा प्रकाशन भएको "नेपाल मण्डल.." नामक पुस्तक, सङ्कलन: मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



उन्नाइसौं शताब्दीमा कोरिएको गुइटा बिहारको कपडा-चित्र र नौ तले मन्दिर, ललितपुर

तस्विर श्रोतः मेरी शेपहर्ड स्लसरले लेखेको र वि.सं २०३९ मा प्रकाशन भएको "नेपाल मण्डल.."

नामक पुस्तक



वि.सं. १९५४ तिर कोरिएको एलोकेश्वरको एक मण्डल चित्र

तस्विर श्रोत : मेरी शोपहर्ड स्लसरले लेखेको र वि.सं.२०३९ मा प्रकाशन भएको
"नेपाल मण्डल.." नामक पुस्तक



मन्दिरको नमुना मोडल



प्रतापमल्ल लगातको सालिक, हनुमानढोका, काठमाडौं



गरुडको सालिक, सत्यनारायण मन्दिर, हाँडिगाउँ, काठमाडौं



बाघको सालिक, चुपिंग घाट, भक्तपुर



बाघको सालिक राखिएको खम्बाको बुझ, चुपिंग घाट, भक्तपुर



भिमसेन मन्दिर अगिल्टिर रहेको गरुडको मूर्ति, ताचपल टोल, भक्तपुर



वि.सं.१०७२ साल तिरको विहारको एक चित्र, नेपाल



लिच्छविकालीन शिवलिङ्ग, राजराजेश्वरी घाट, पशुपति क्षेत्र, काठमाडौं



नष्ट गरिष्का शिवलिङ्गहरू, सरस्वती कुण्ड, लेले, ललितपुर



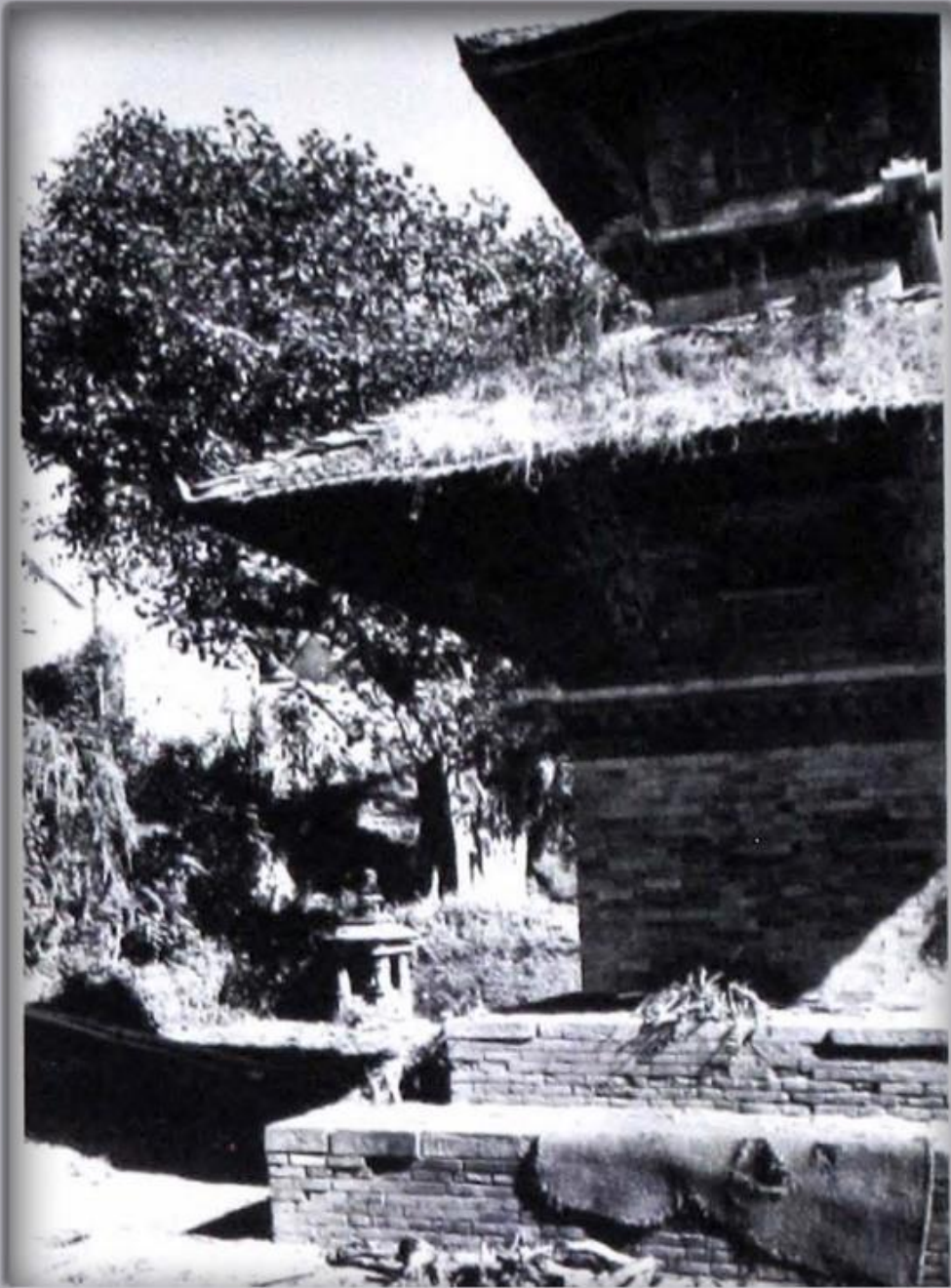
विनष्ट शिवमन्दिरको खम्बा, देउपाटन, पशुपतिक्षेत्र, काठमाडौं



एक शिलालेख, भुवनेश्वर मन्दिर, पशुपति क्षेत्र



पुरिनै आँटिको एक खम्बा, देउपाटन, पशुपति क्षेत्र, काठमाडौं



नारायणी मन्दिर परिसर, बनेपा, काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक



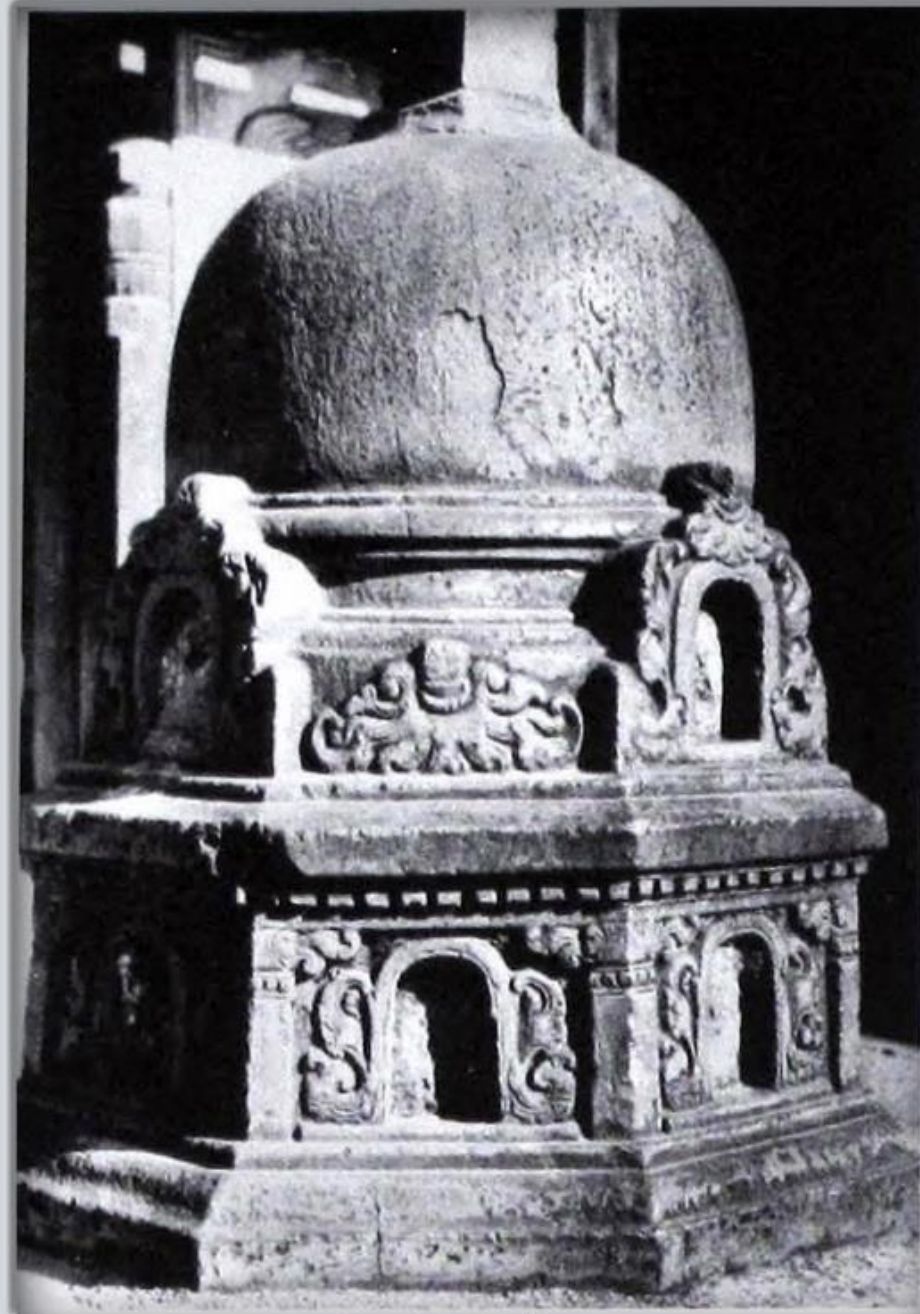
एक शिवलिङ्ग, वनेपा, काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक



एक शिवलिङ्ग, बनेपा, काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक



मन्दिरमा कुँदिएका मूर्ति, बनेपा, काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक



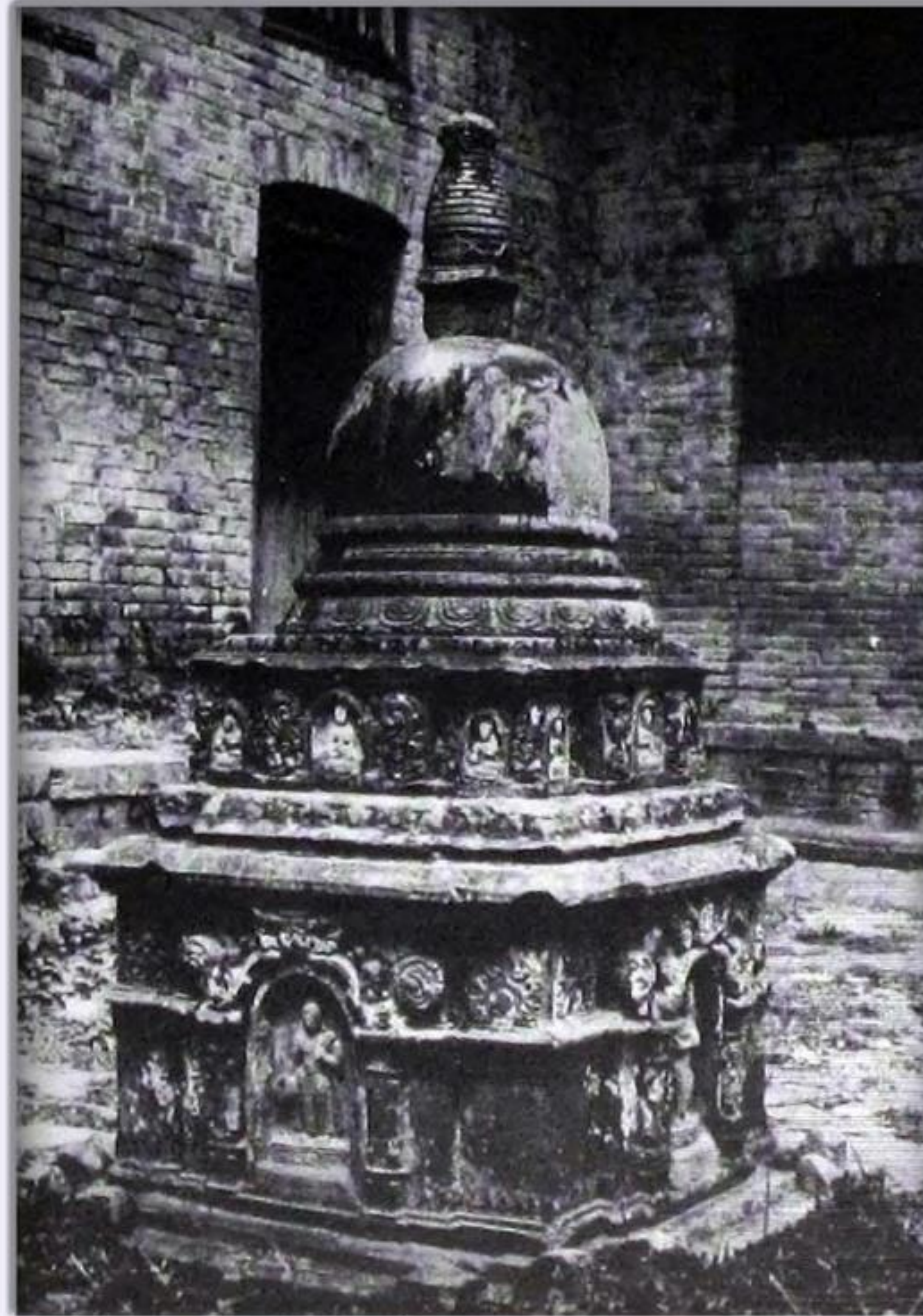
एक लिच्छविकालीन चैत्य, पाटन



लिचविकालीन चैत्य, सि बहाल, पाटन



लिच्छविकालीन चैत्य, सुबहाल हिटी, पाटन



लिच्छविकालीन चैत्य, गुइटा बहि, चिडंगु, पाटन



गुइटा बहि चैत्य, पाटन



चैत्यको एक भाग, मछिन्द्रबहाल, पाटन























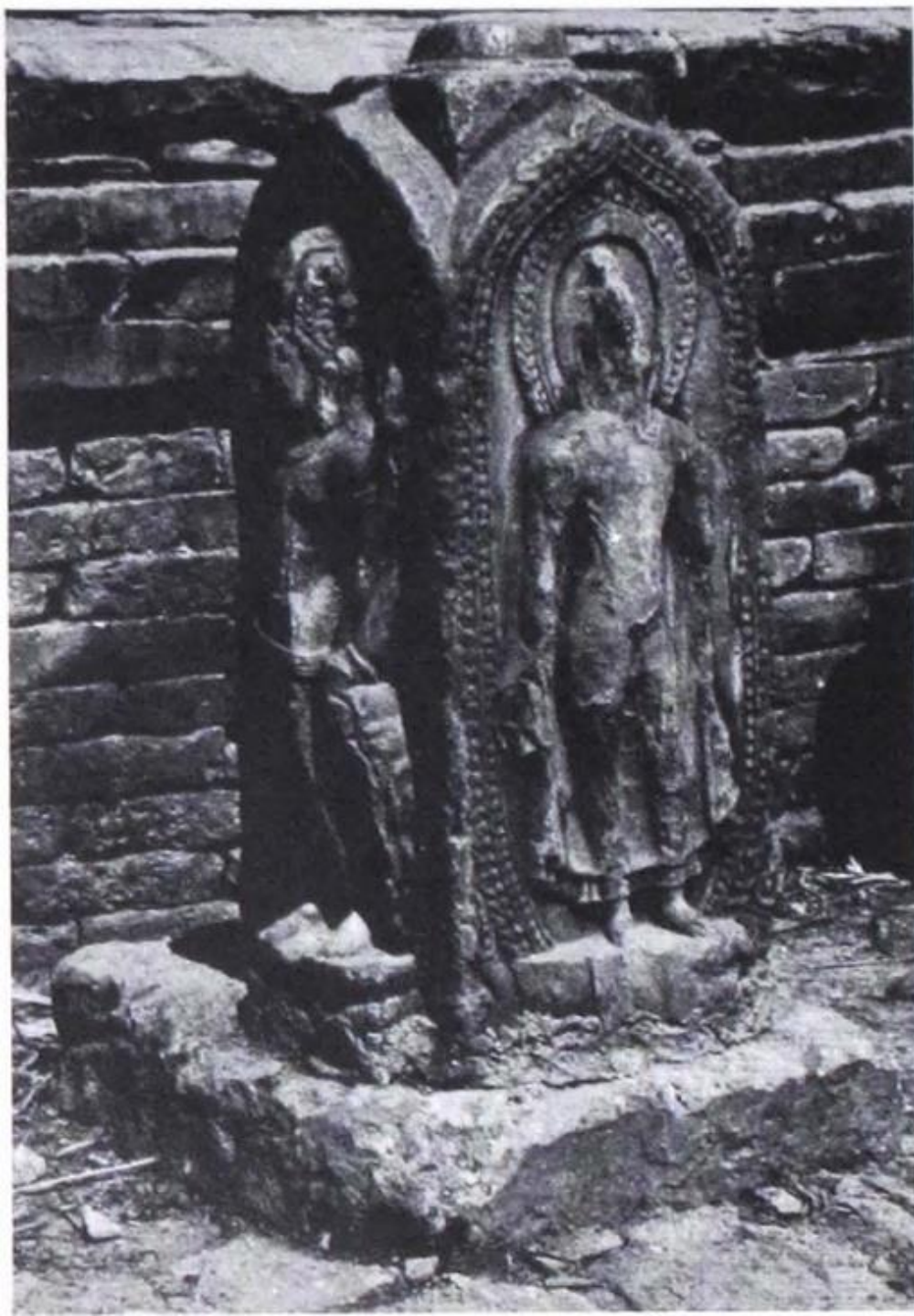






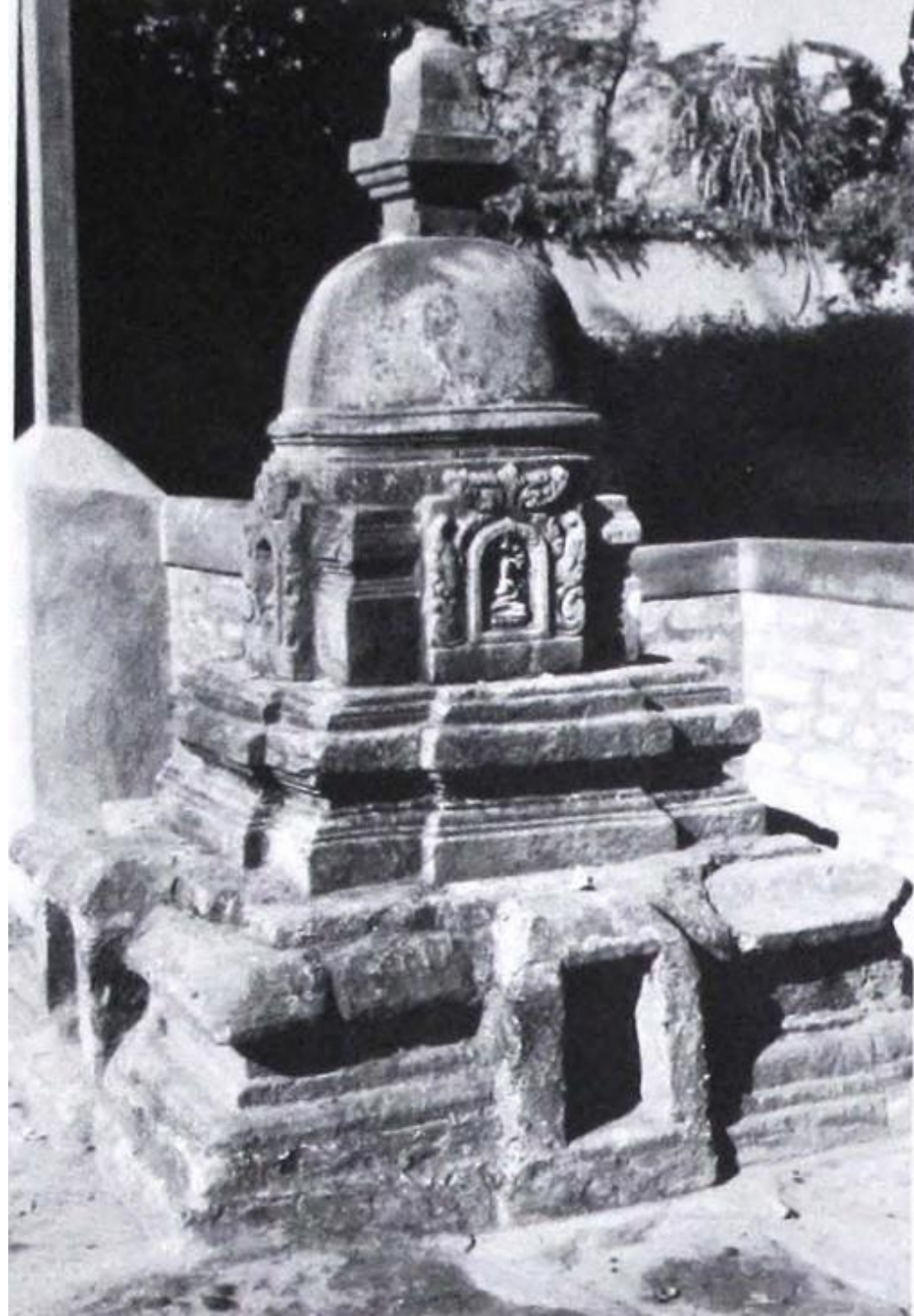




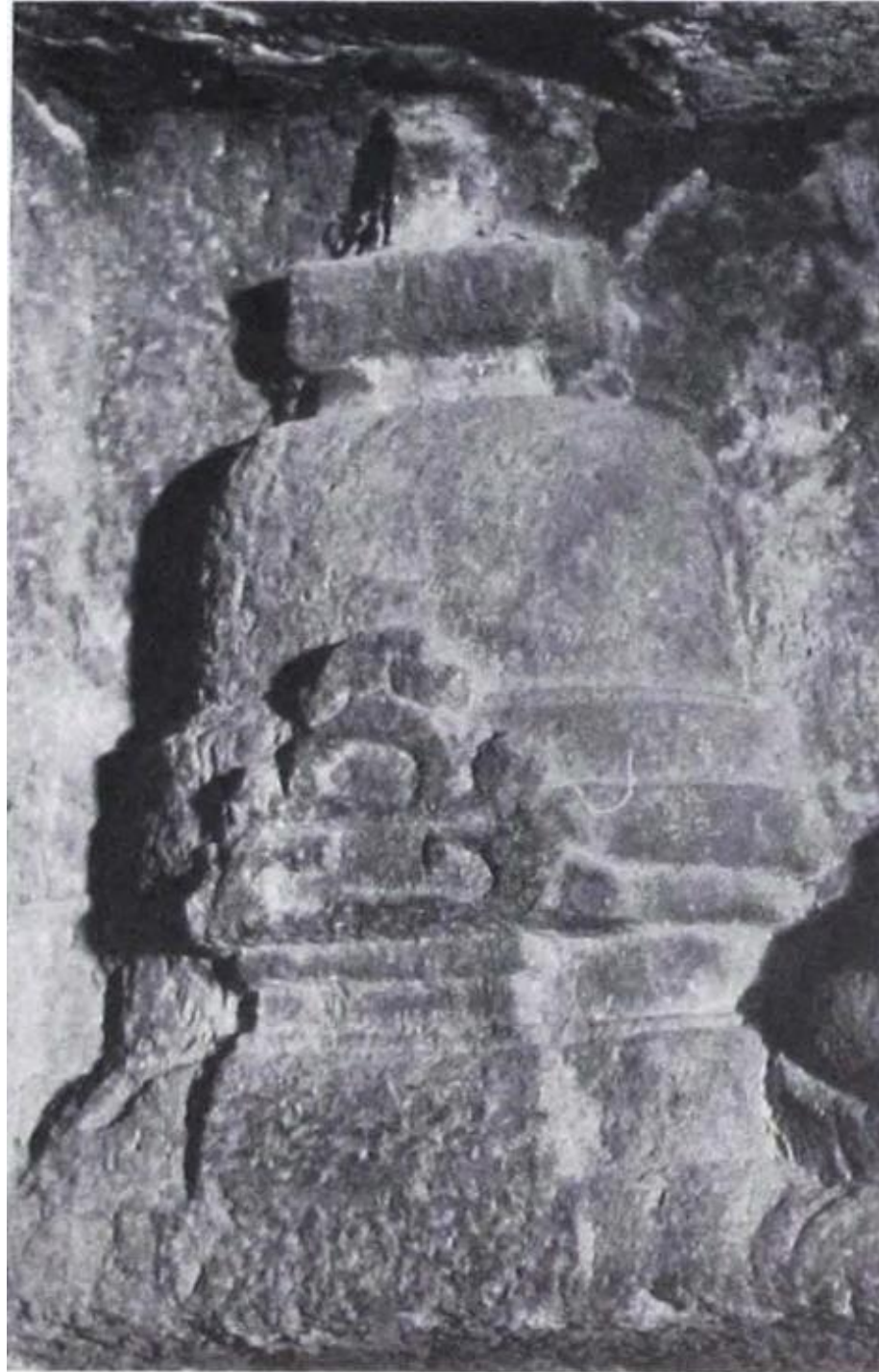










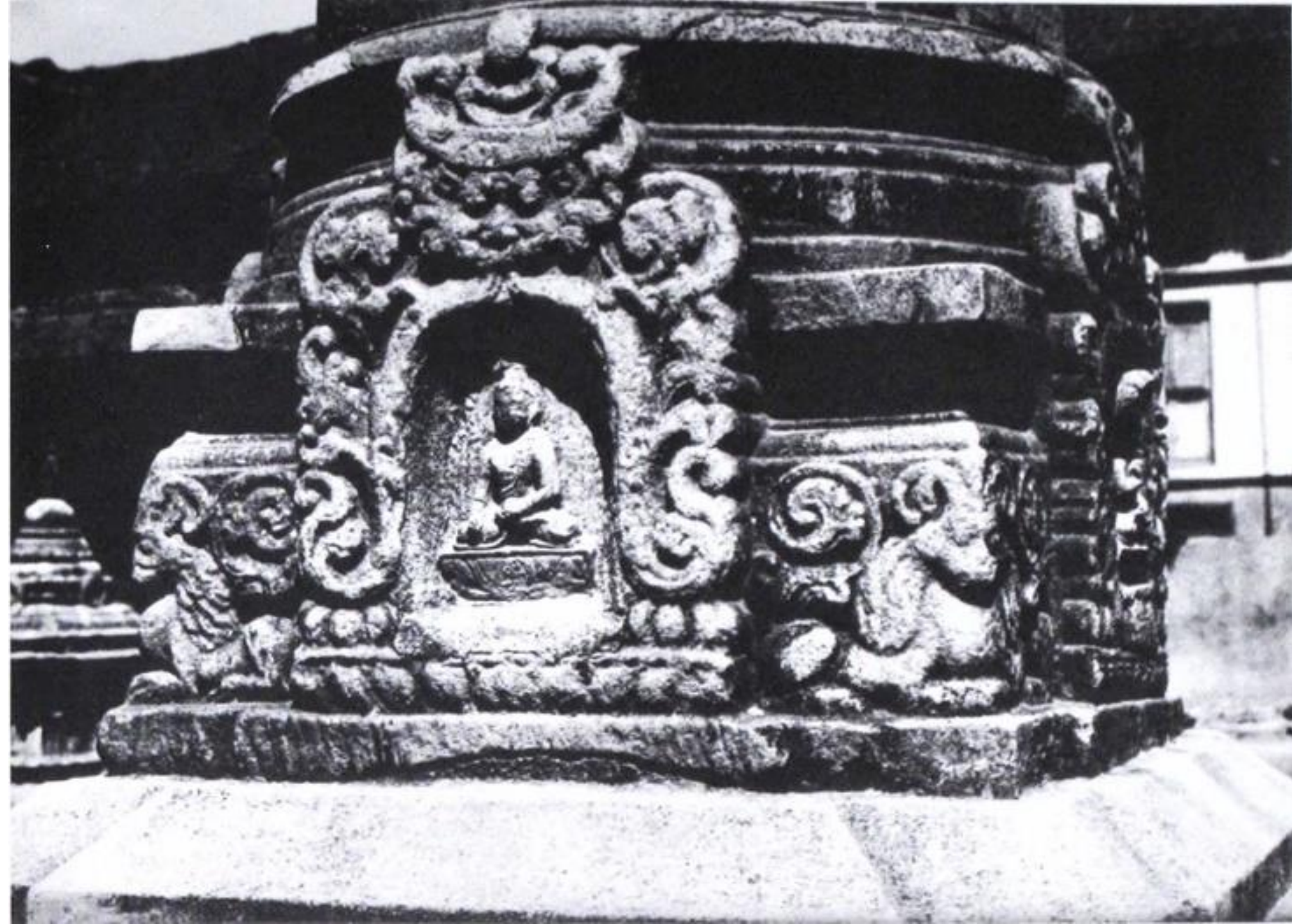








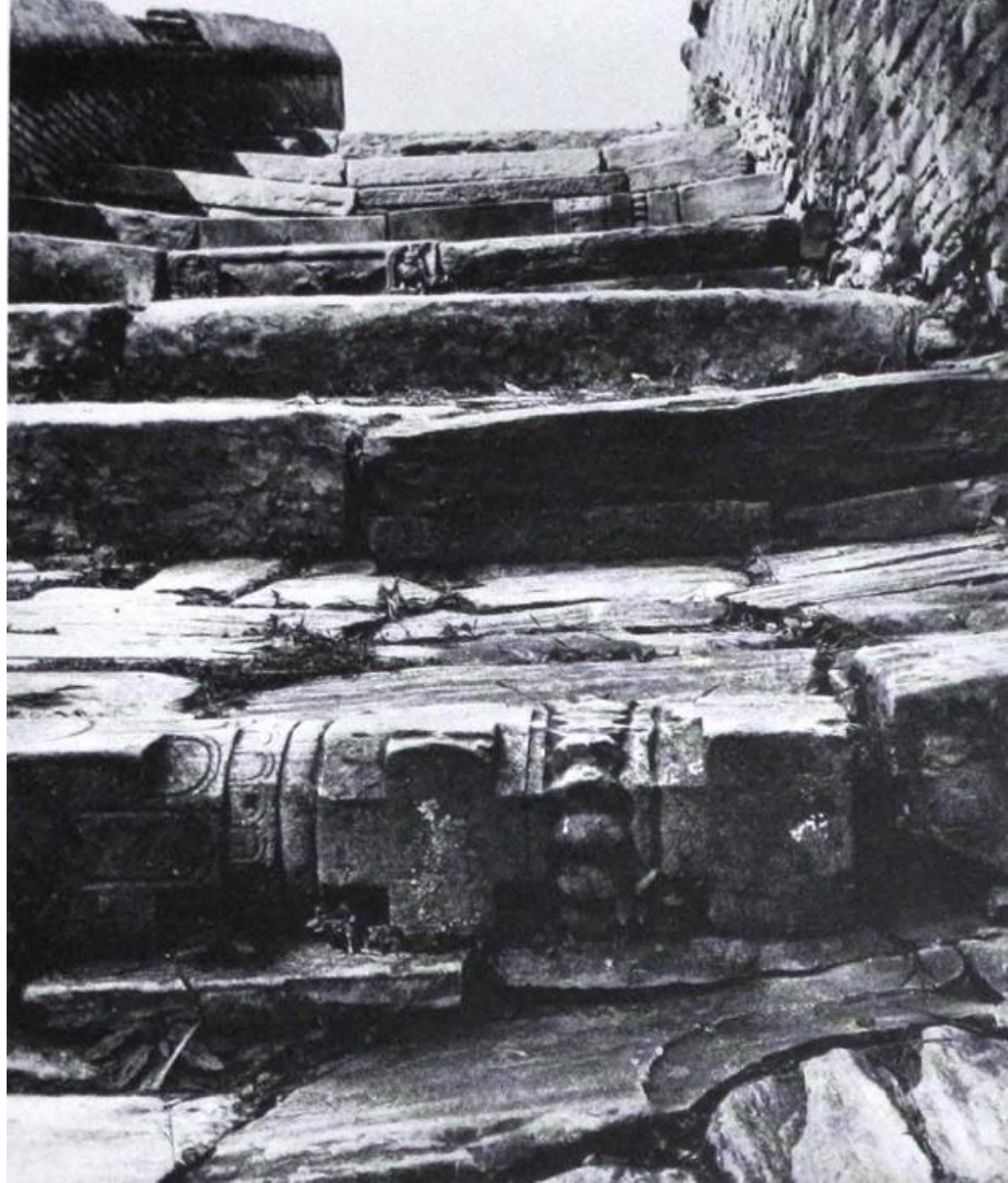


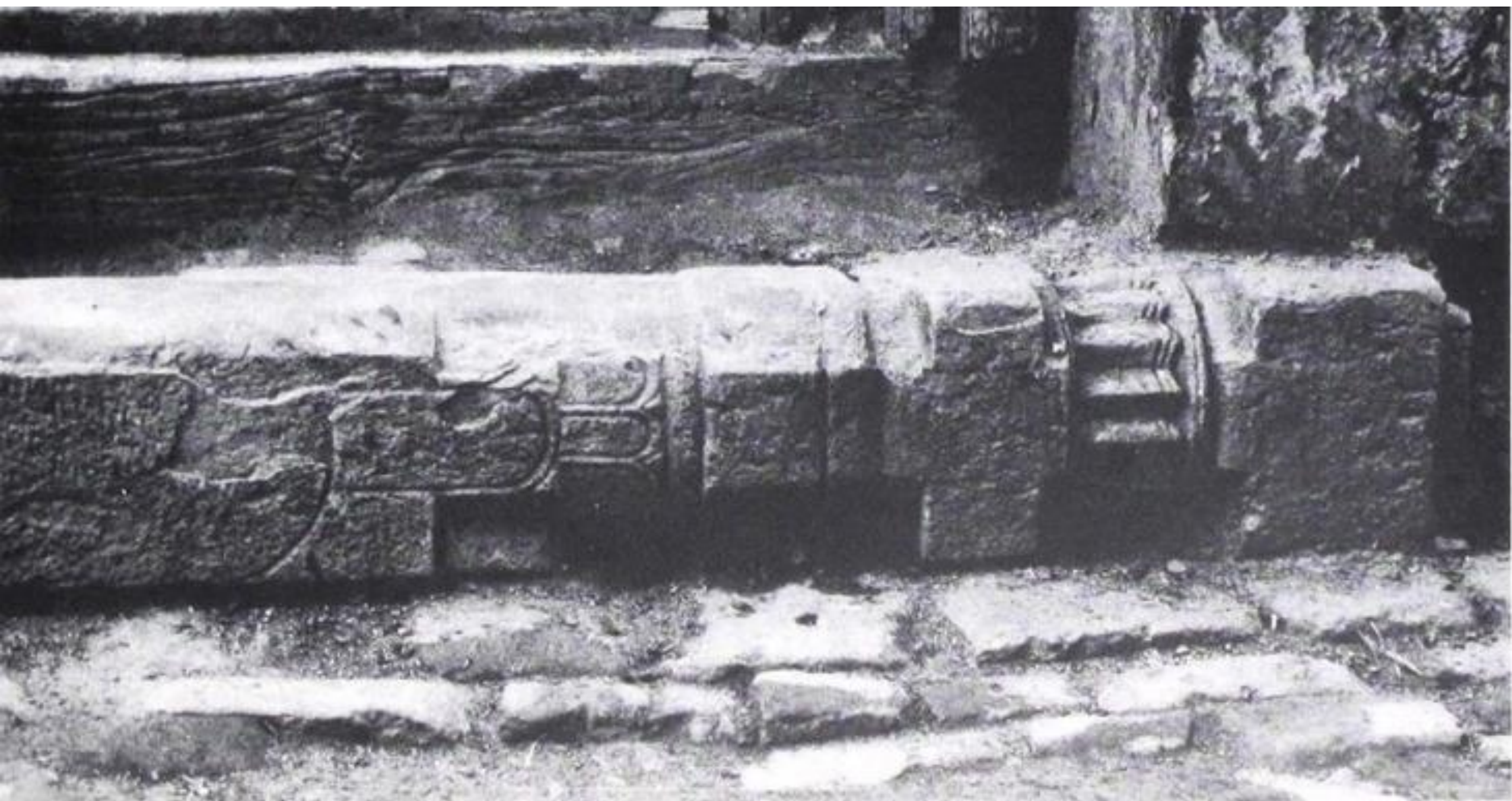










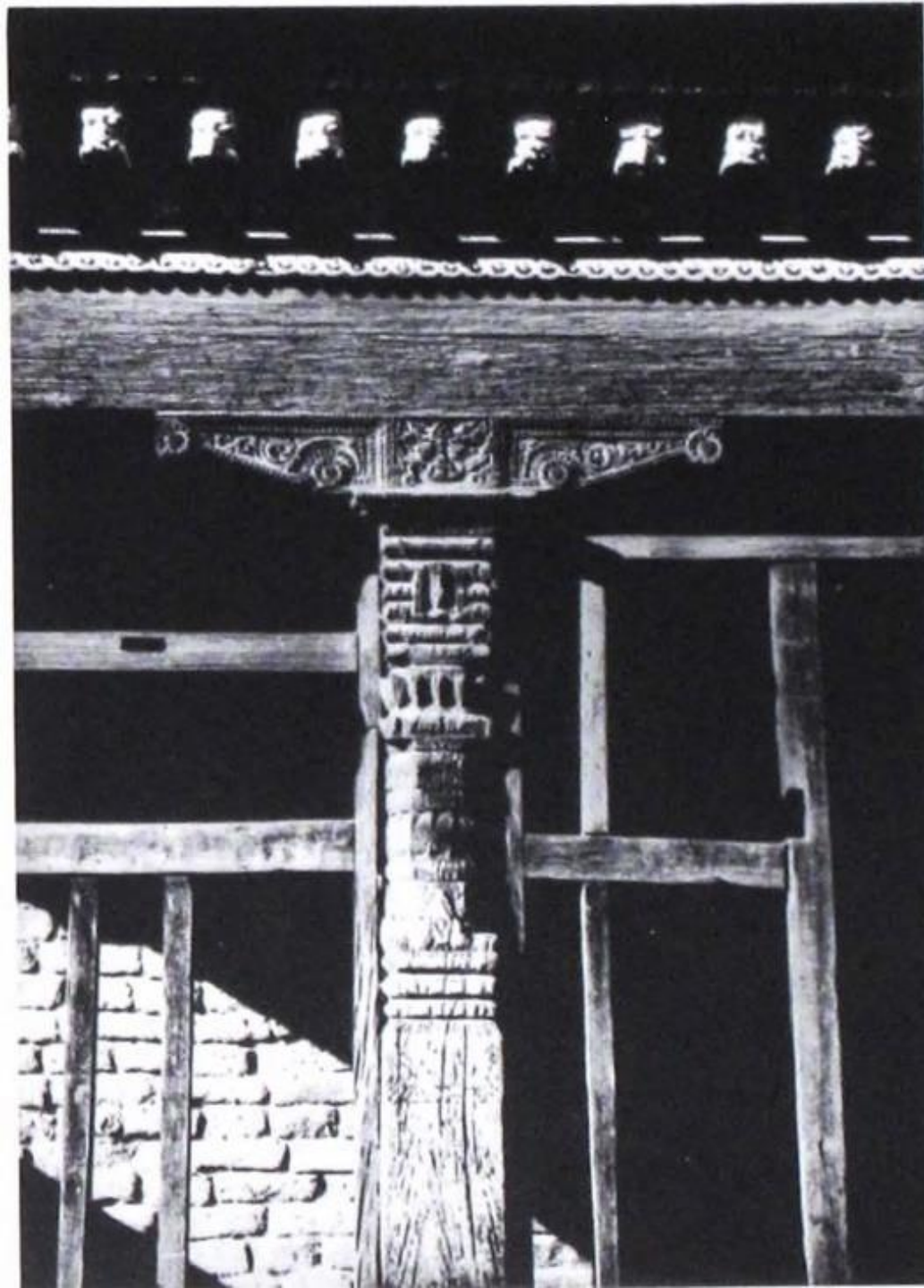




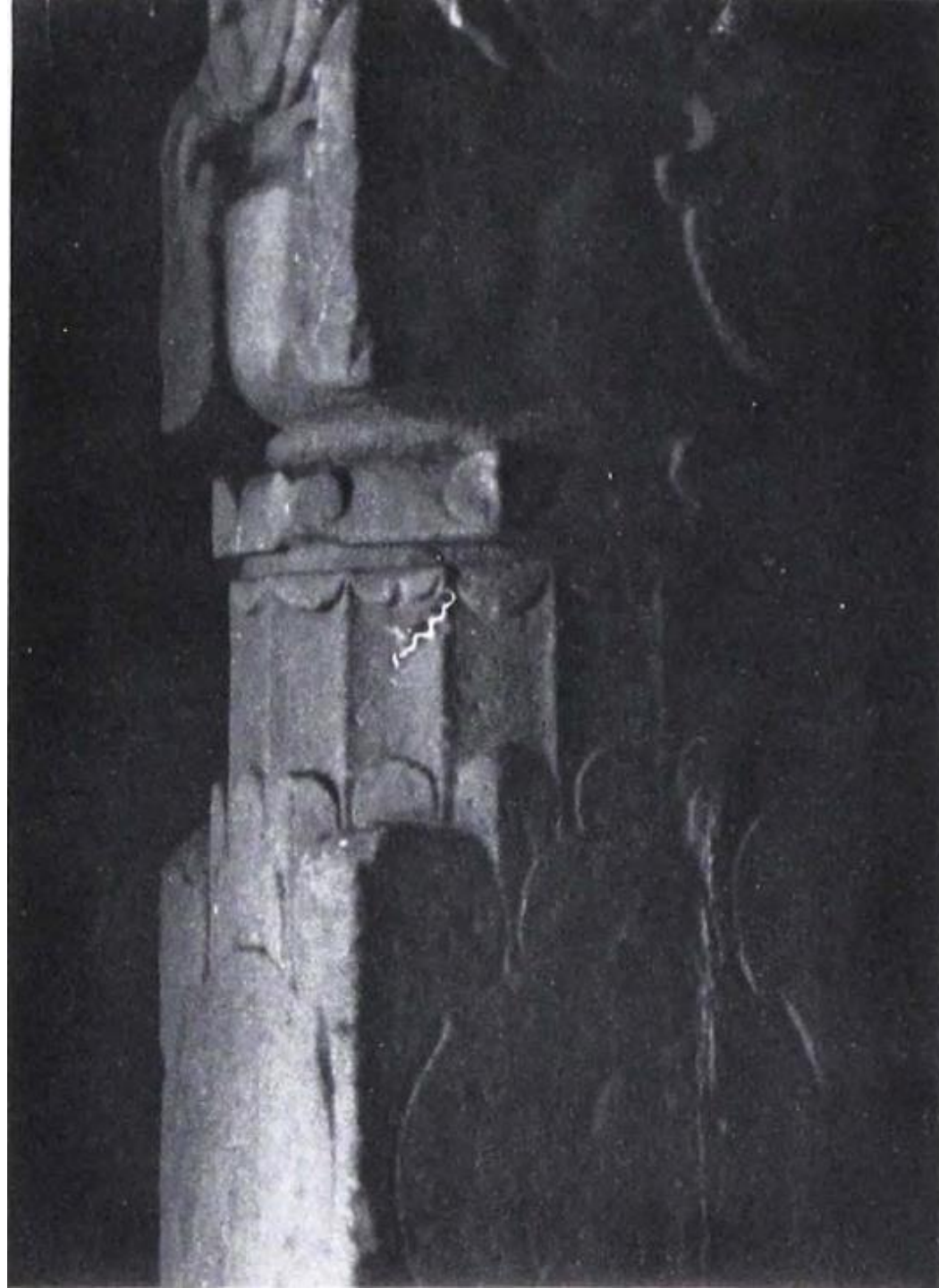










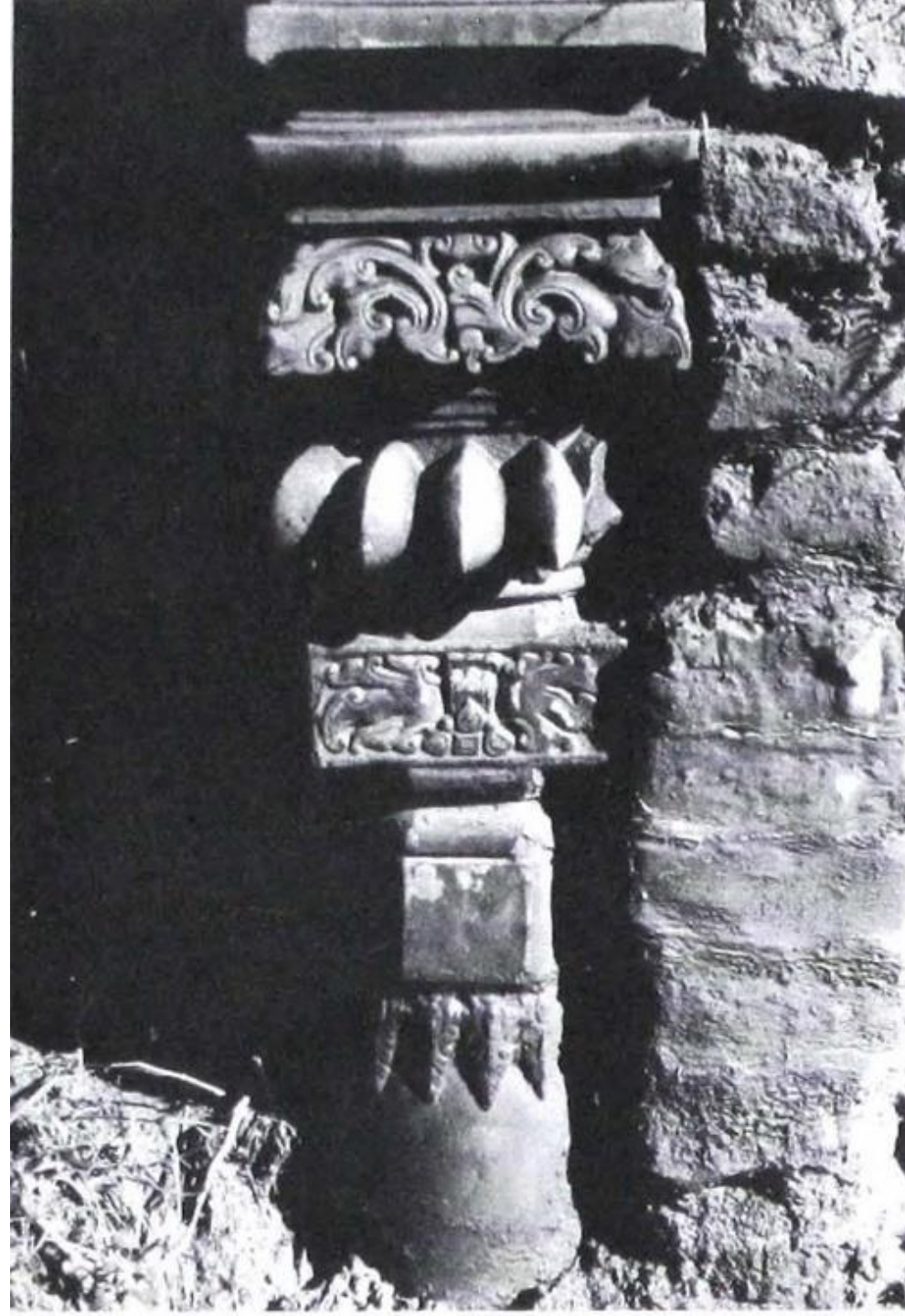






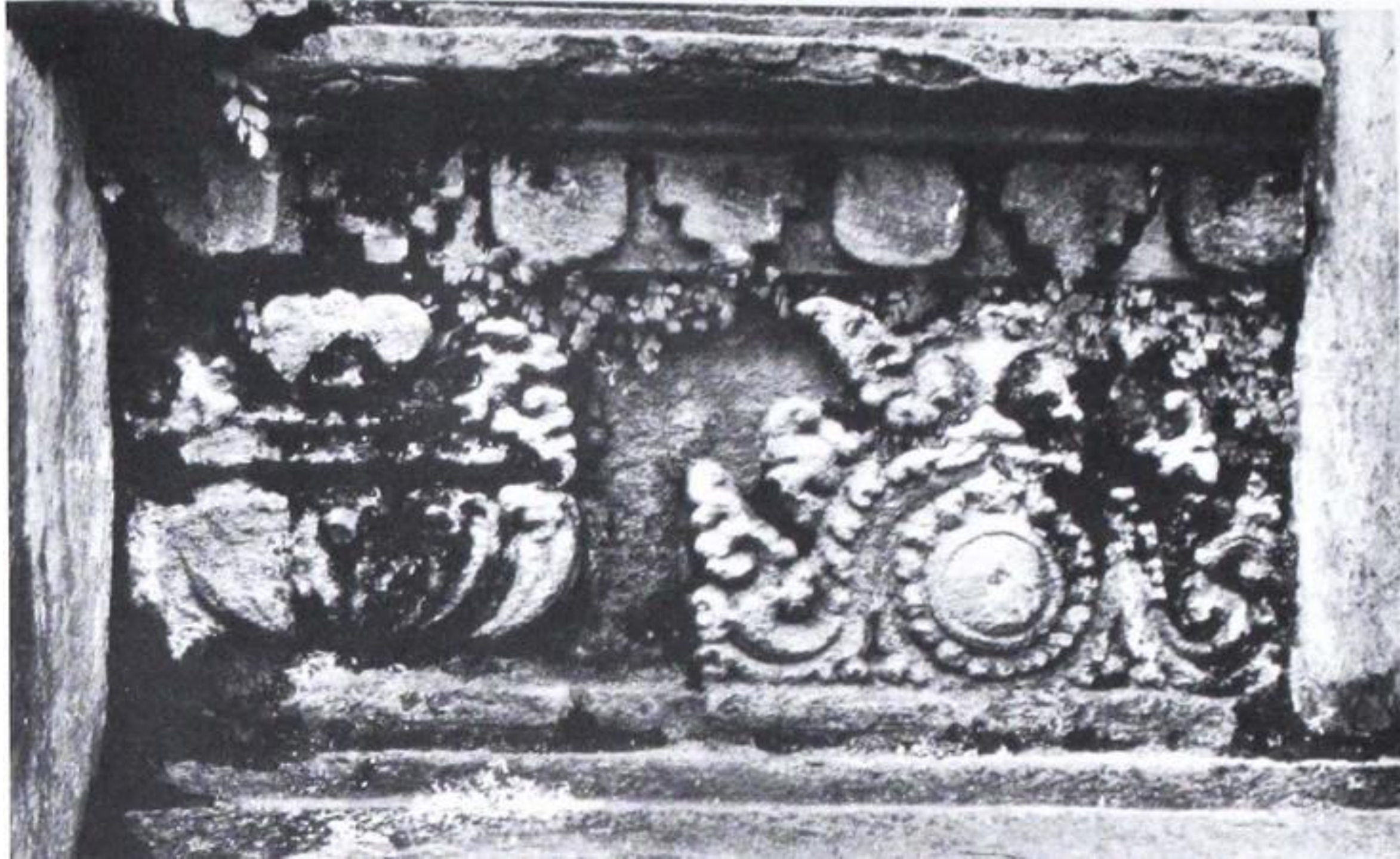




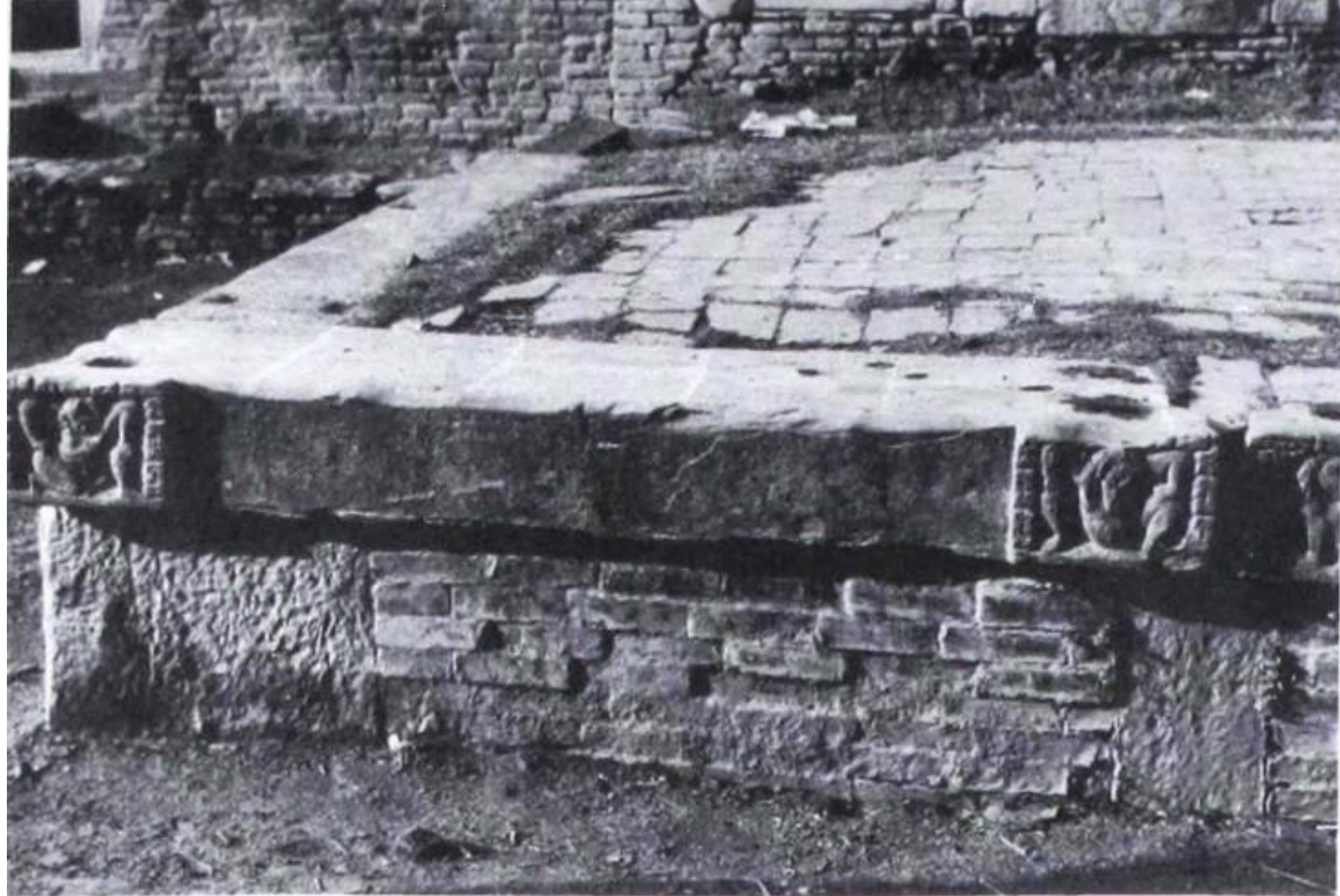














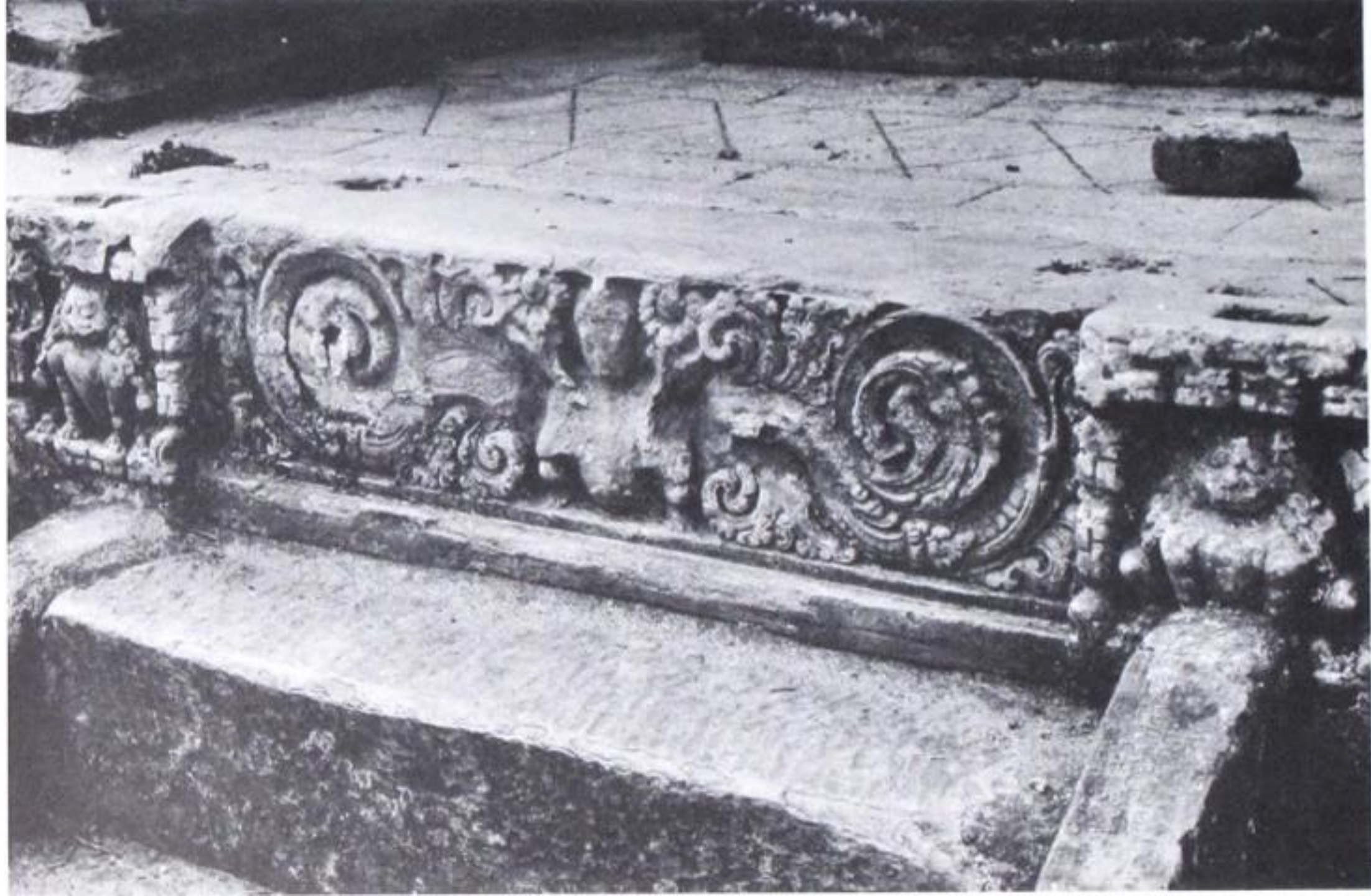








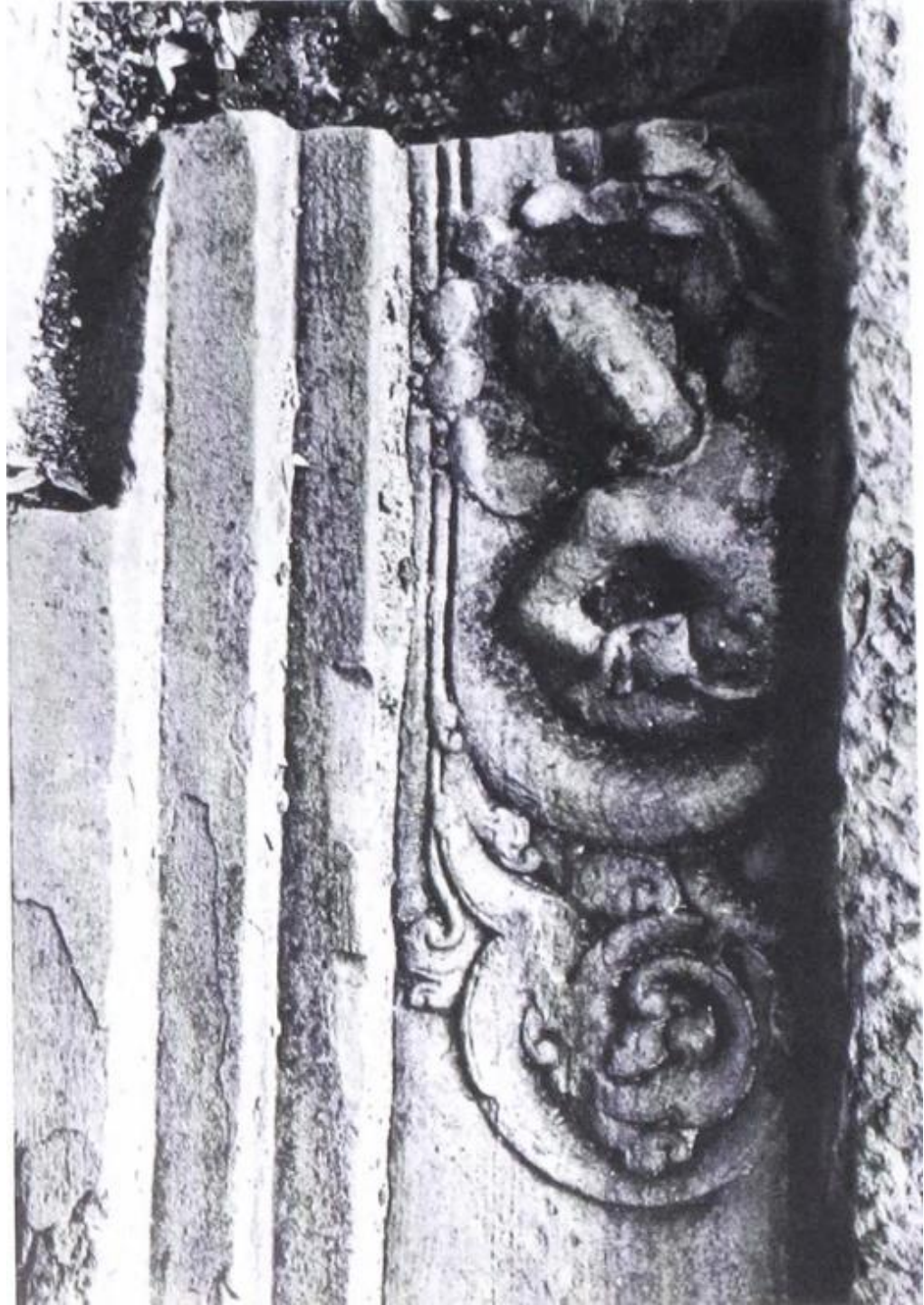


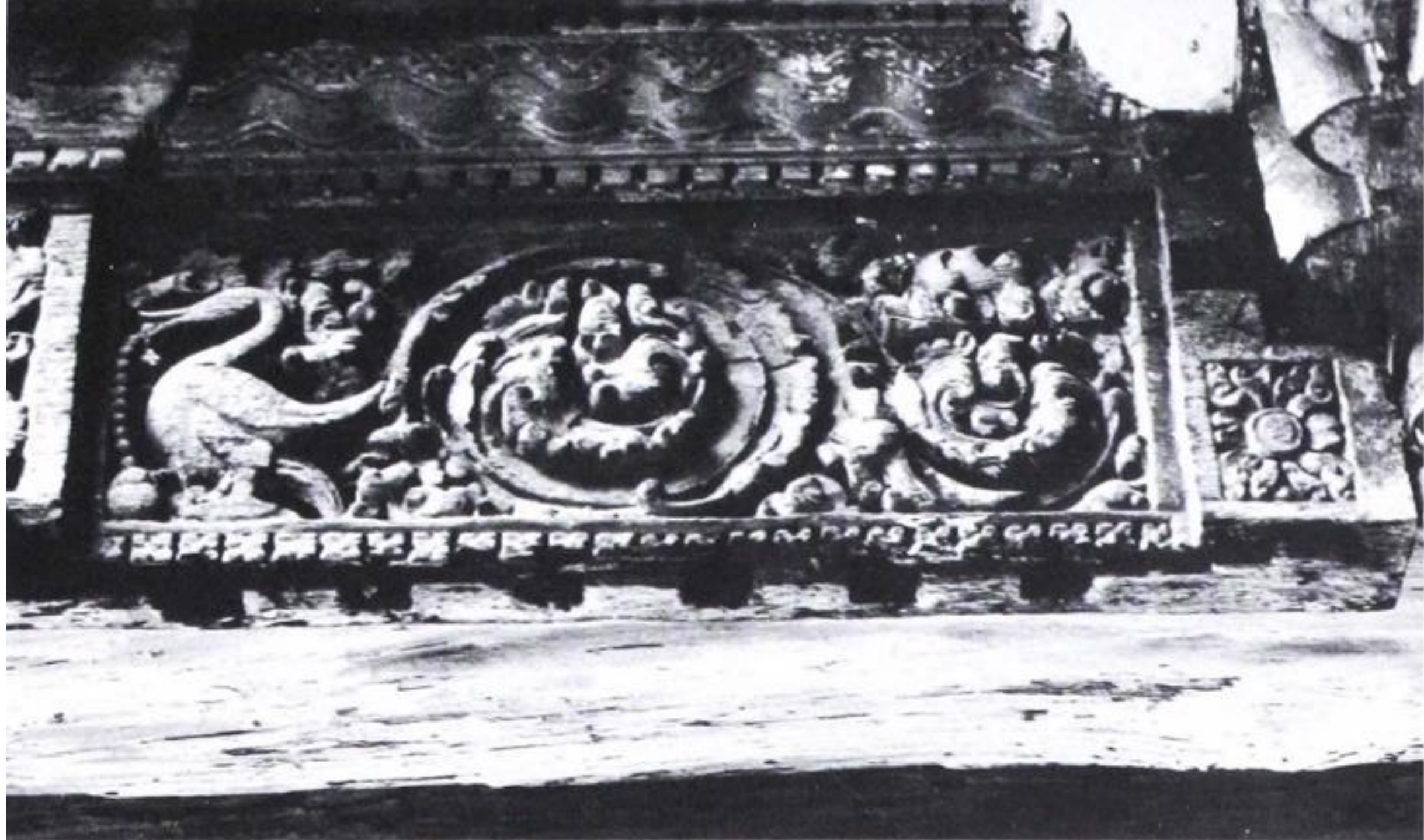










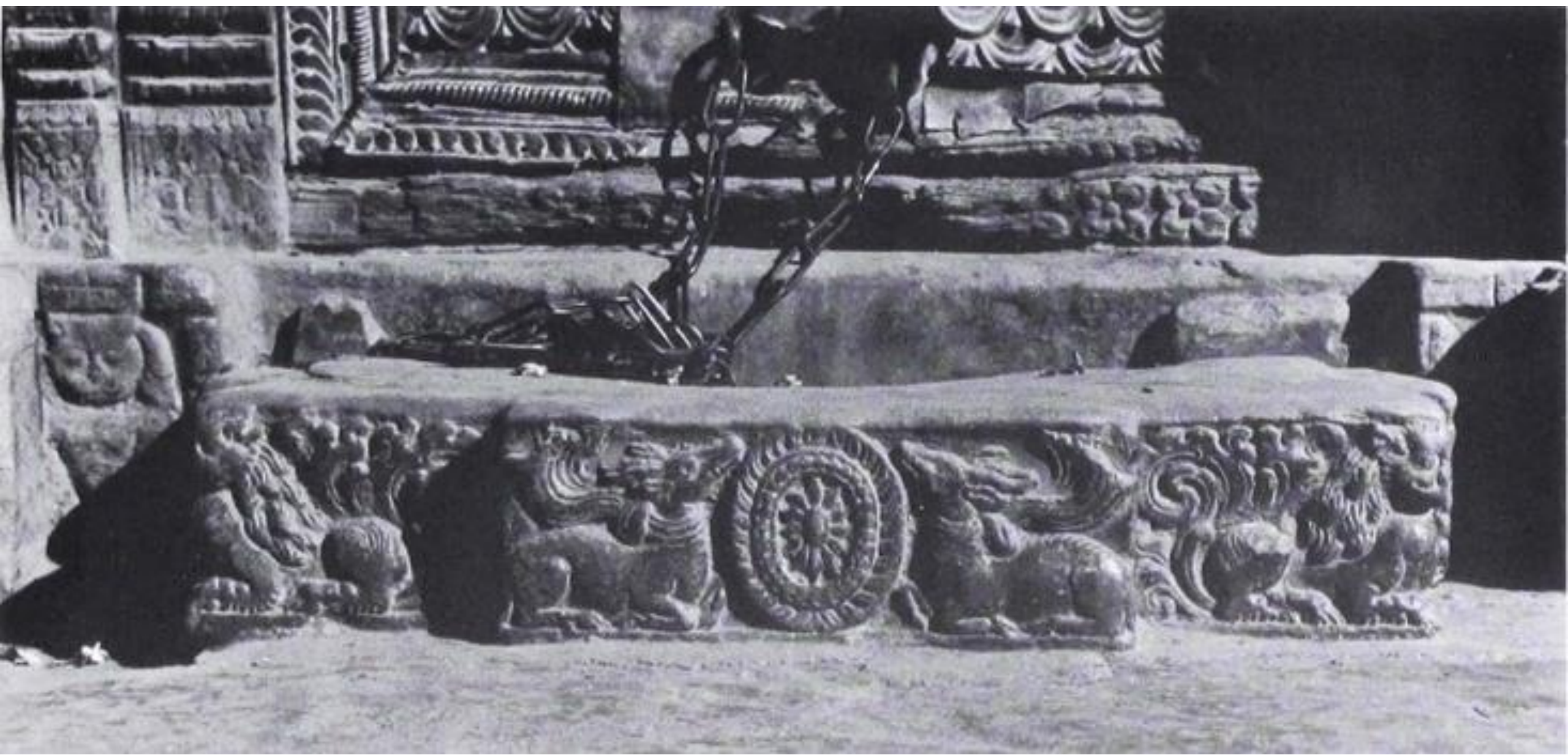






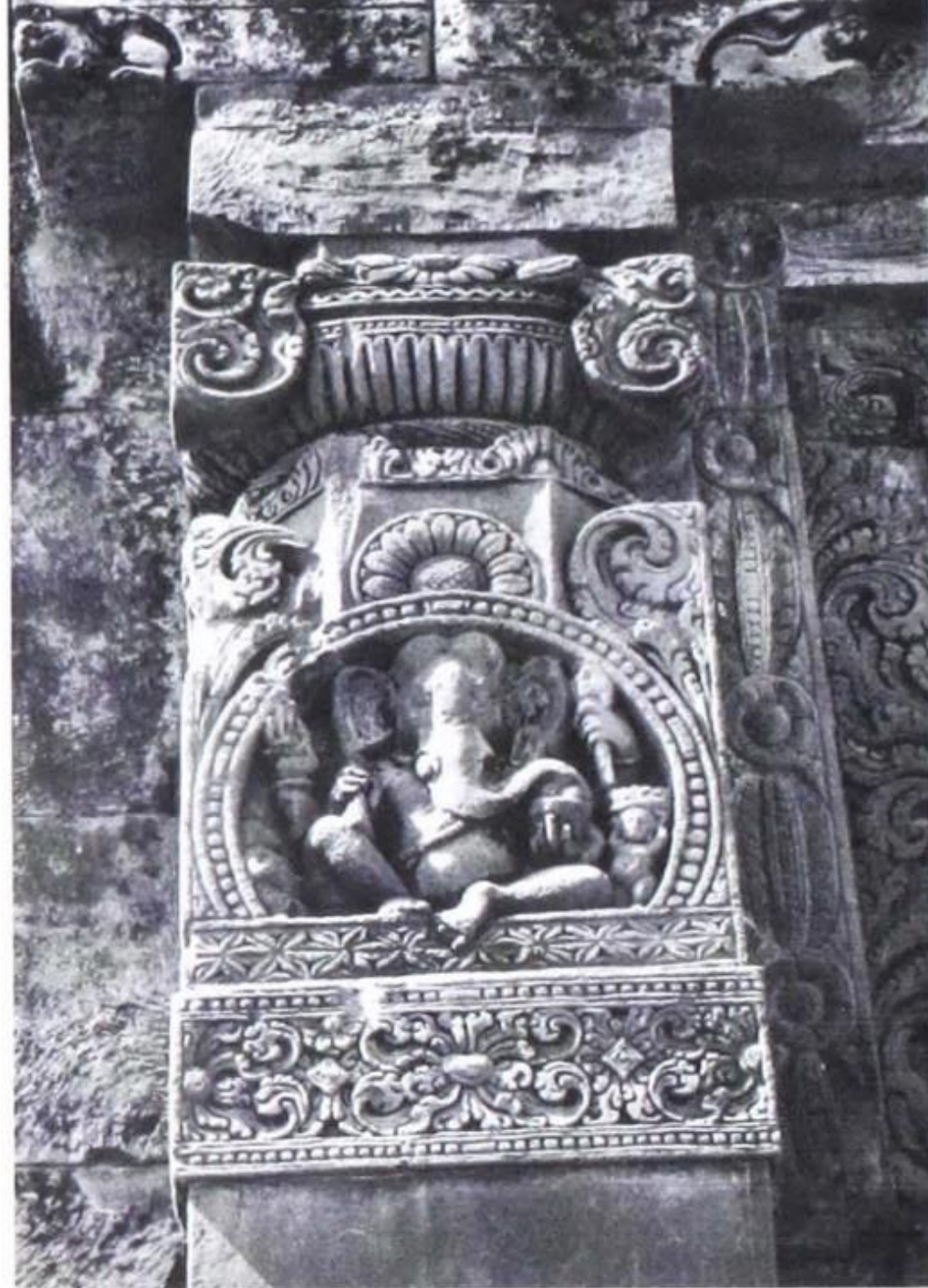


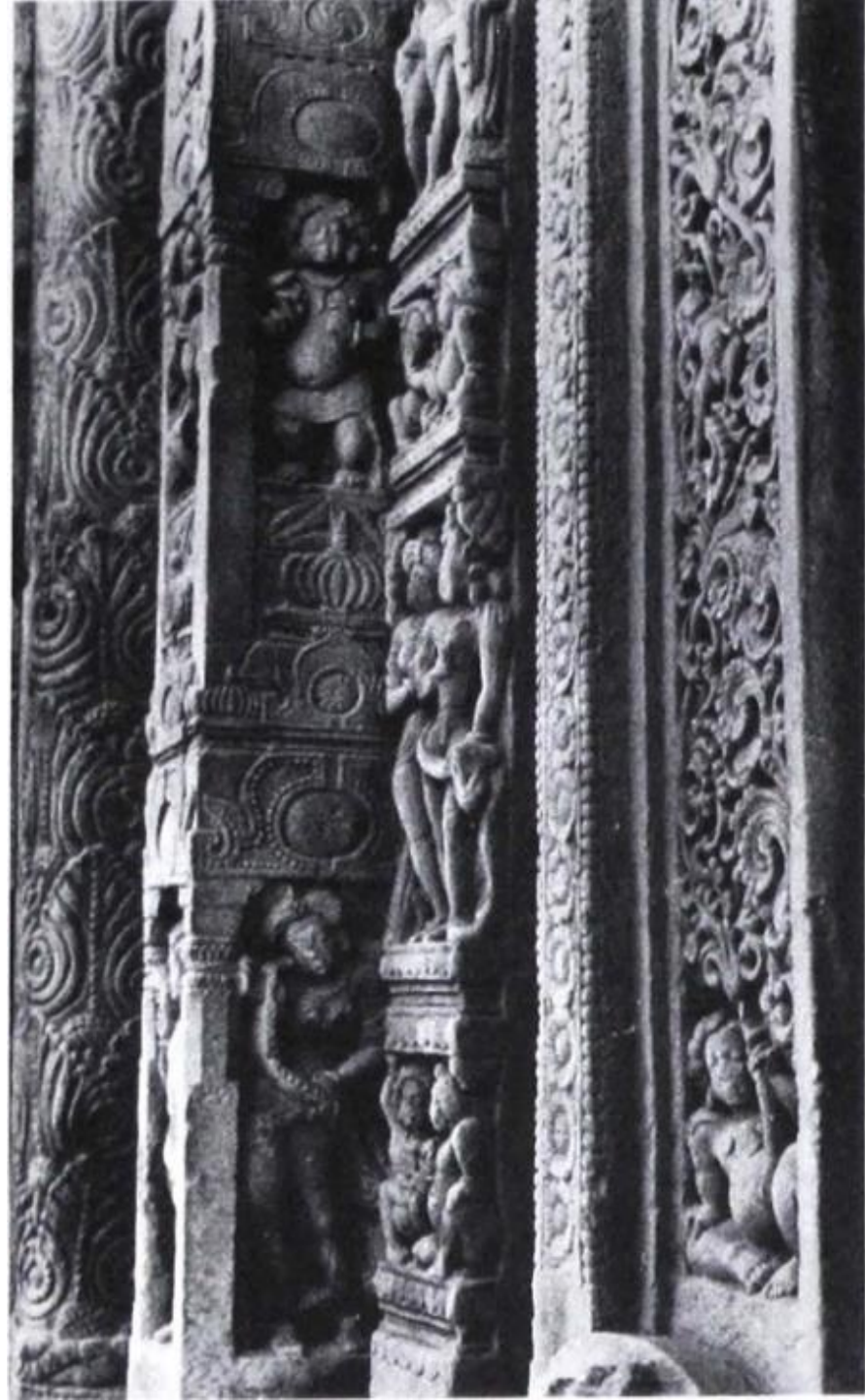


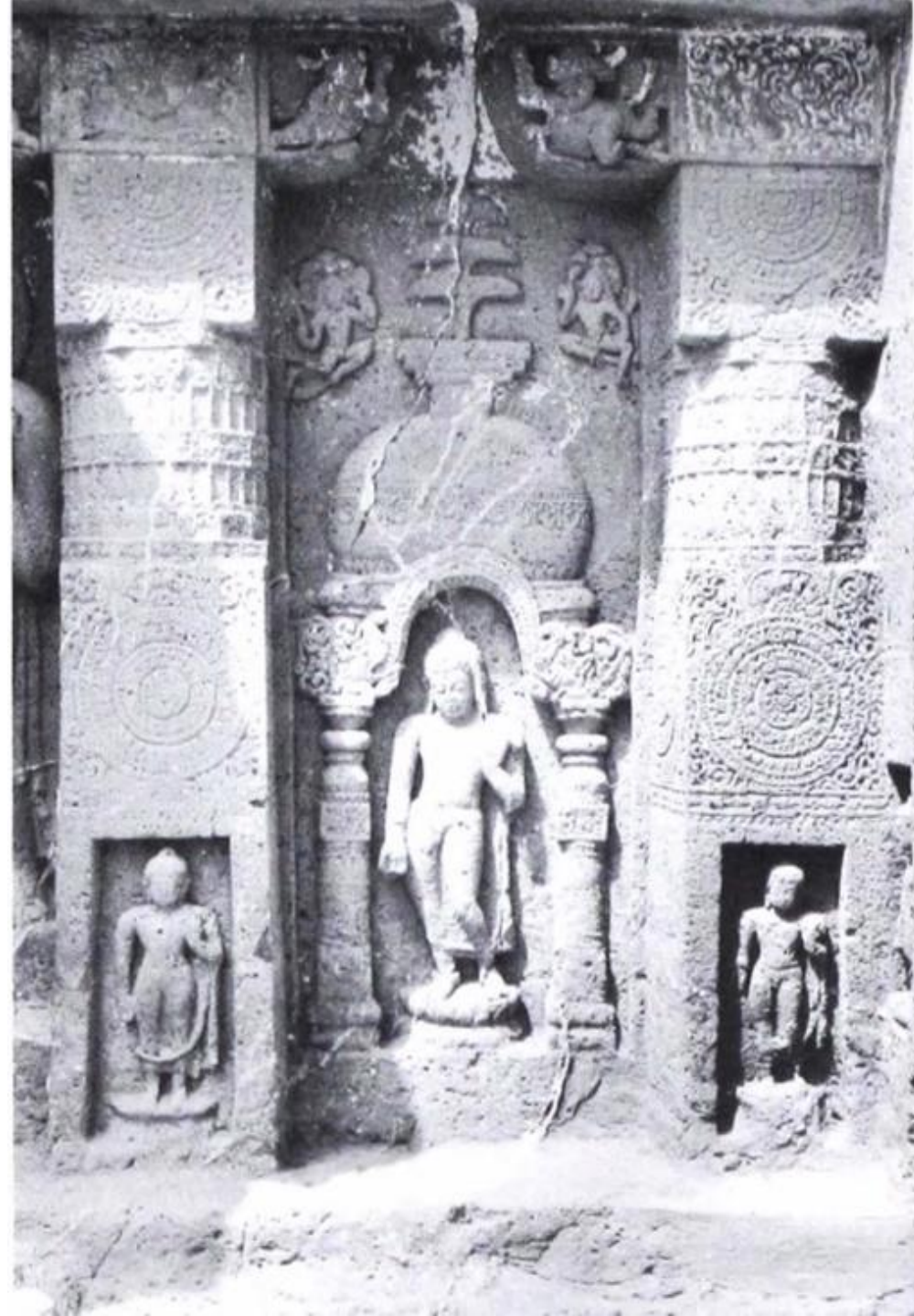




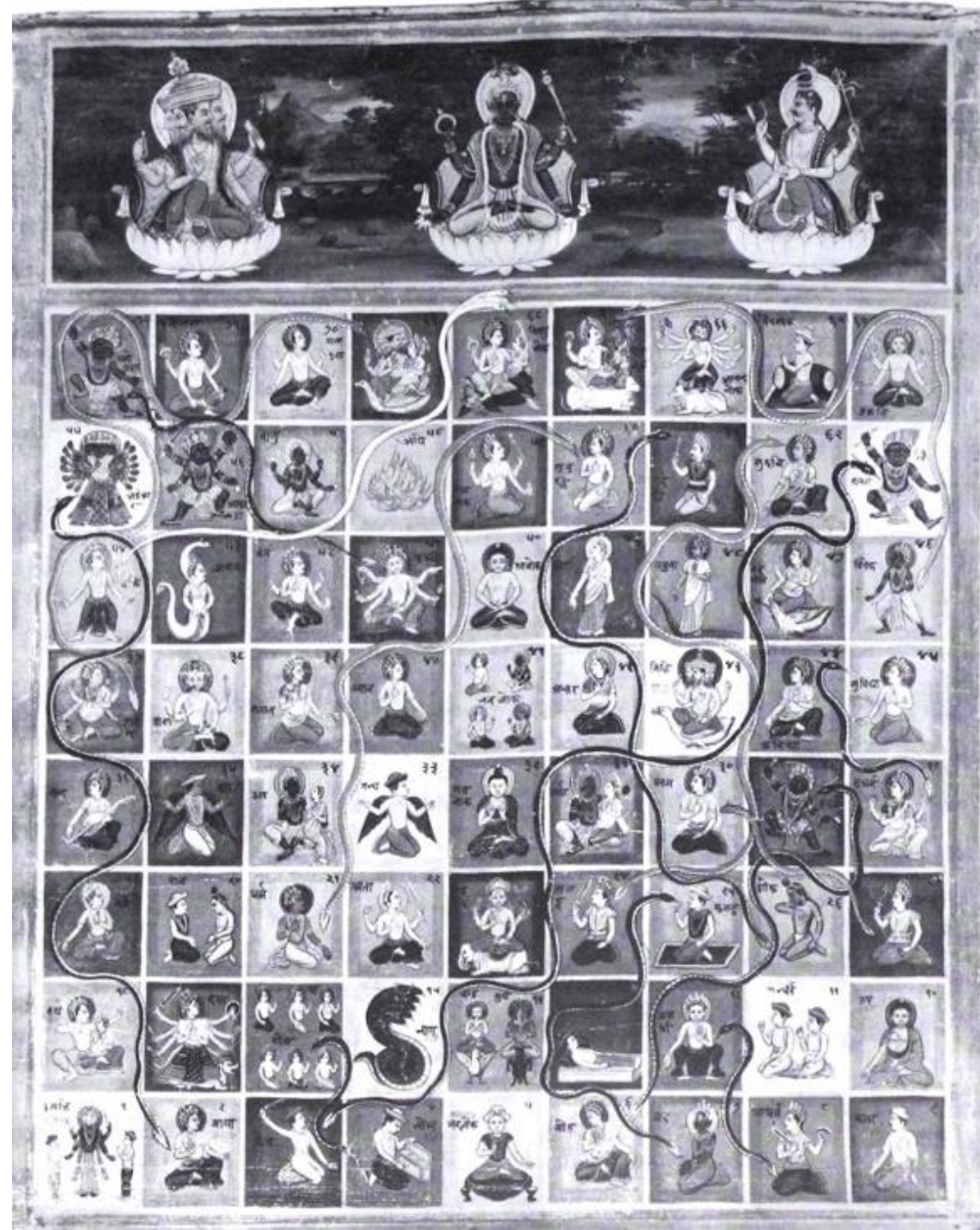






















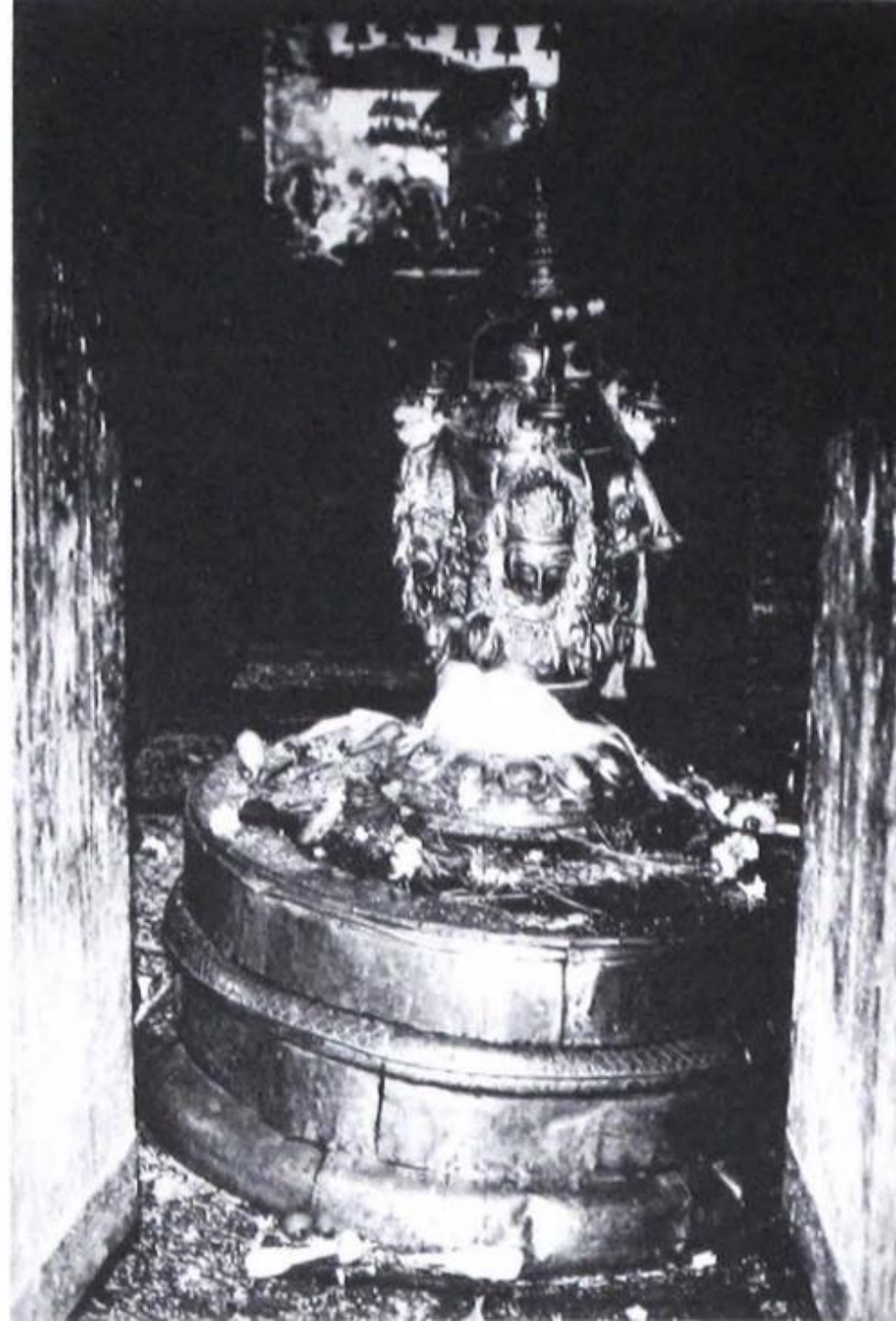




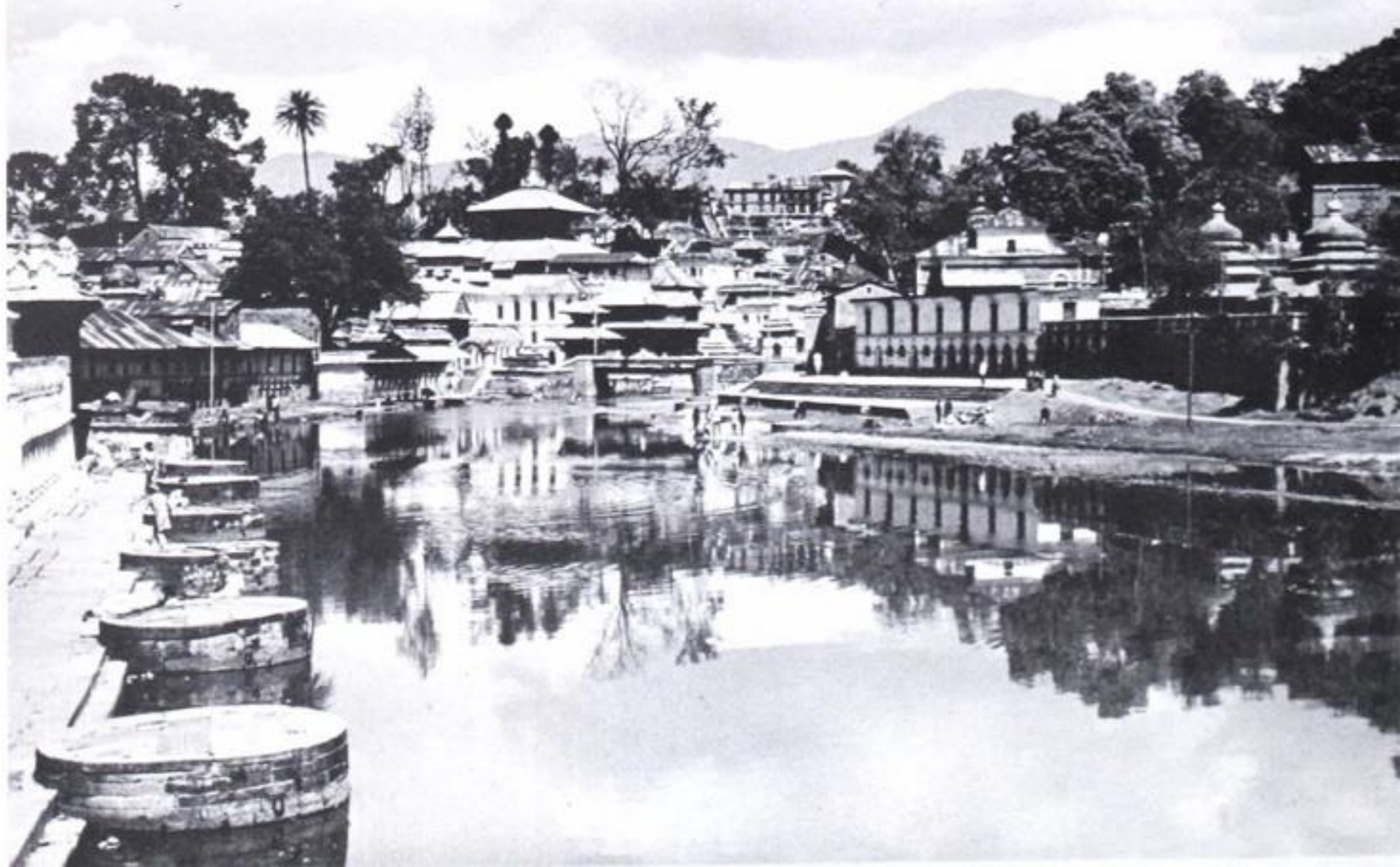


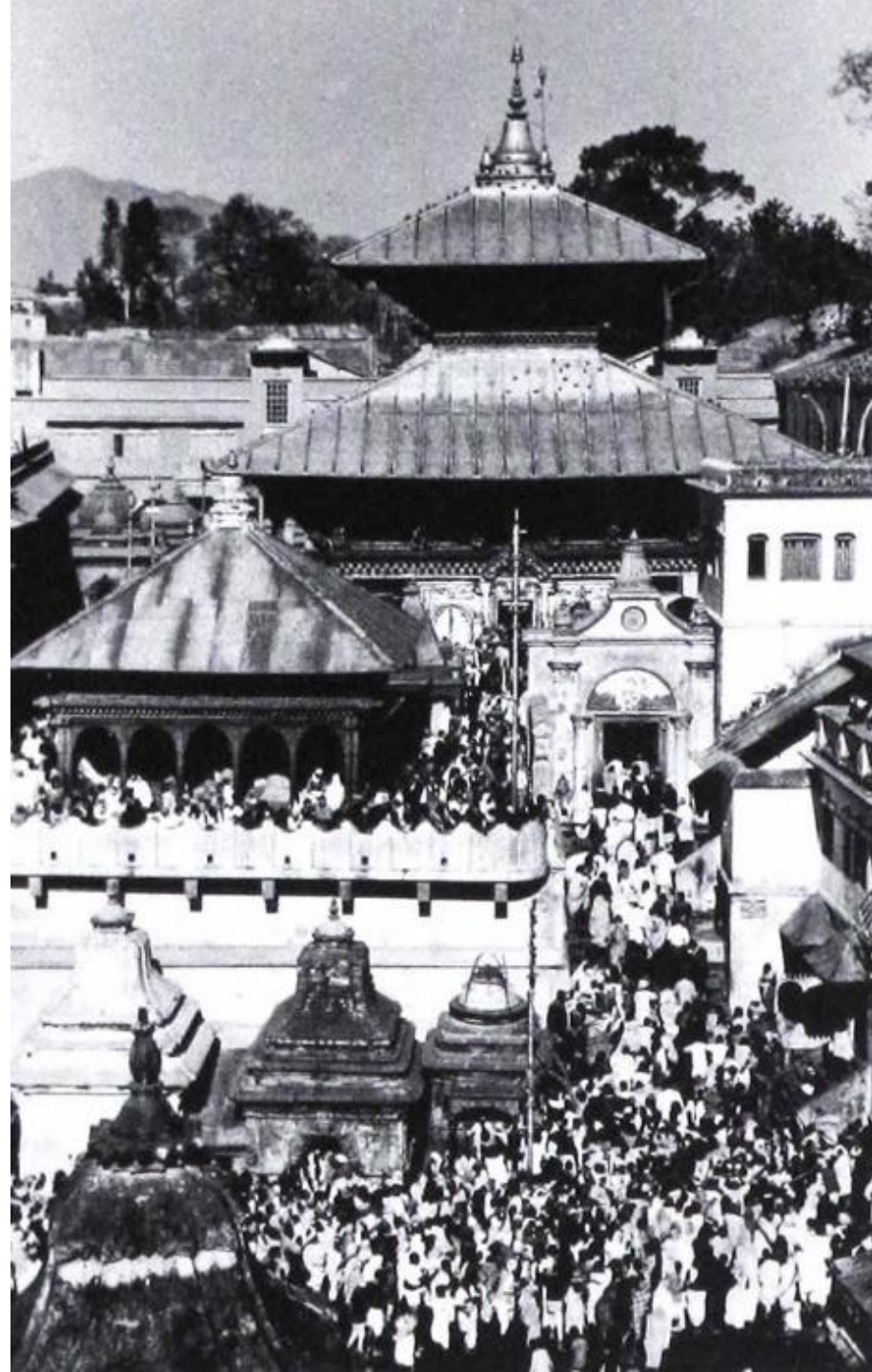






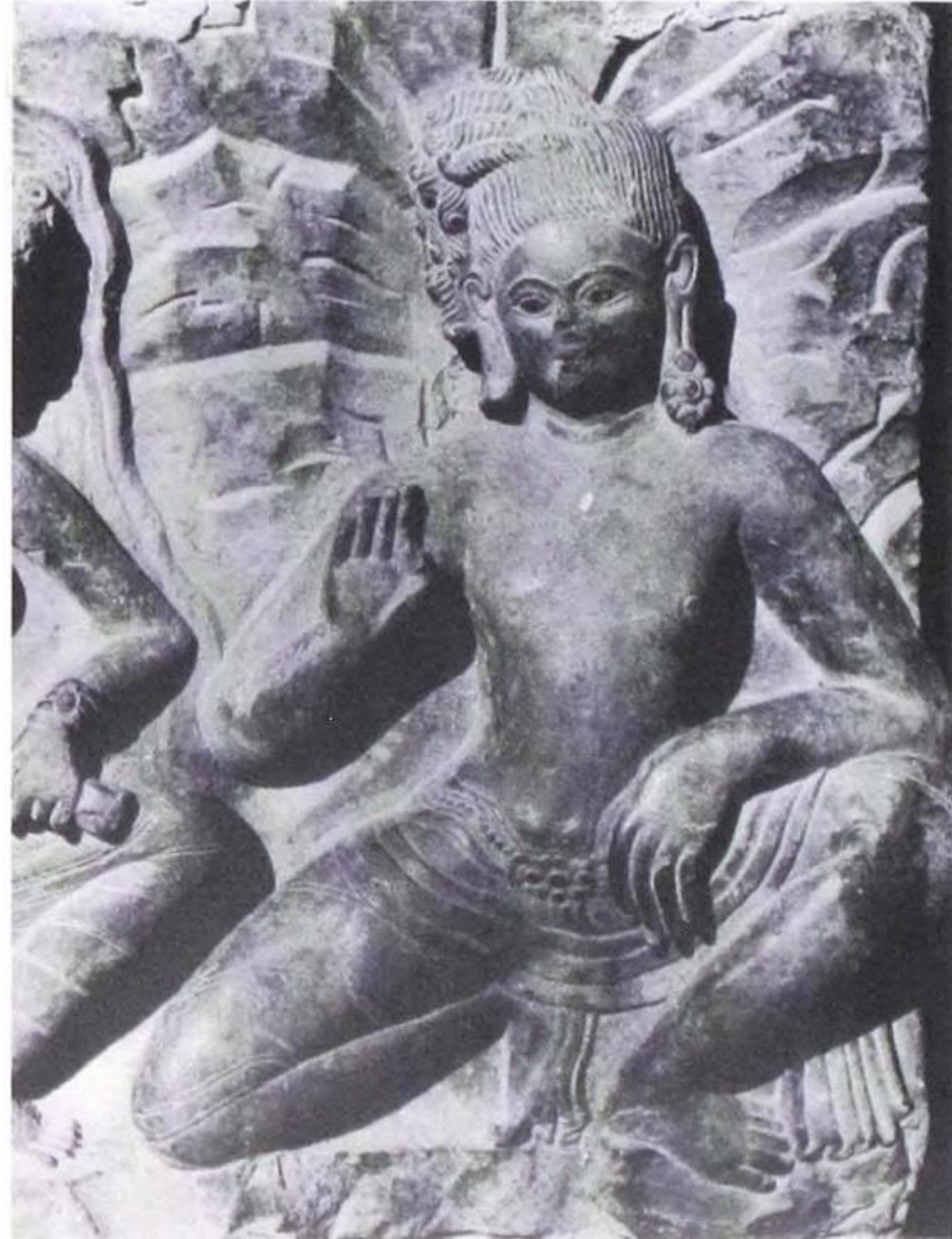






















352. Umā Mahēśvara enthroned in Kailāsa palace with Nandi, Kārttikeya, attendants, and sporting *ganas*, stone, H. 24 in., Mṛigasthali, Paśupati-nātha, 7th c.

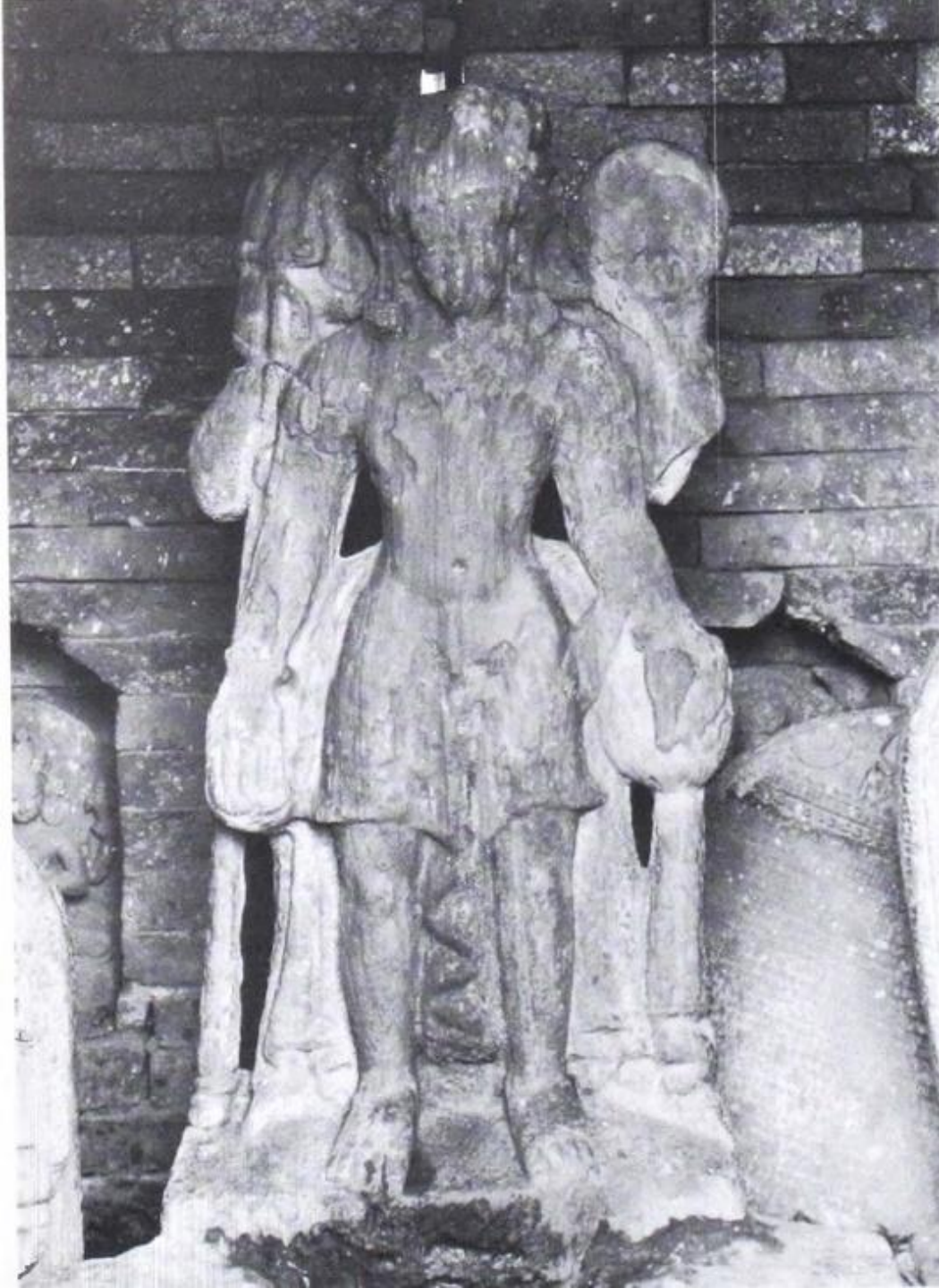






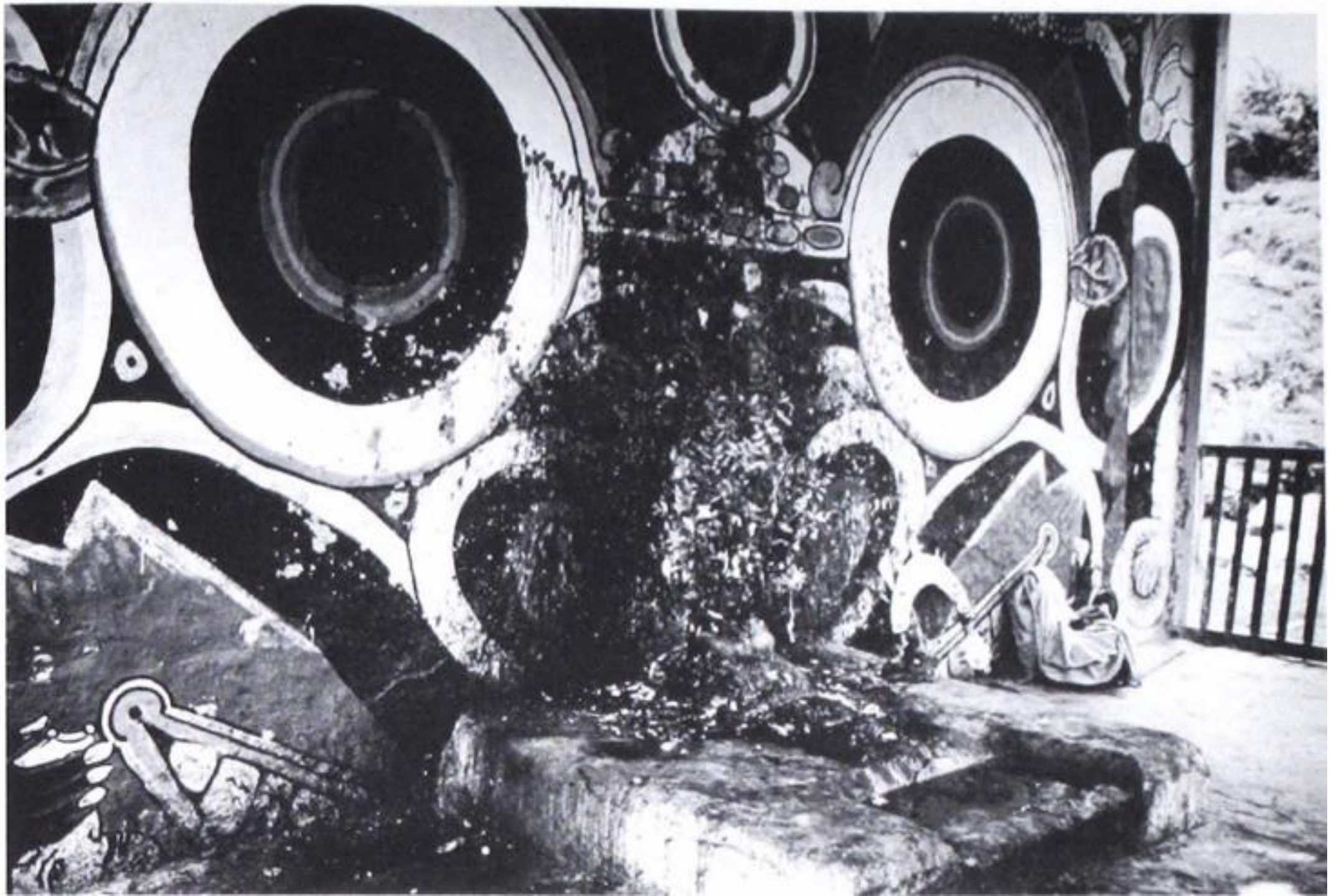








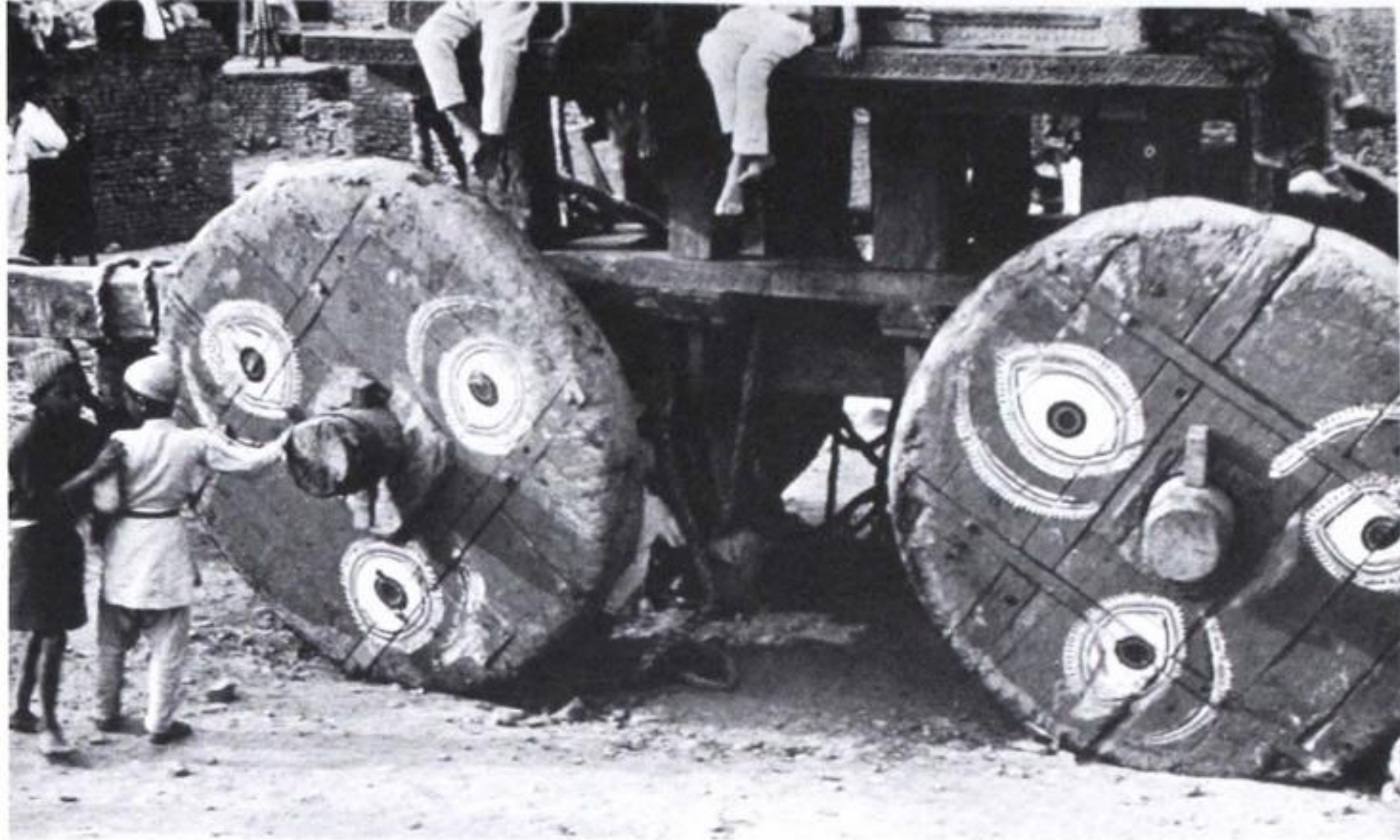






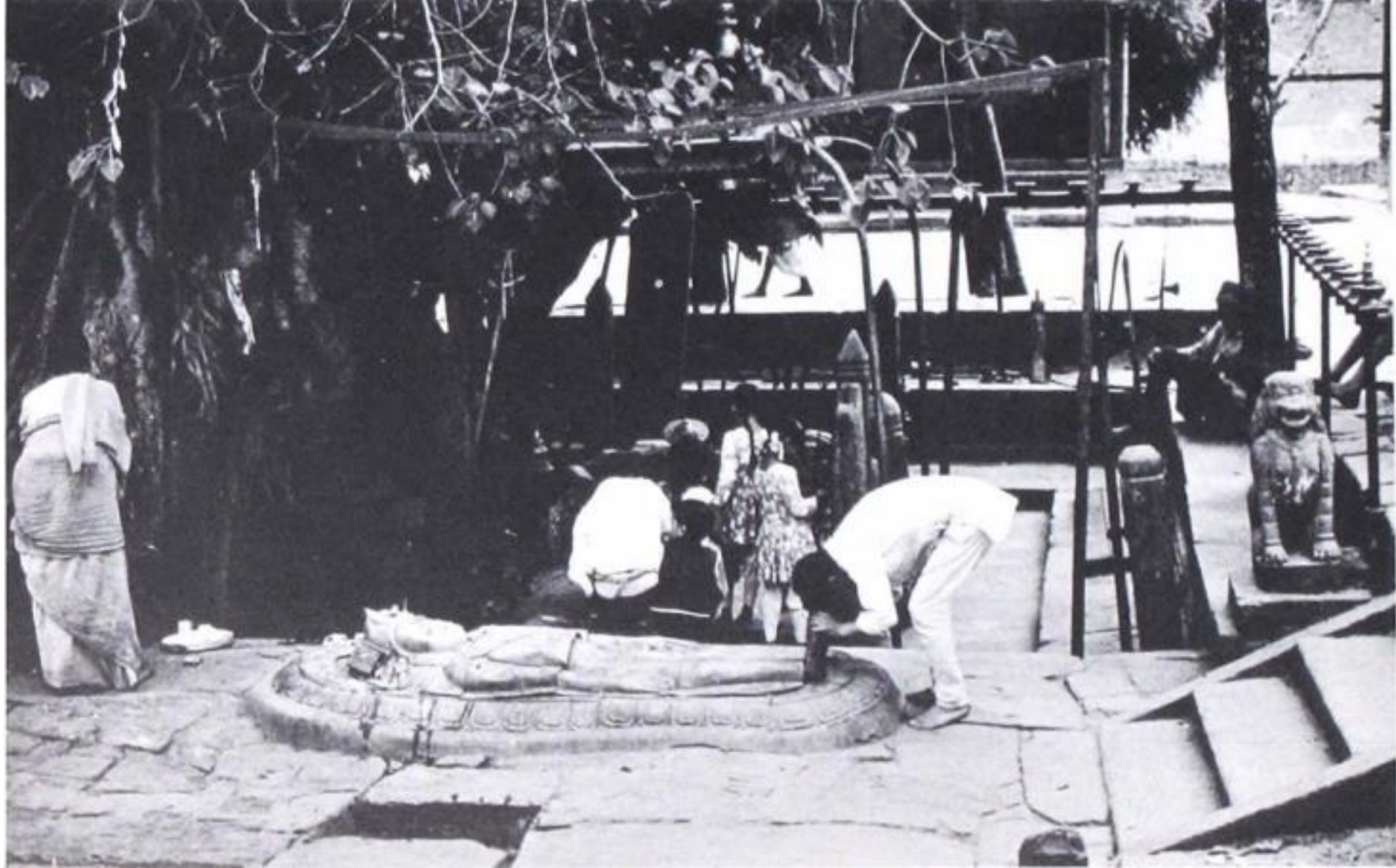
















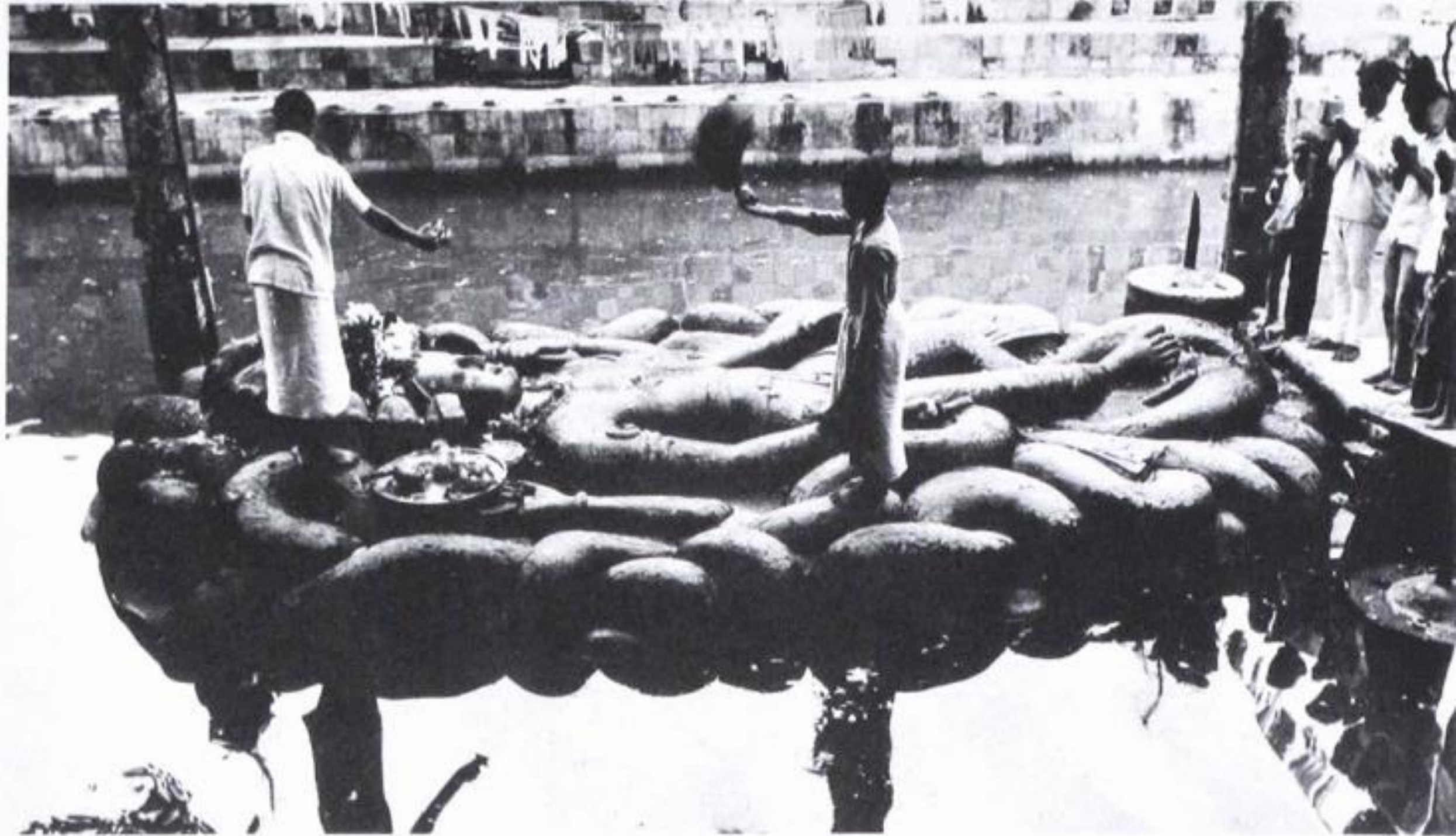




373. Viṣṇu Viśvarūpa displayed for Indra-jātrā, Kathmandu Darbar Square, gilt copper casting and repoussé, H. 58 in., a donation of Pratāpamalla and family, A.D. 1657.









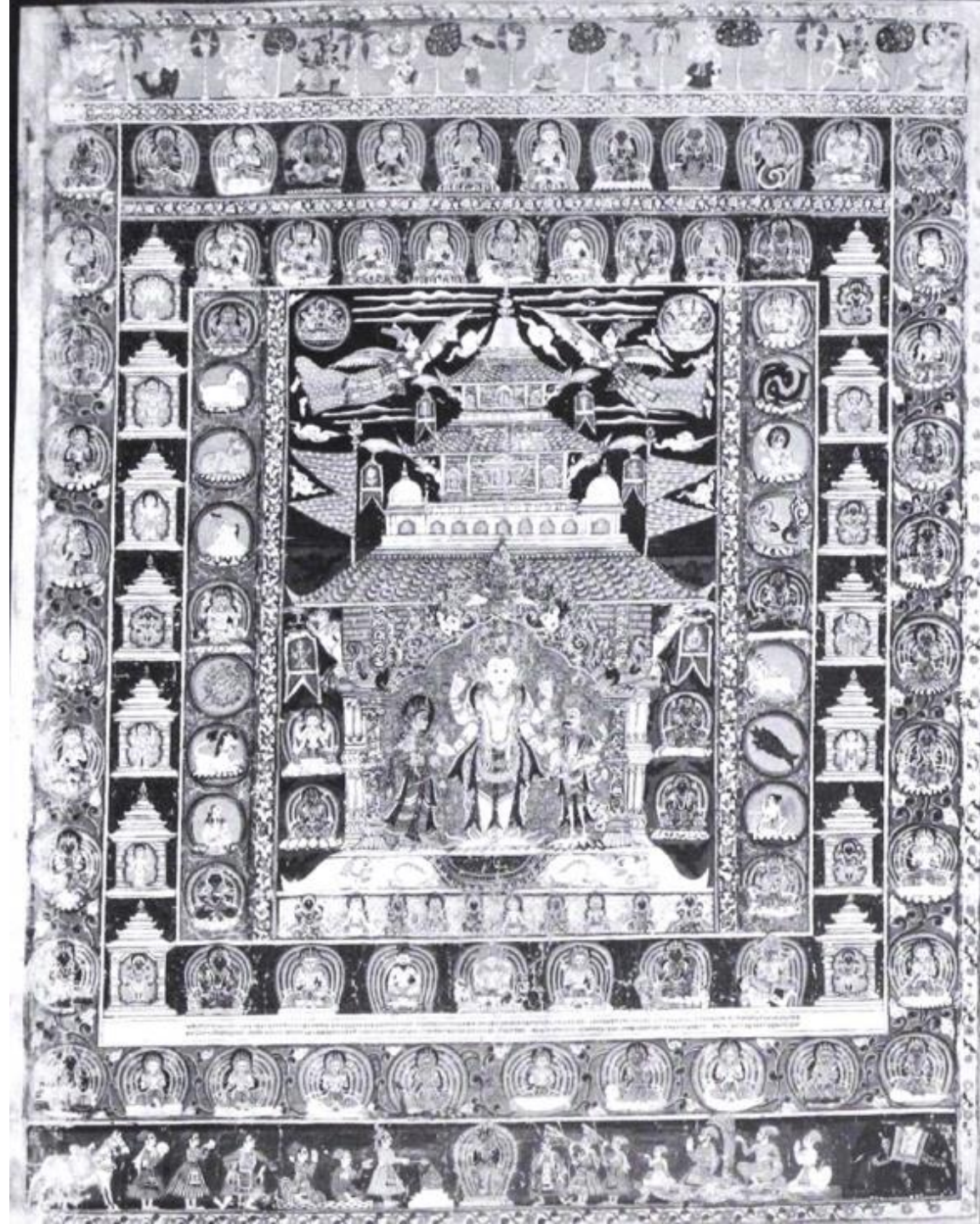


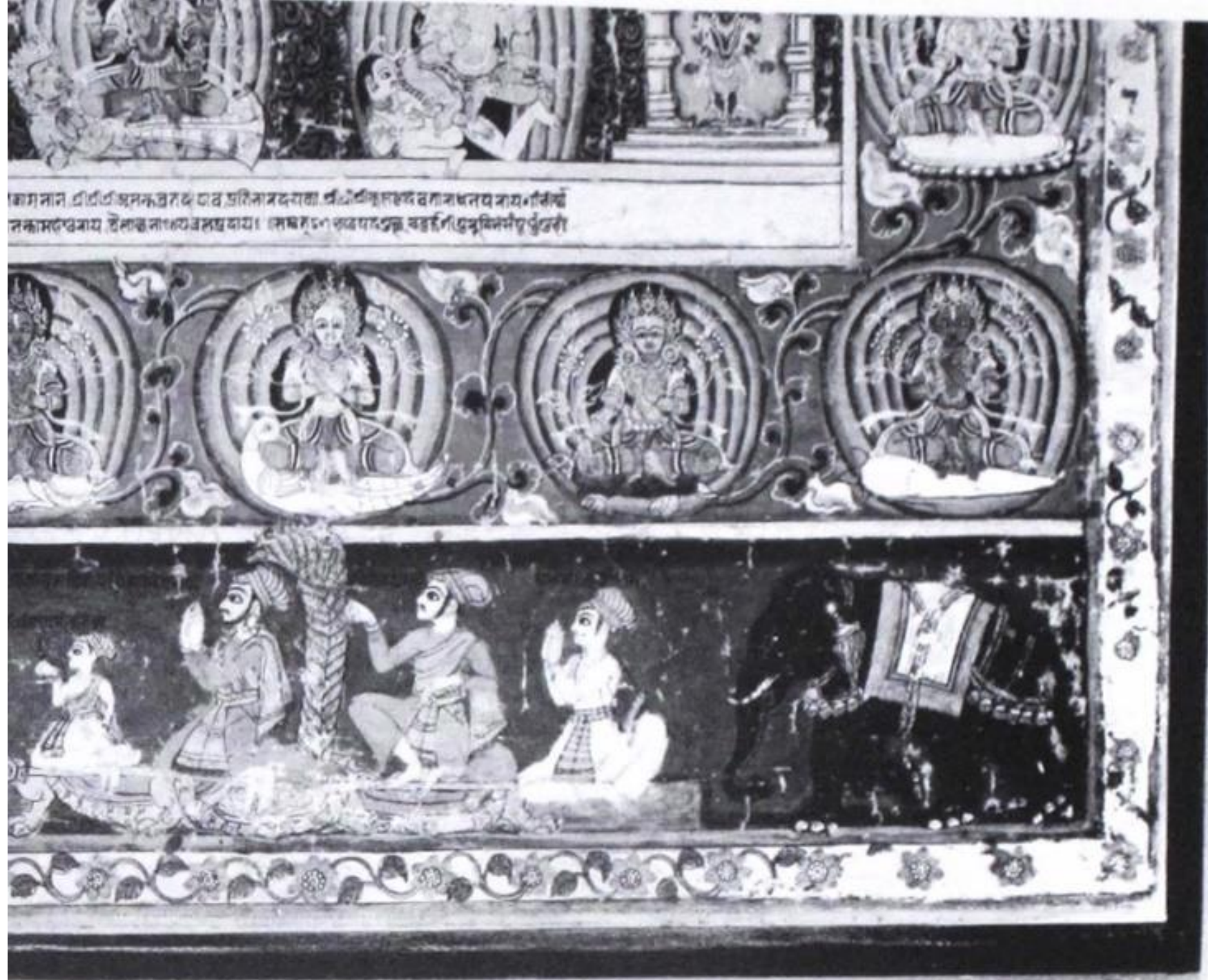




































































































































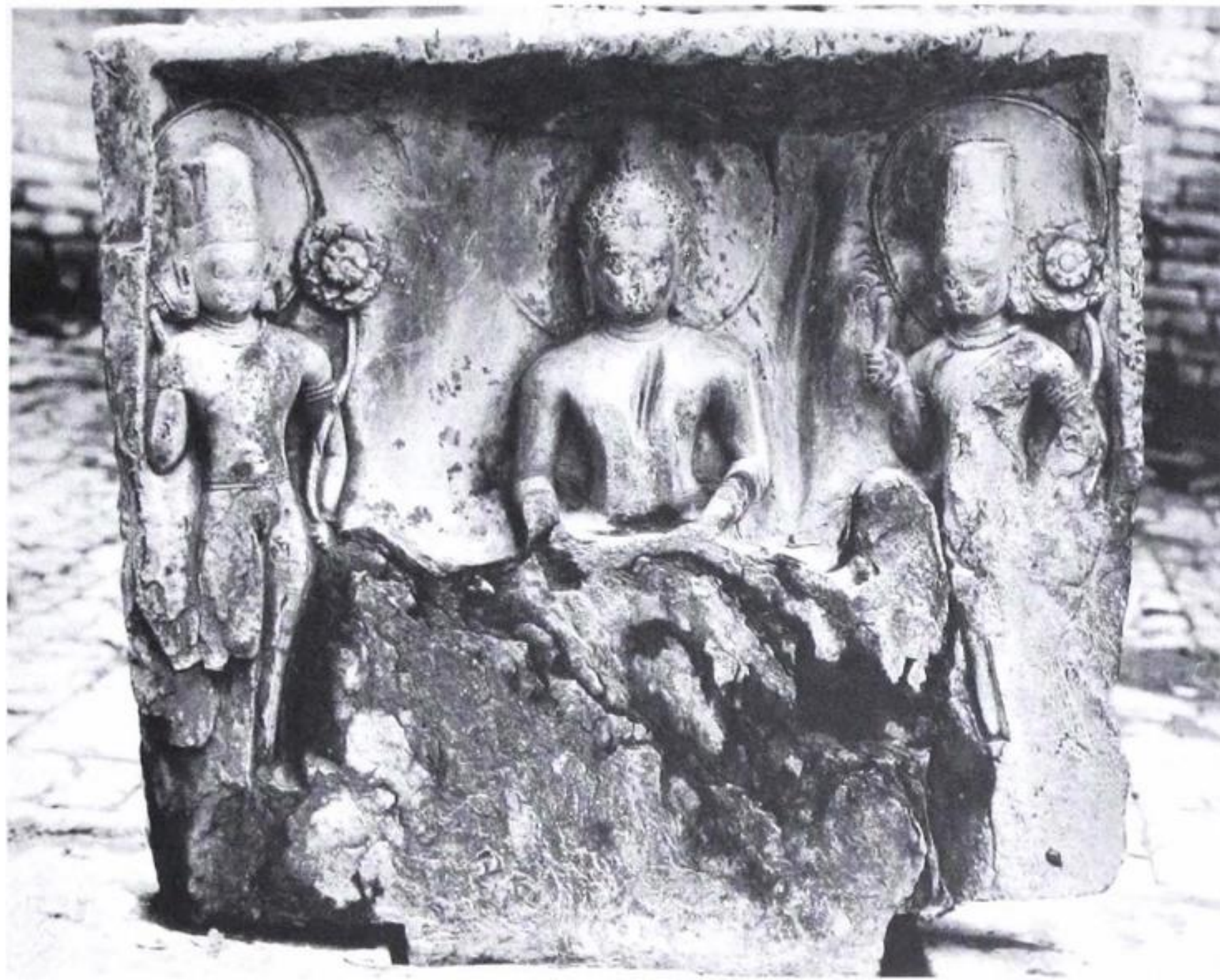


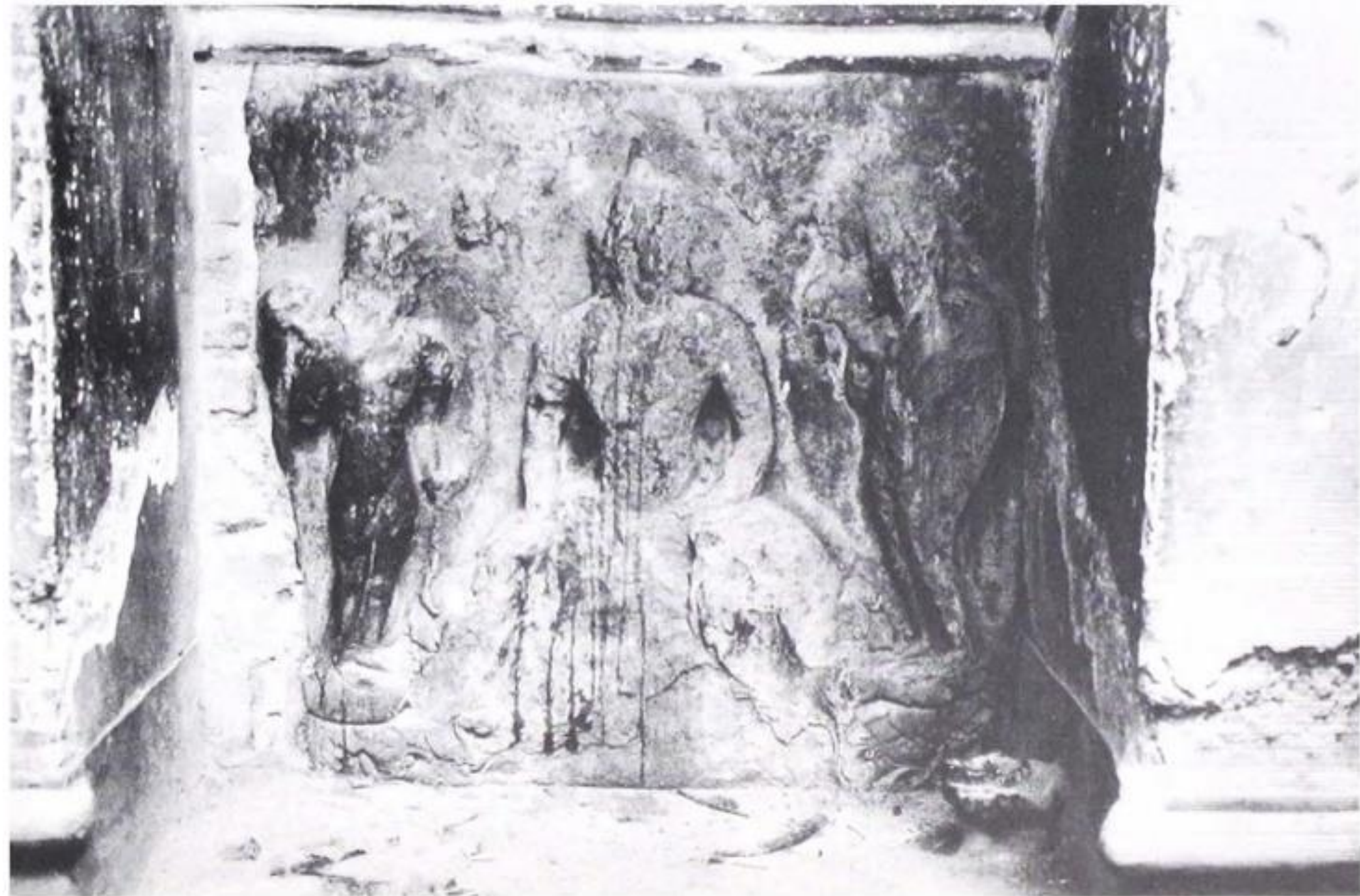














































































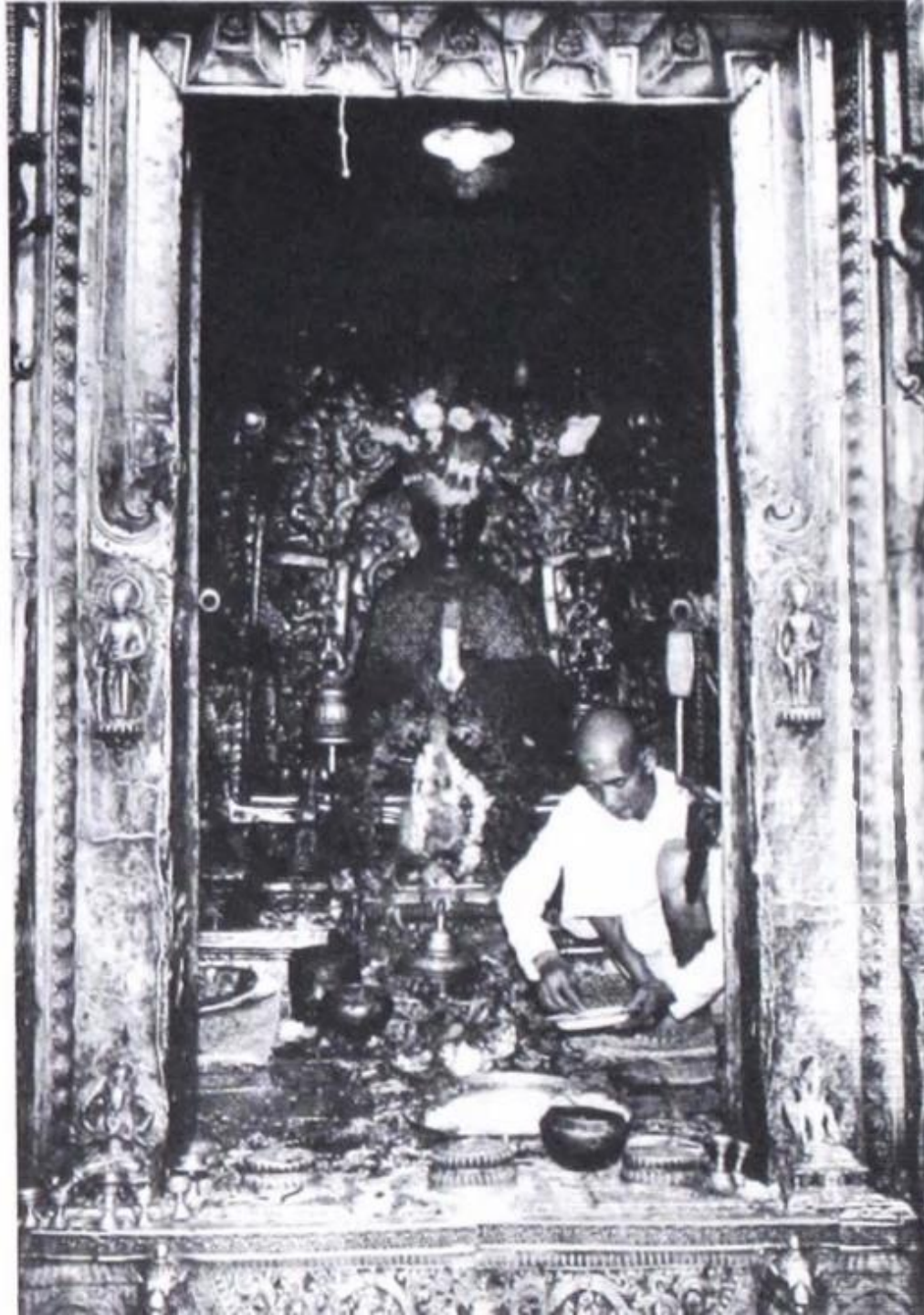
















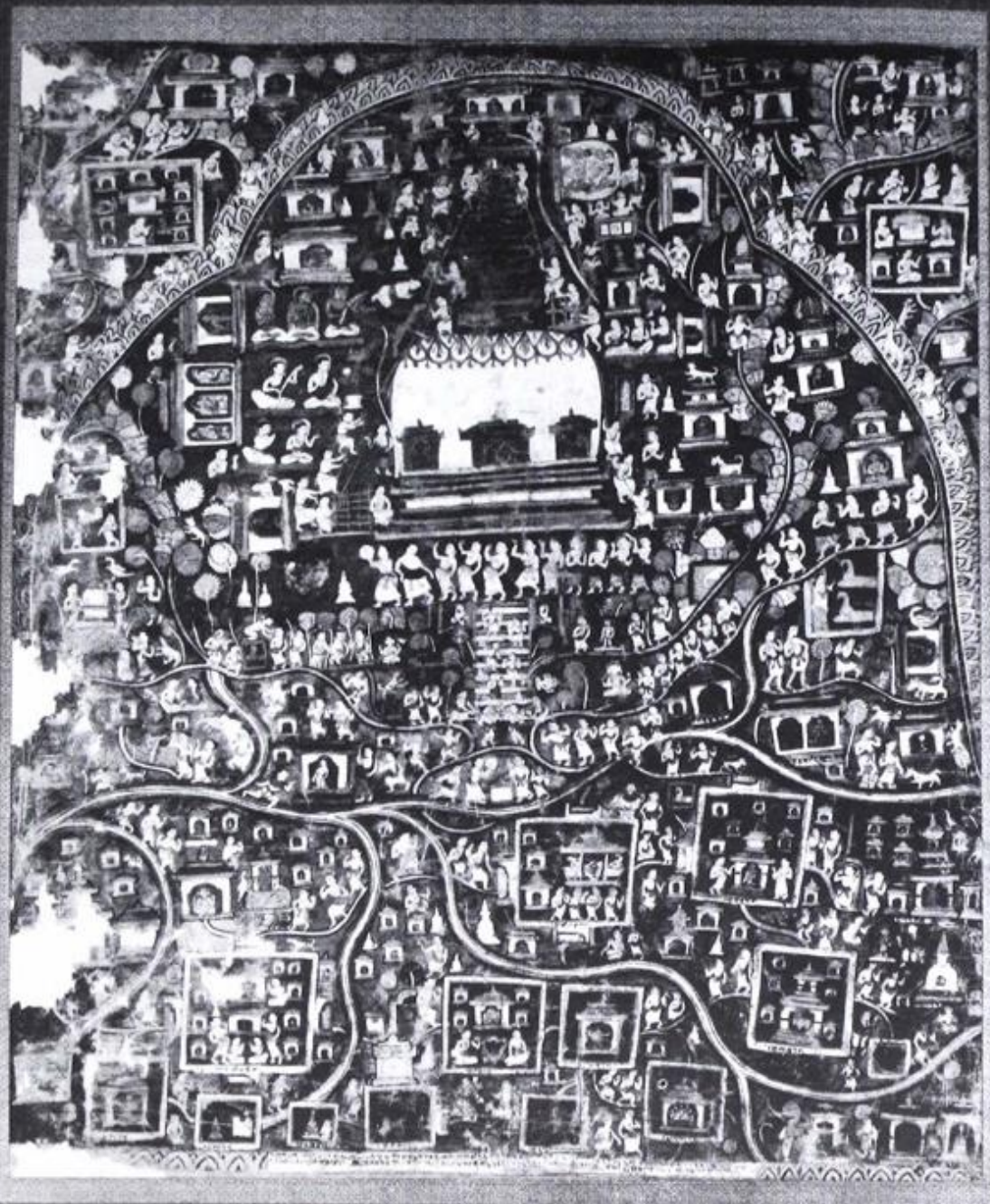




Source : © University of Wisconsin. Photographer : Perman Harnoon, Collector: Mohan Prasad Sarkota



Nepal, farmhouse in foothills of Himalaya Mountains





Nepal, Gaurishankar and Cho Oyu mountains in the Himalayas

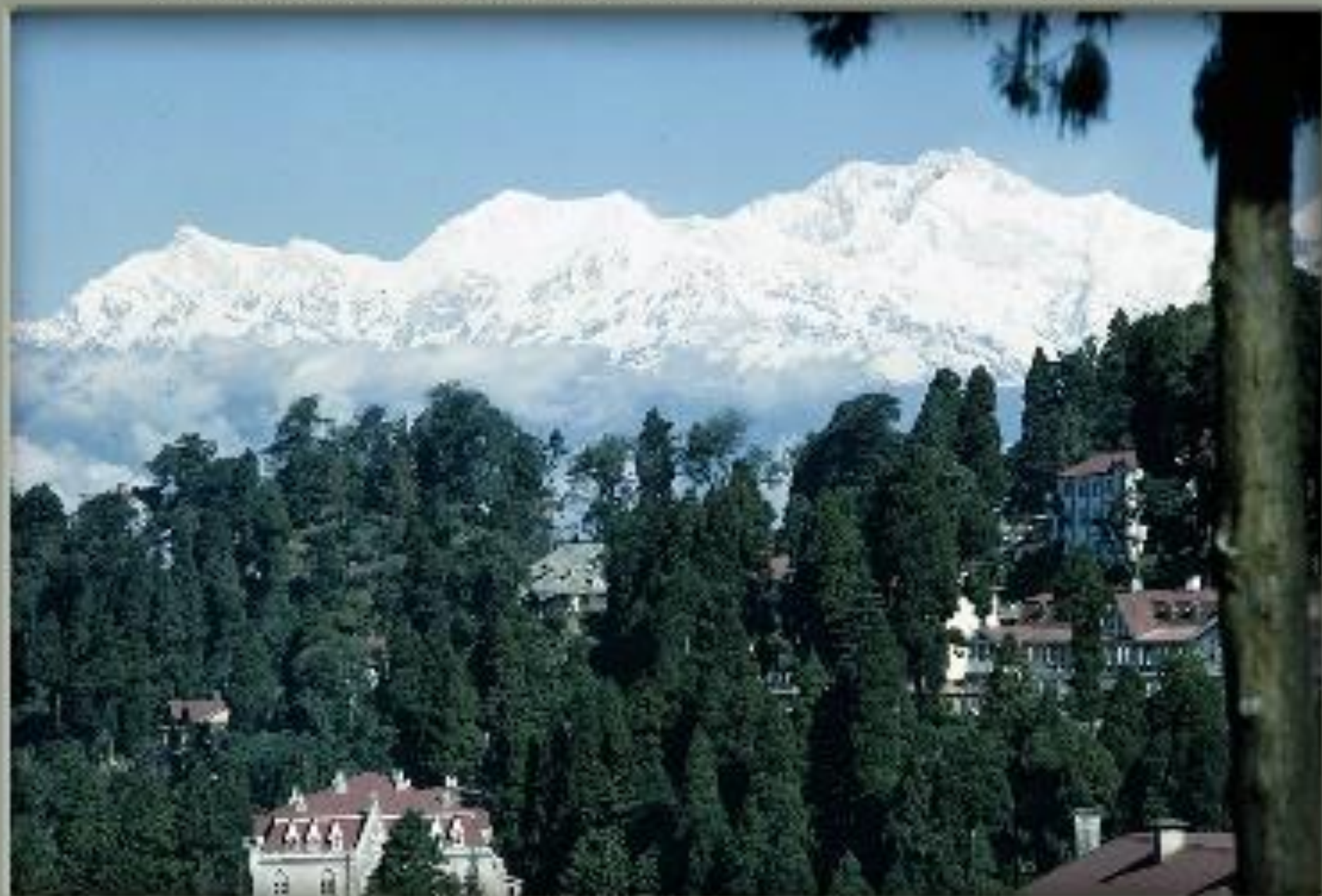






या यान् ॥ धनं कश्चिन्नुन कदादर्शनयागजज्ञा मानयि सकली ॥ रथन नायति कास्त्रनायता न ॥





दार्जिलिङबाट देखिएको कञ्चनजङ्घा हिमाल



Source : [@ University of wisconsin](#), Photographer : Forman Harrison, Collector: Mohan Prasad Sapkota



दार्जिलिङबाट देखिएका कभनजङ्घा र कुम्भकर्ण हिमाल



1. (top) Five Dīnāḱaras, some on the G. De. ...









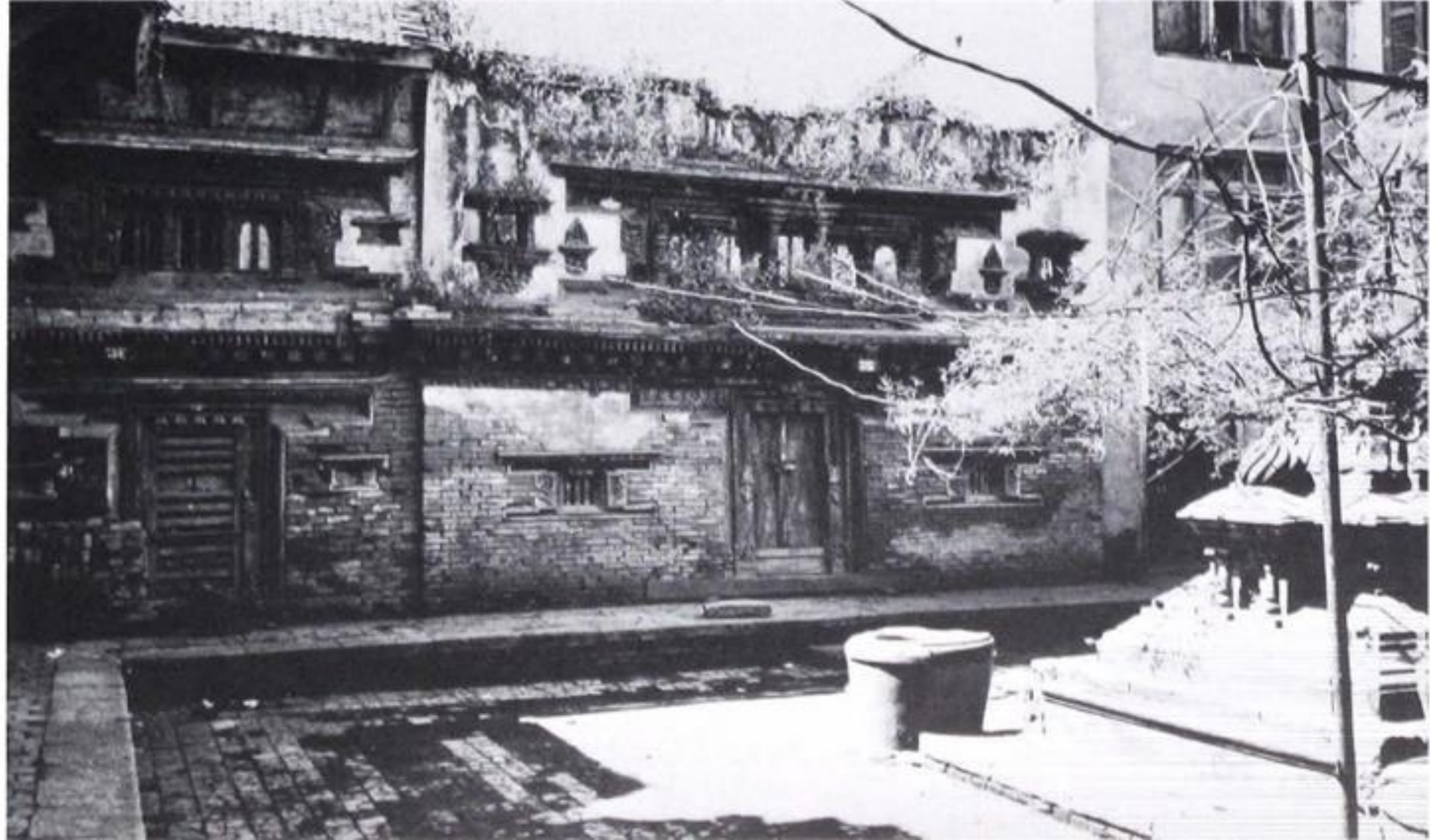












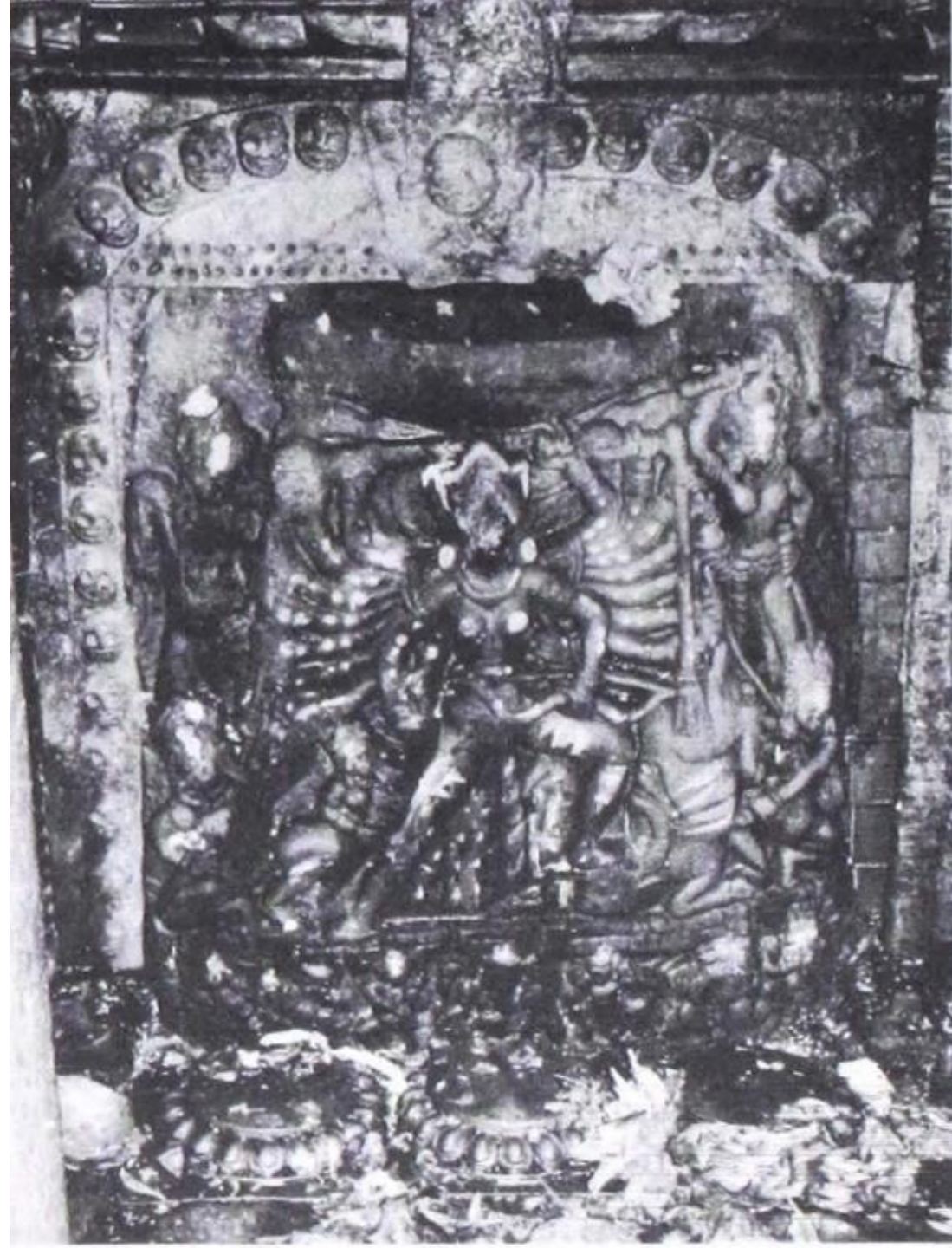










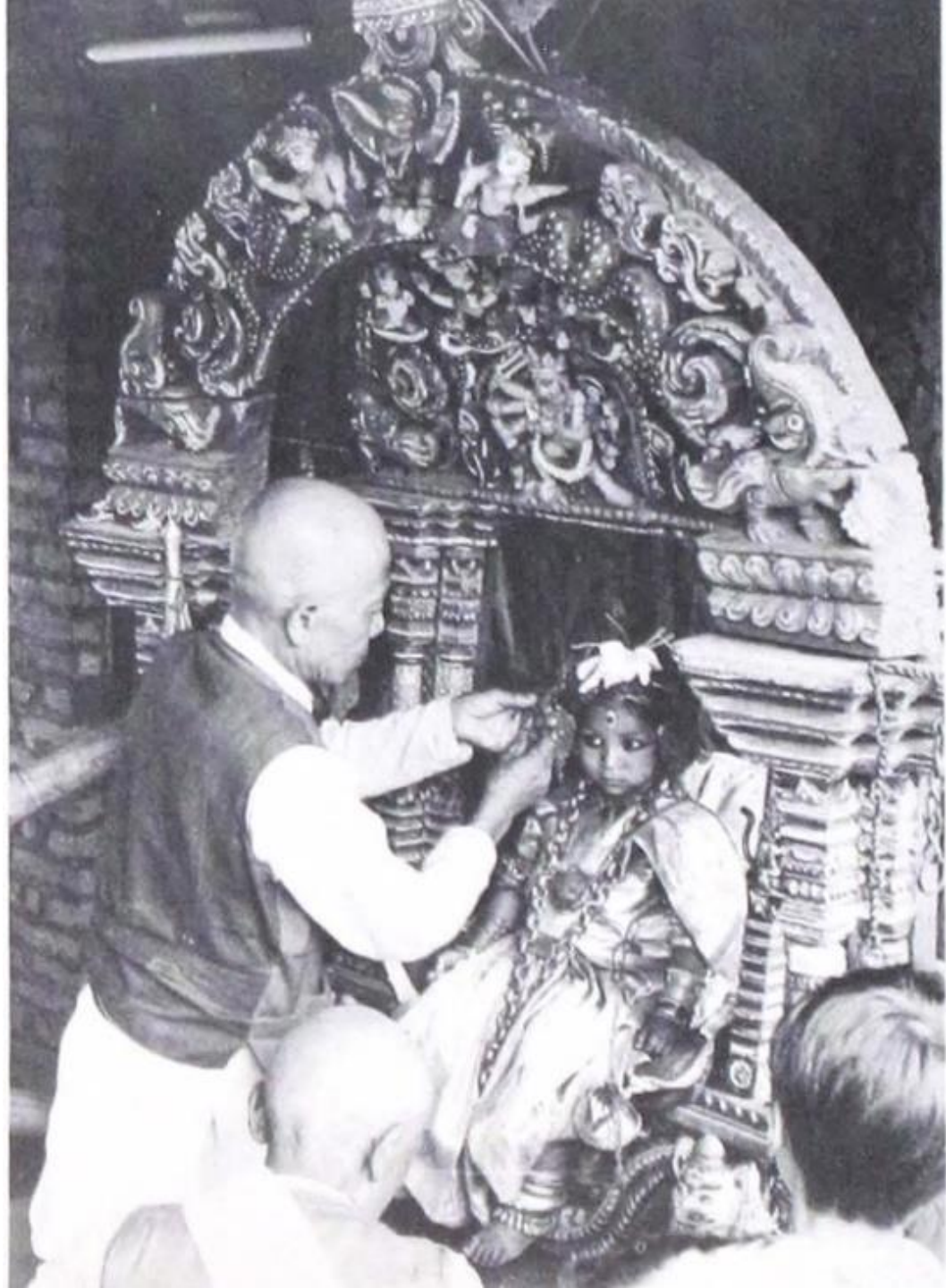




























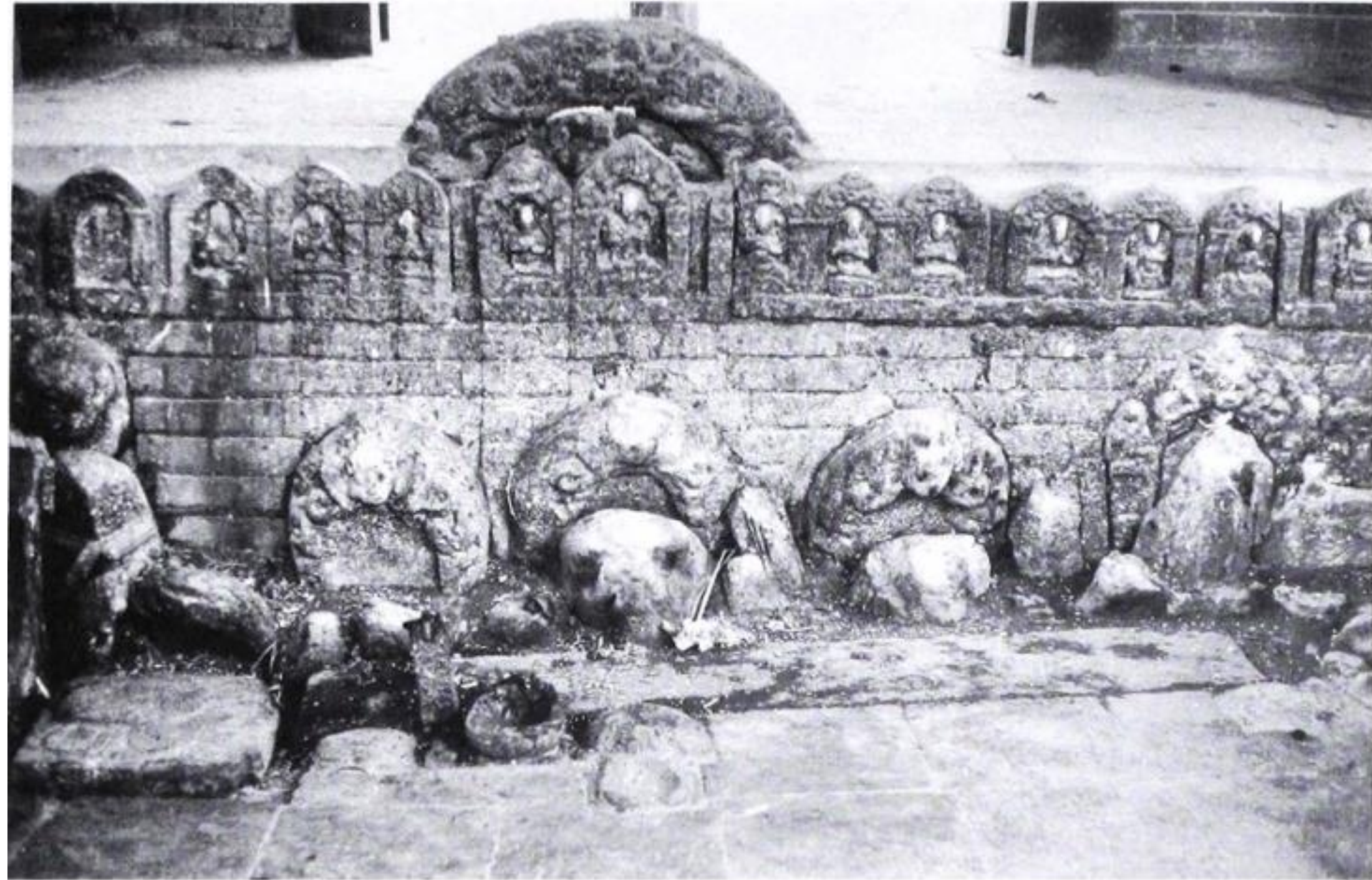


दशगोत्राय

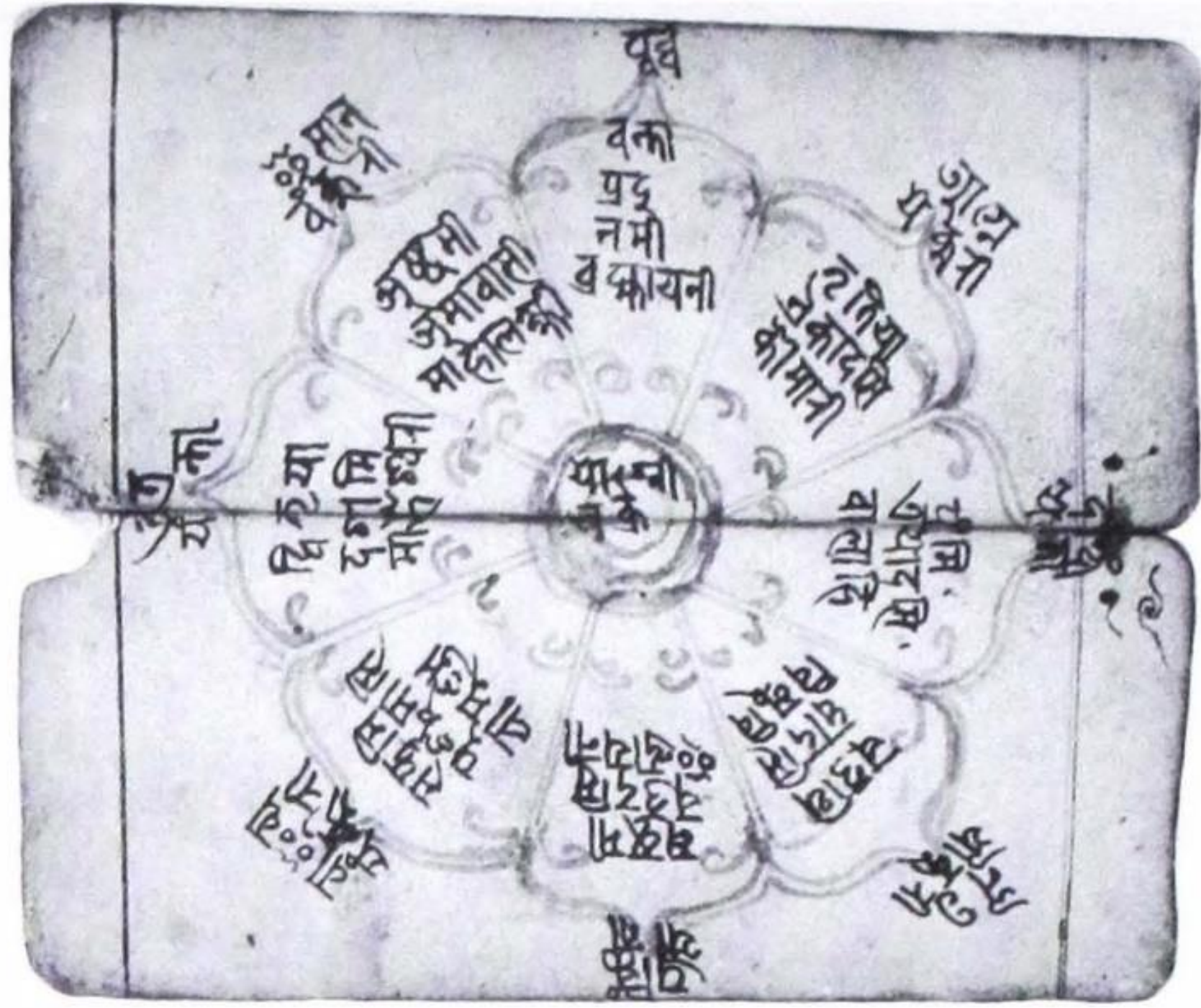
चक्रवर्ती गङ्गाकाशा समुद्रवधः॥ ❀ ॥ मधिवृत्ताव॥
 सुभावाङ्गि युवागमास्यो॥ कात्या यनीकुसुः
 विकानिकागाः॥ दवियुयत्राङ्गि रुयसीदः
 सीदविष्टुष्टुनियानिविष्टुः लमीष्टुष्टुदविः
 कल्लमका मलीष्टुष्टुयणयकङ्कालासि॥ श्रयोष्टुष्टुय क्लितः॥

दर्वारुतककुमरामुव-यु-संदा
 वृनिष्टुलाला द्विकागिवक्राङ्क
 धुसीदमारुङ्गनाखिलस्य॥
 वराववस्य॥ श्राधानरूनाङ्ग
 याहयैत दाय्यायनकृत्स्नम॥







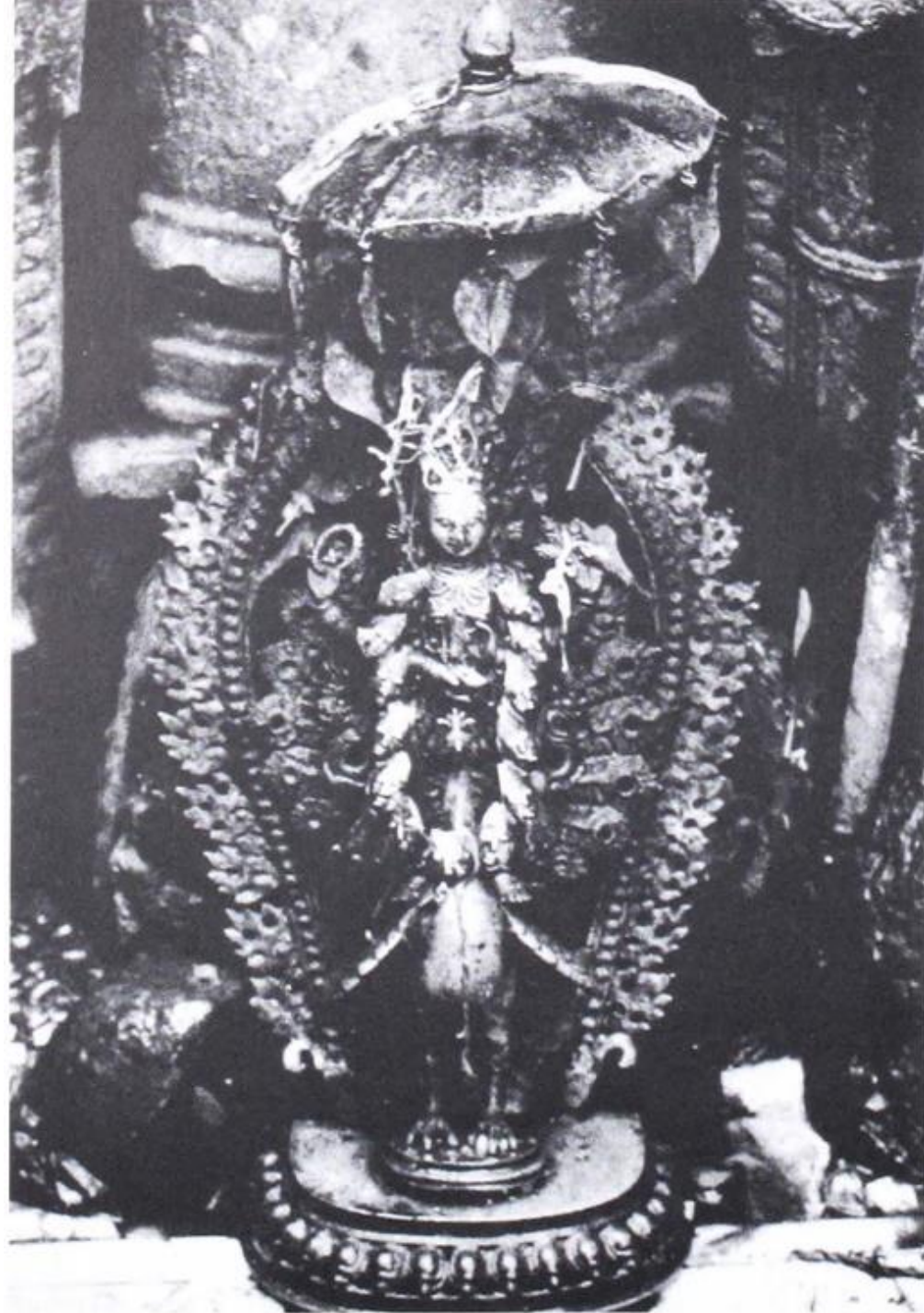










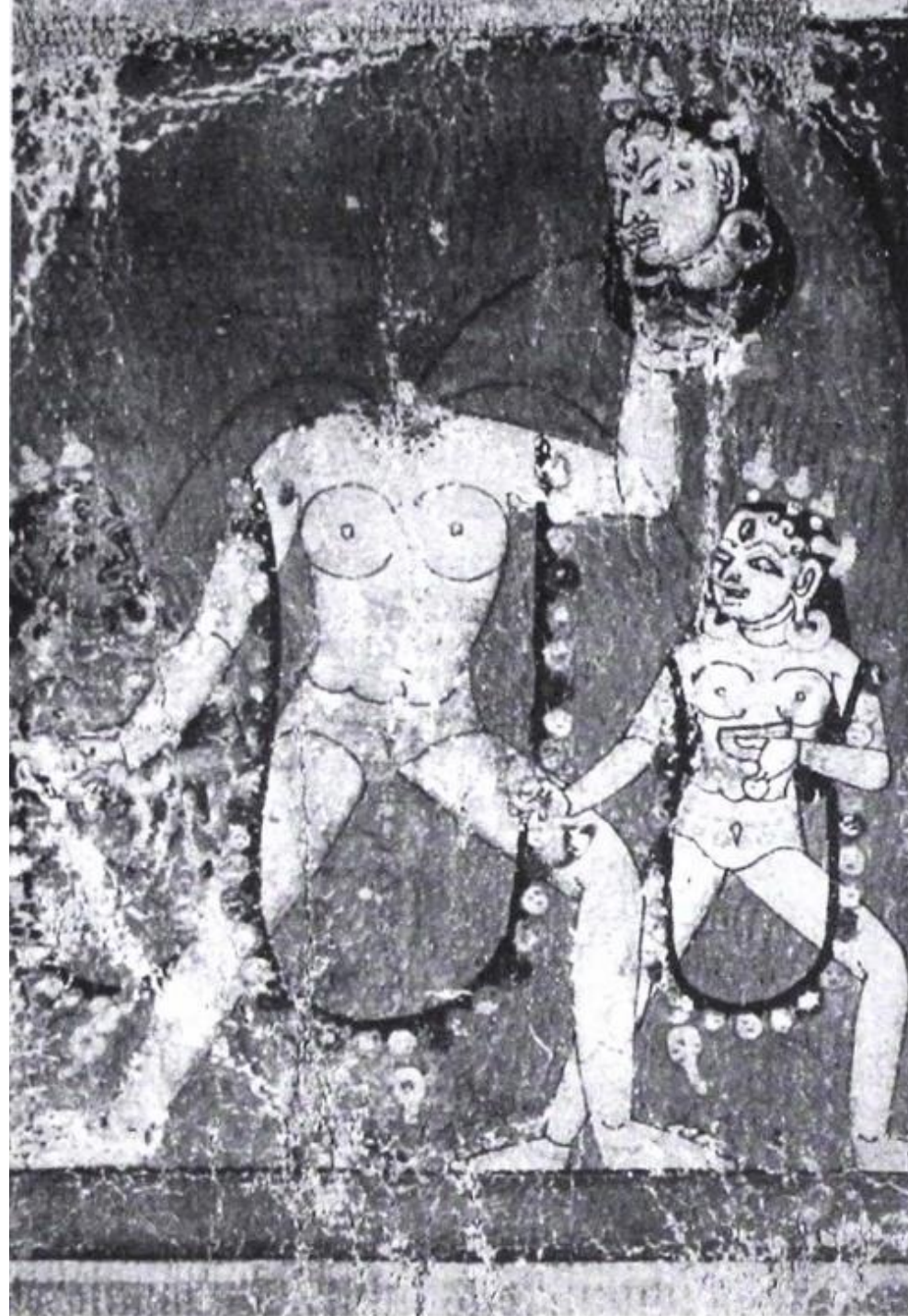


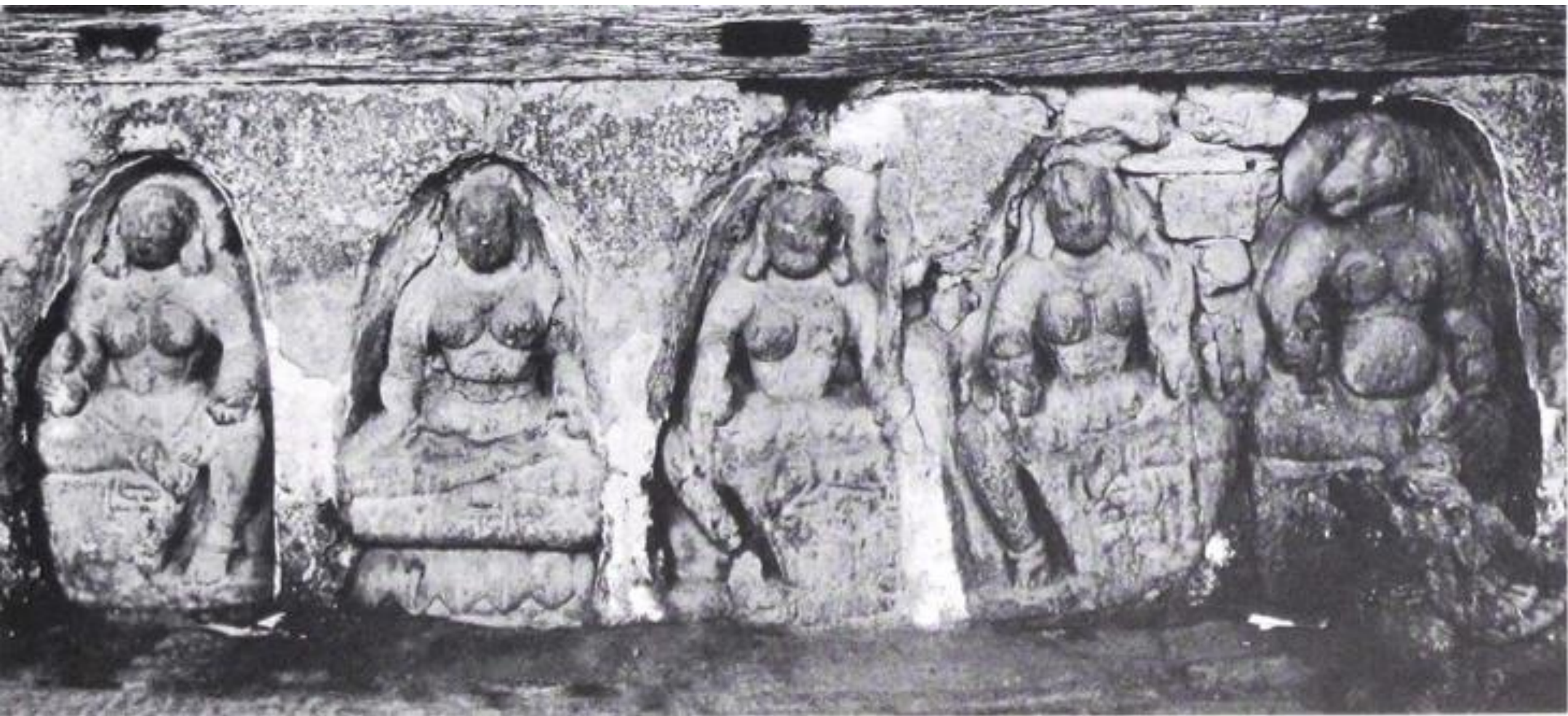








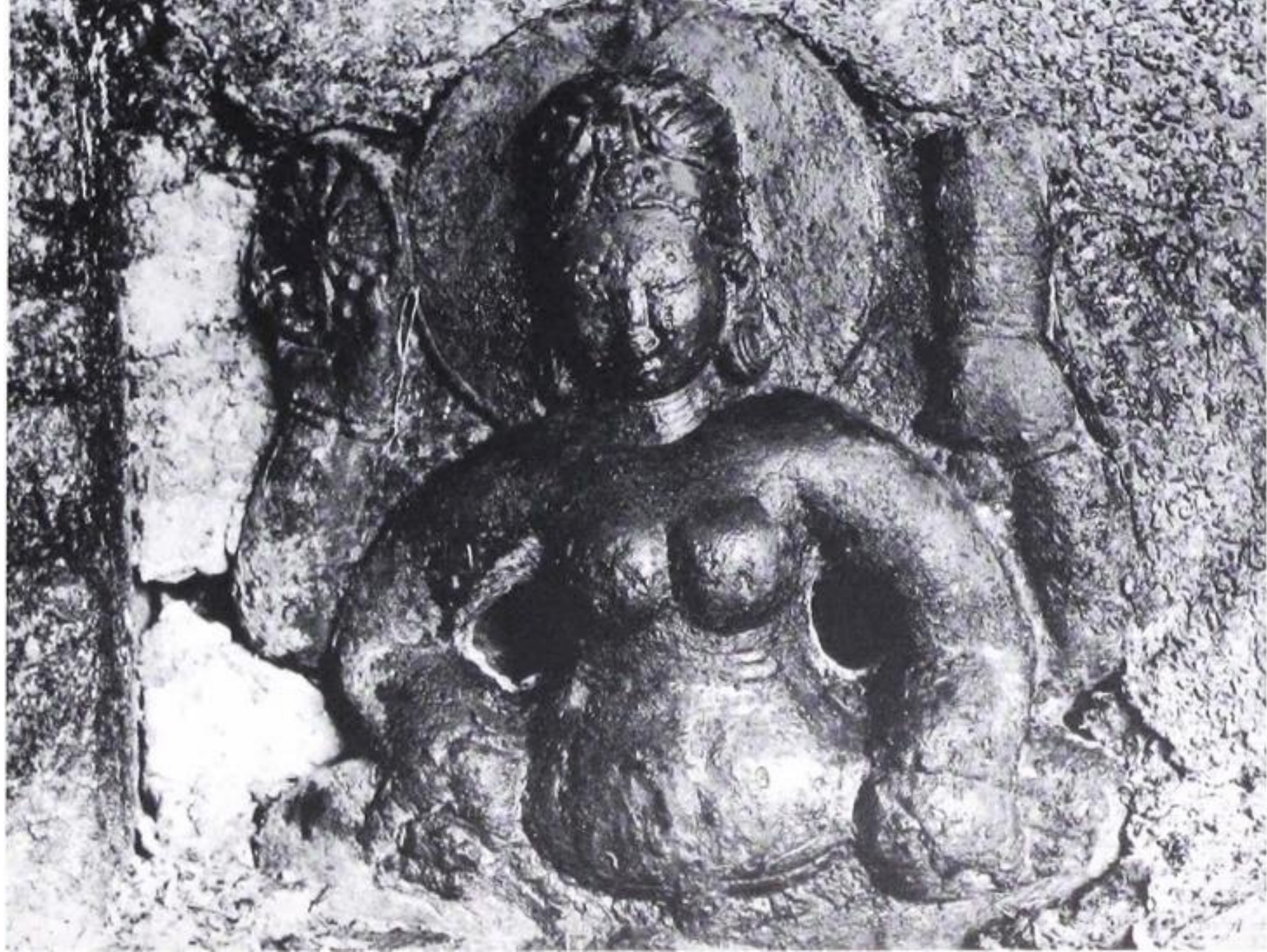








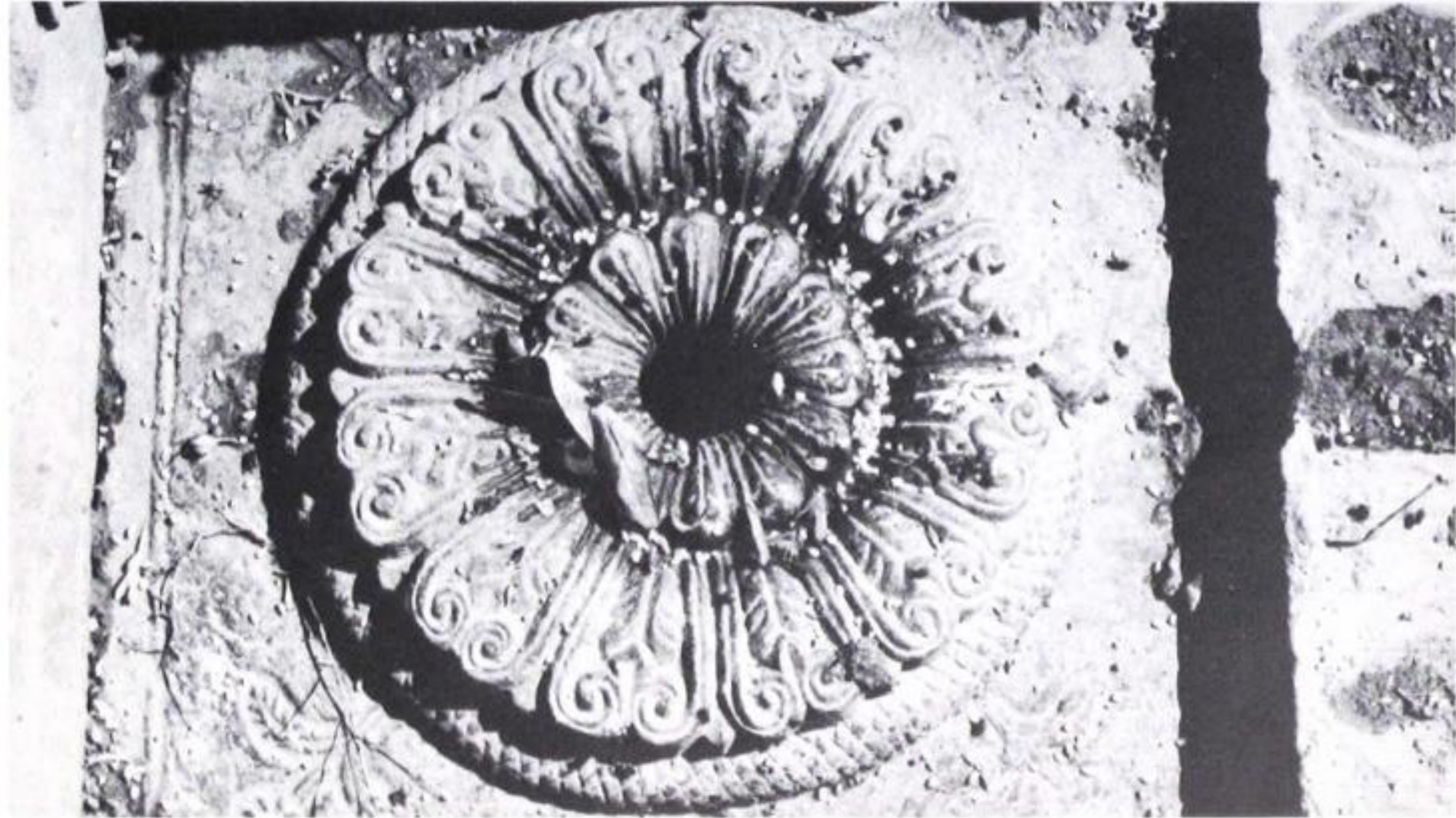


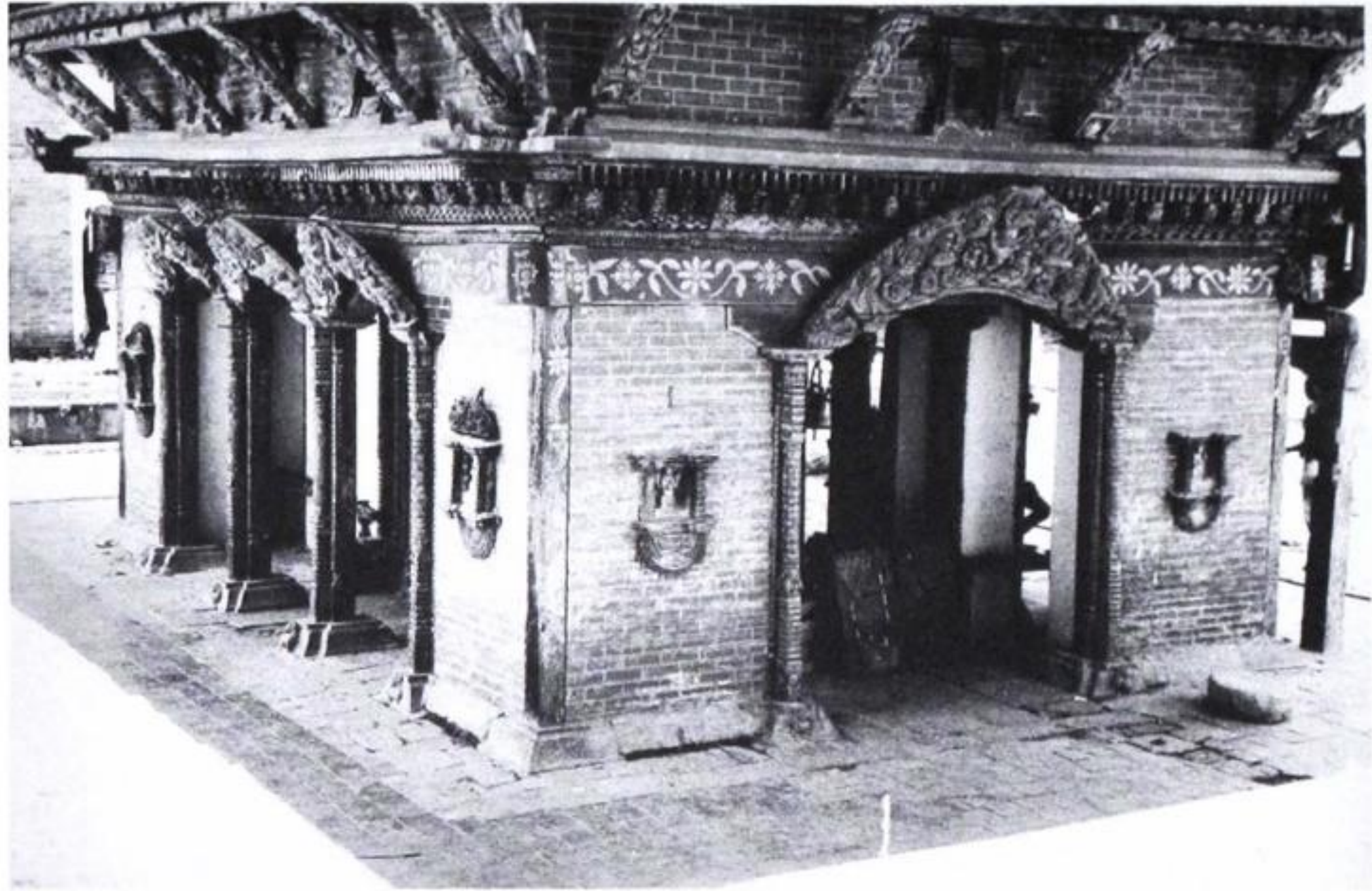










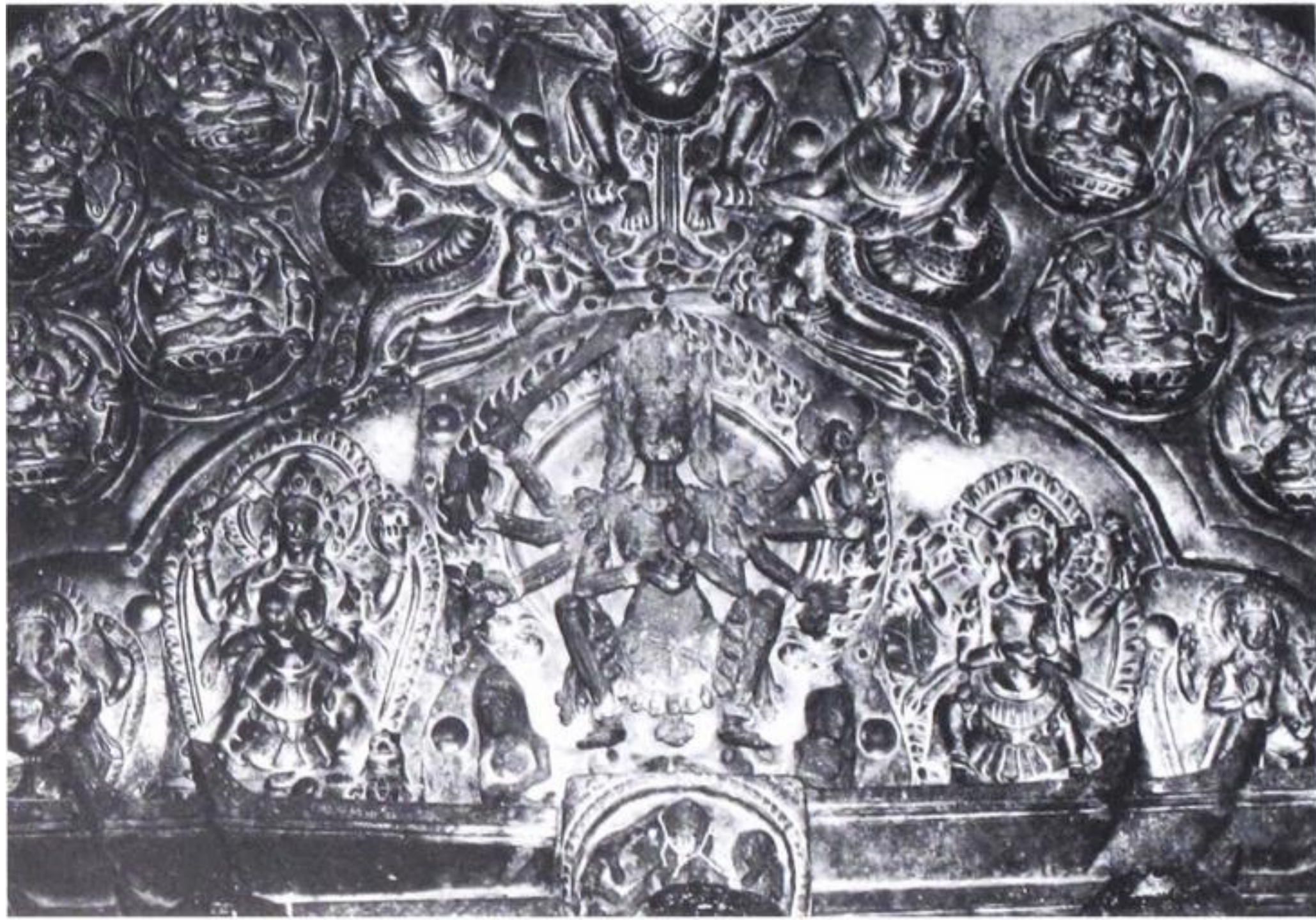


















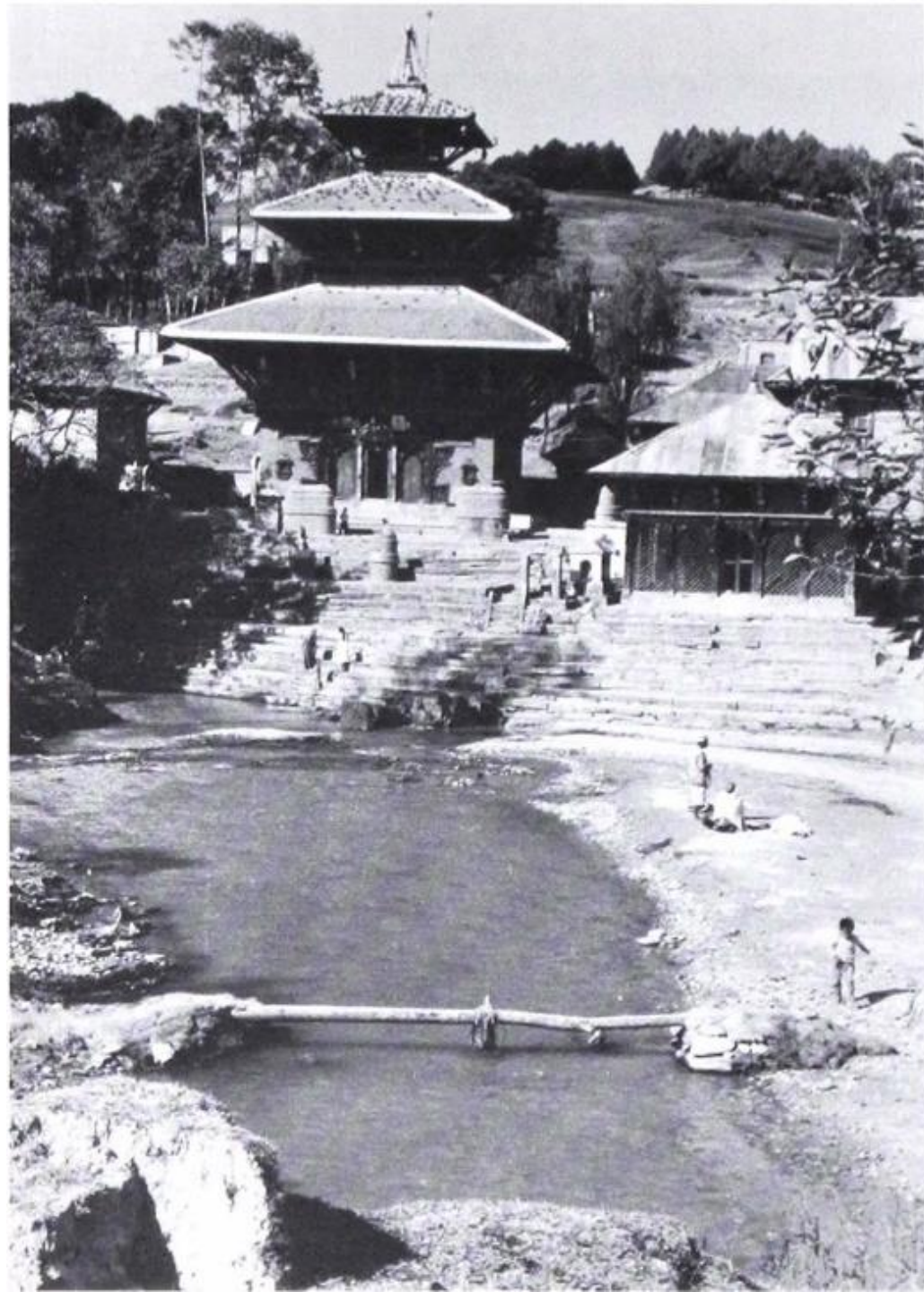


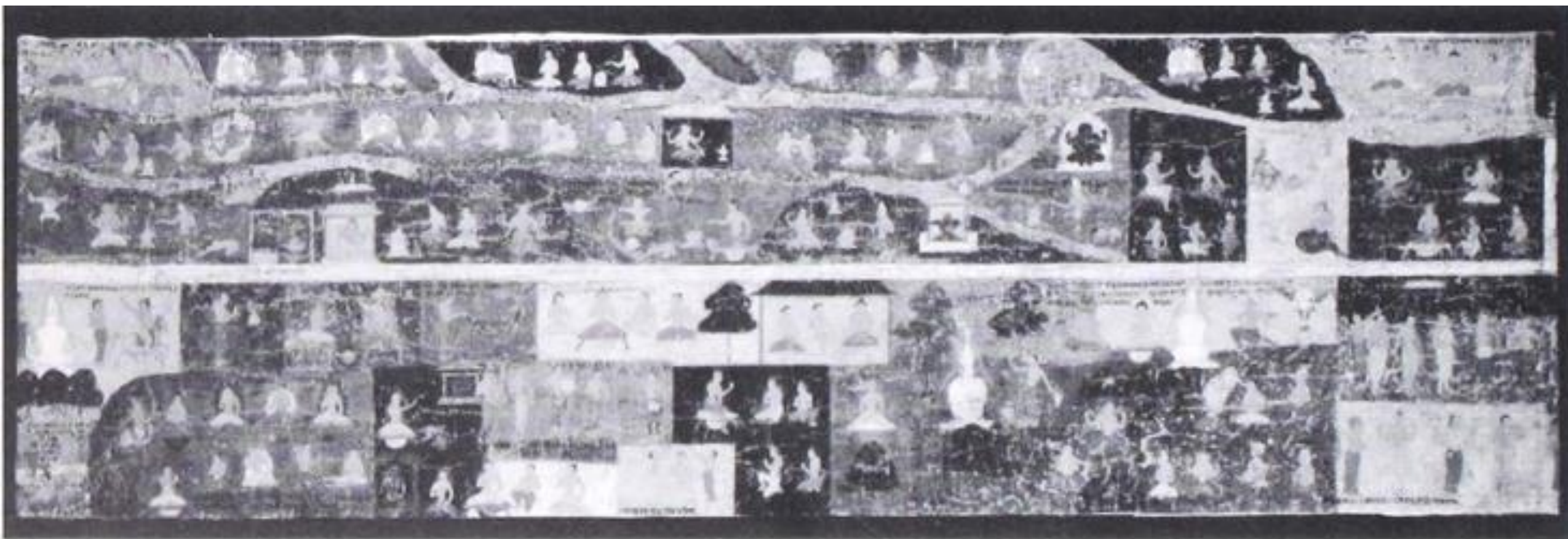






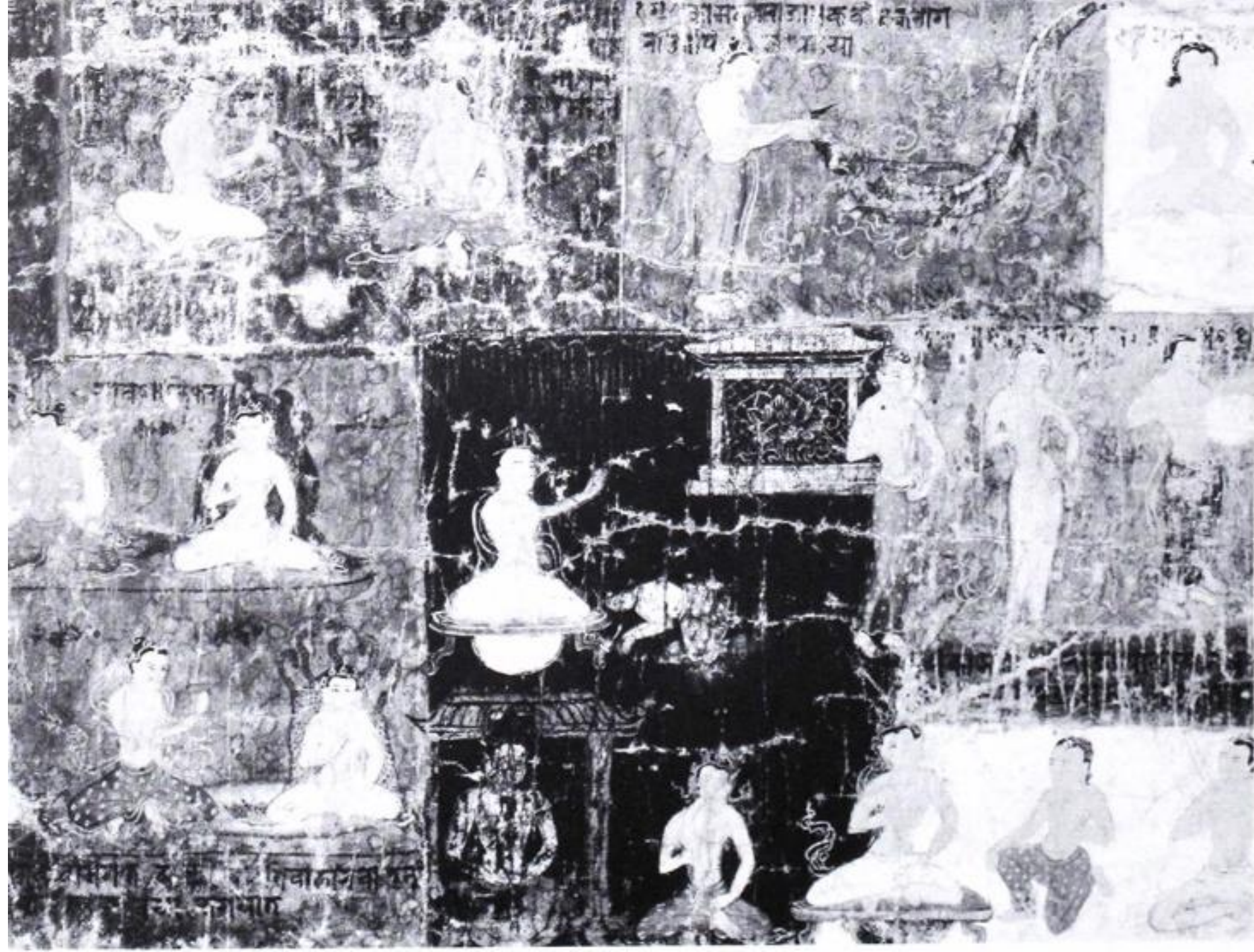








...निर्वाणं धर्मं ...
 ...नमो भगवते ...
 ...नमो भगवते ...







॥ न कंसवधु सील धन धन सील यादहन कुल ॥ धन सील तीस माहल हयाउ माहल दंडादसनयात १४
 सील तीस ल्याहाउ याहा खसी तरे खवल हायागुल मख संकलनं डान ओडाली डीग साख संता सील ड
 नम ड सील डान धाल धा पवान माल ॥



दक्षिण दक्षसिन्धु रणाय
साक अनककथा

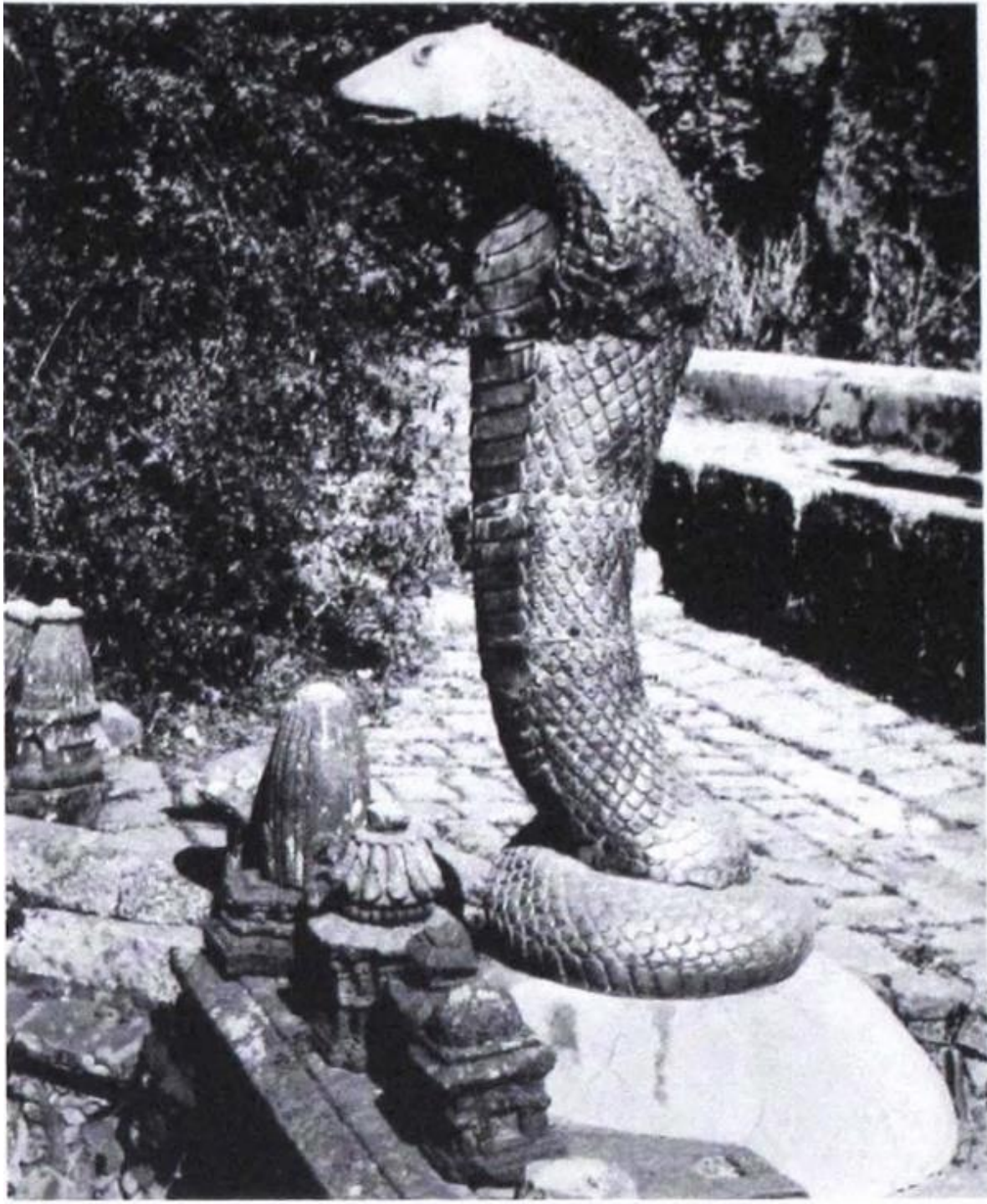
नृजसुजलकवीलुजस
ध्याय मेवमजसामा
सवृ निहासाग
साइ इलाहाइ इ
हाविमग ॥

श्रव्यकालाड ॥











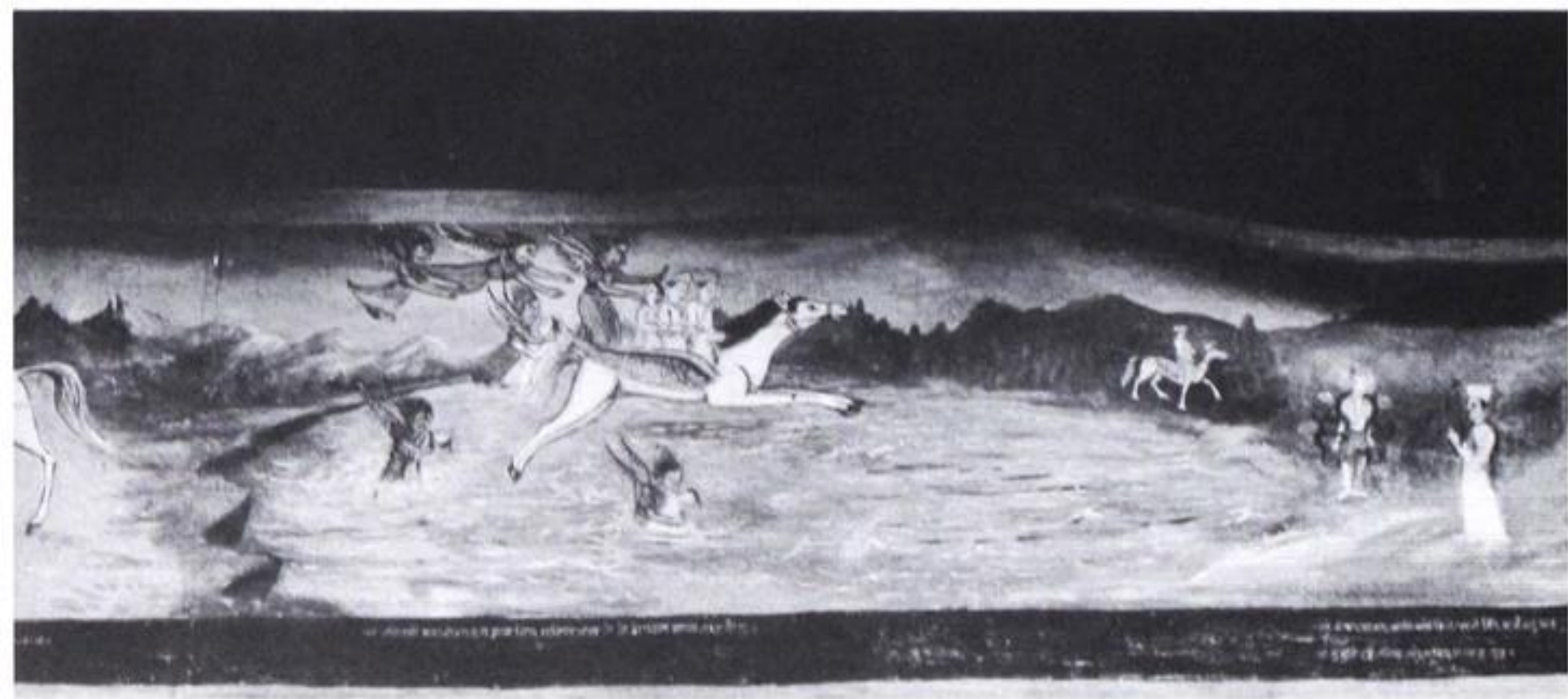




तस्य यमयाचका
 शिखरदामधुक्त्रि
 यपयशः १७
 नैधिका निवसु
 संघस्य विभ्र



४ पूरुषाशुहीत्वा च
 यन्निस्म ॥ न स्यात्
 वं यन्निमनां यय
 निजकृयित चानि
 स्यसनपविशागभय





मयानाचान ॥ १थनमचासवले गुरूमापां काडो भावले गुरूमापां डयाडा १
मचालाकाडो नल ॥



१ थन के सखने गुरु सापाया गवू जय गाना डी चीन ॥ धन गुरु सापाया गीनी खेलस १ थन गीनी खेलस थन तिडा क मंडा
 गय गय ॥ जा का ह मूवा गाना के धन धया चीन ॥
 गुरु सापा नजी गय ह जवले अपास गना लोके मग











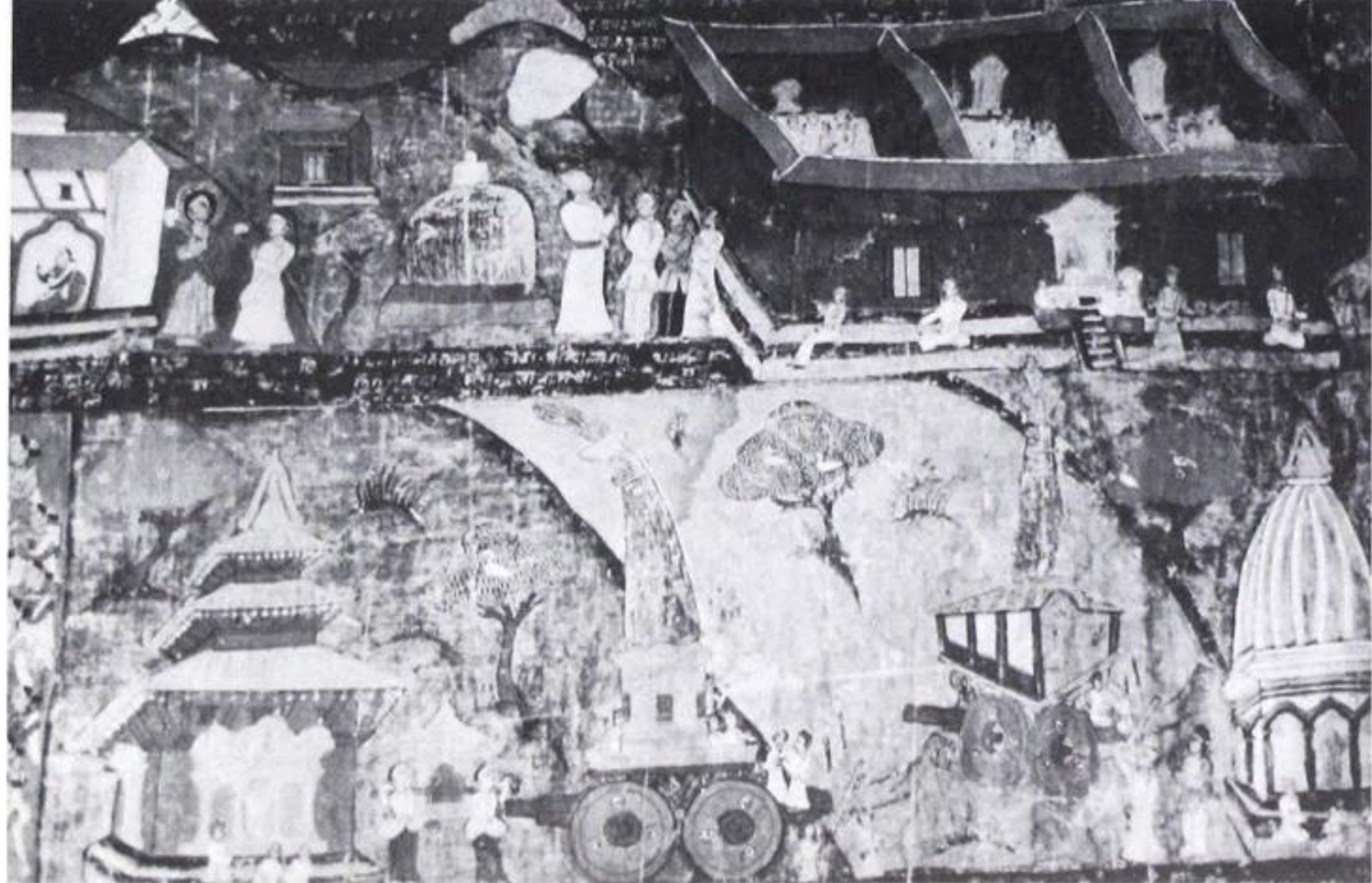




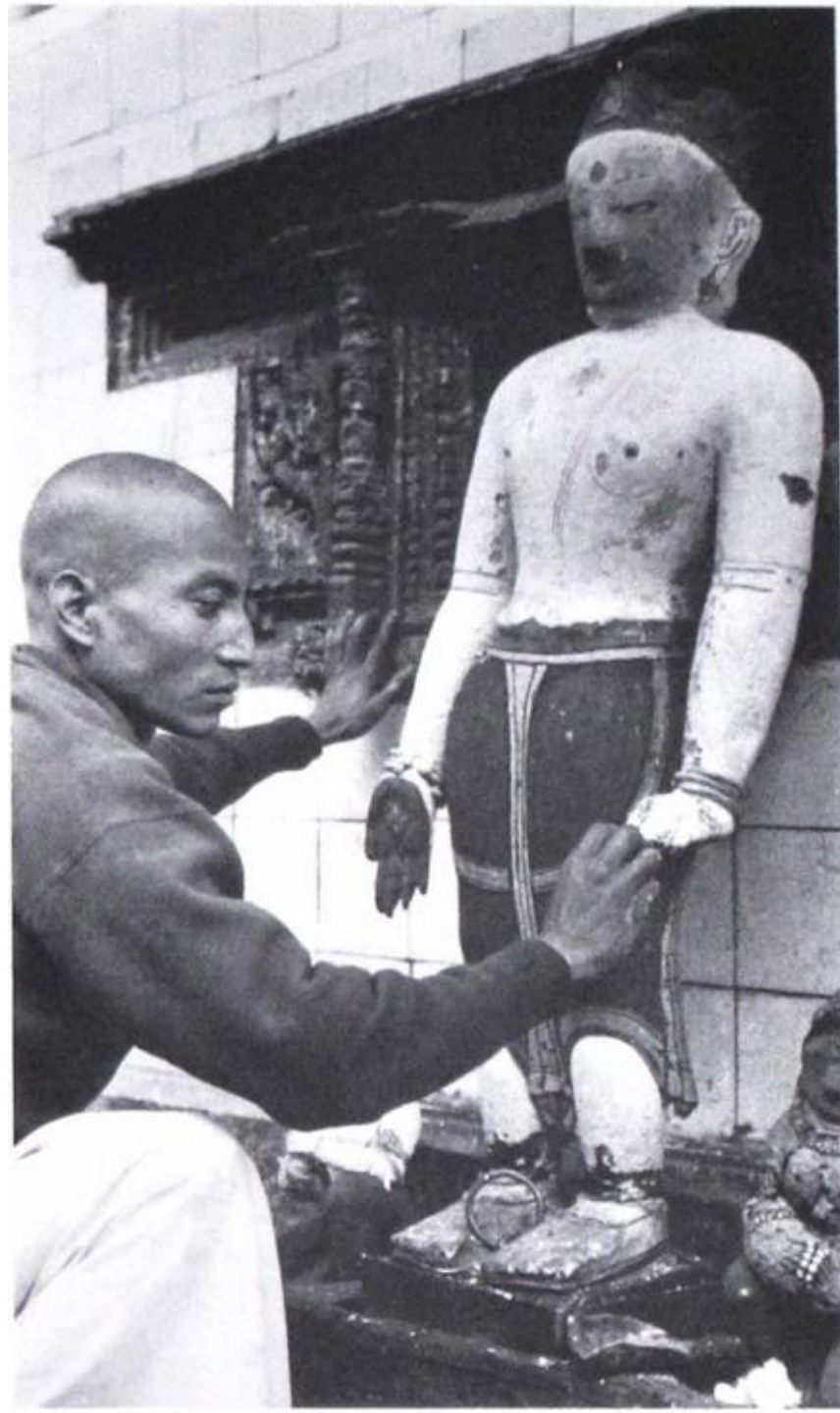












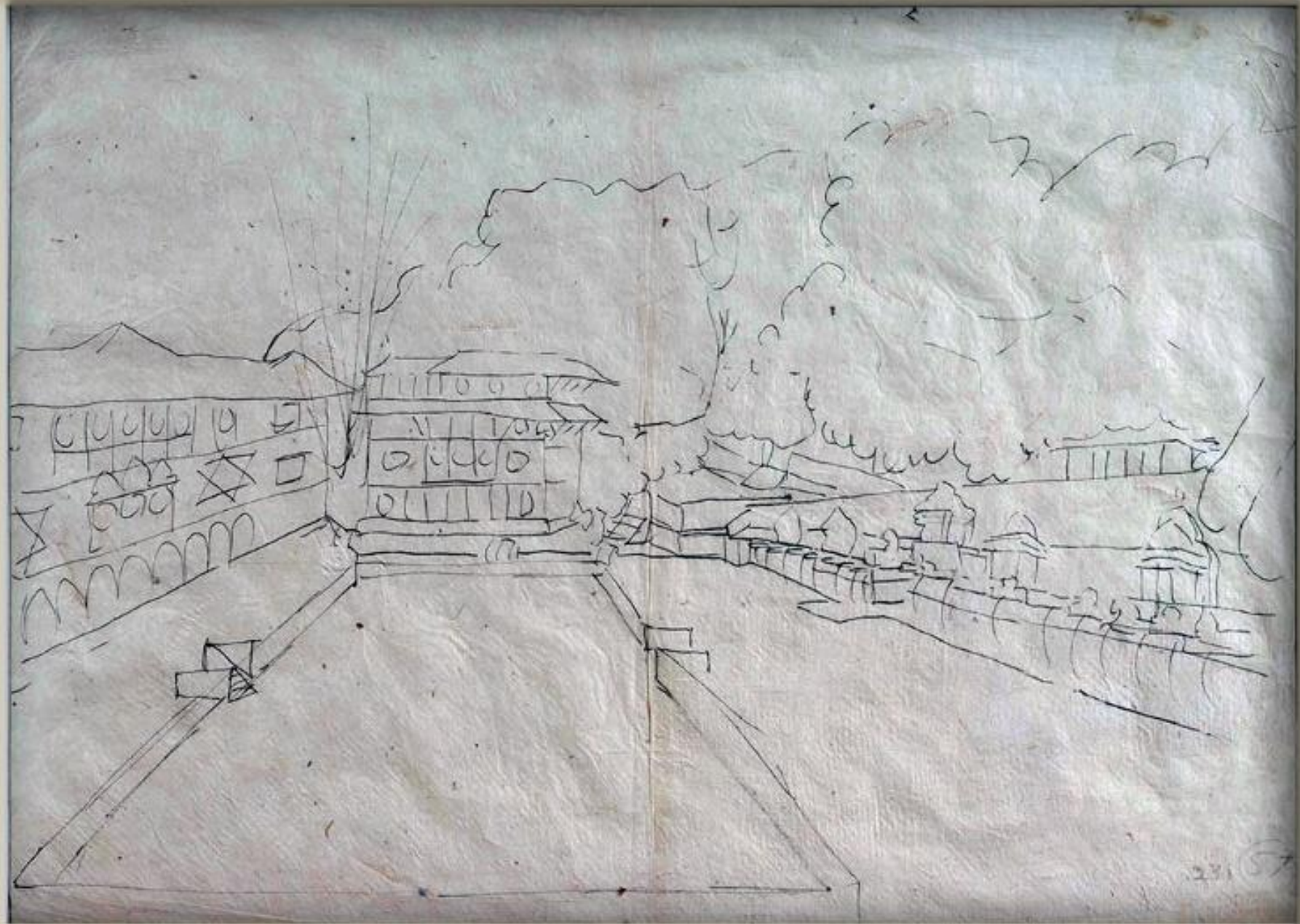


भारी बोकाएर हिँडाउन ठिक्क पारिएका चौरीका खच्चडहरु, थोन्जे, नेपाल, खिच्ने-एस.नाकाओ, खिचेको मिति-१९५२ अक्टुबर २

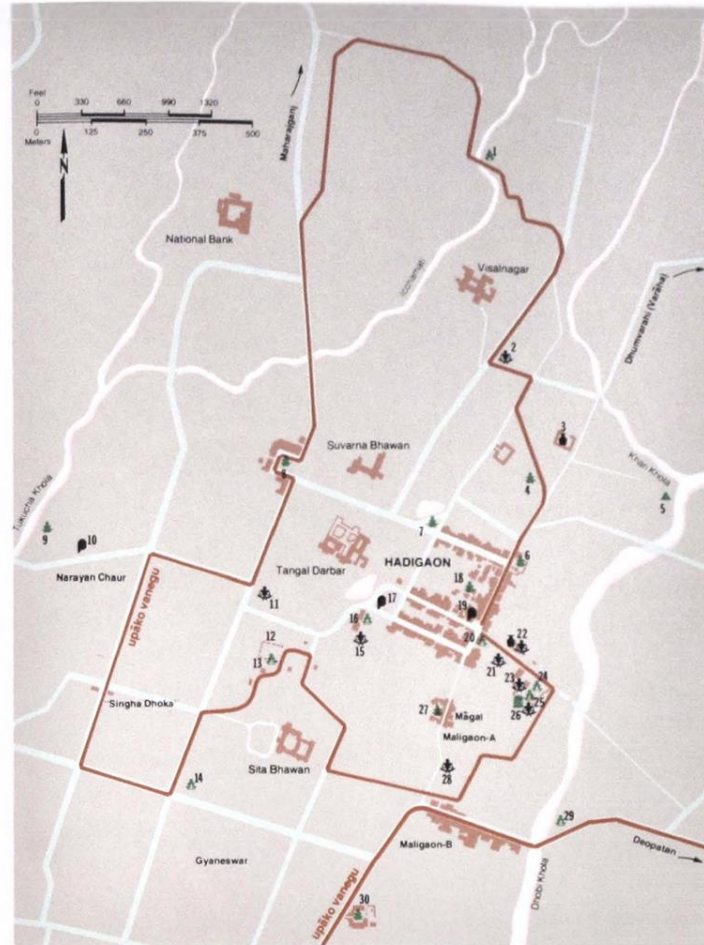


भारी वोकाइएका भेडा र च्यांग्राहरु, लाक्पा भञ्ज्याङ्ग, नेपाल, खिच्ने-एस.नाकाओ, खिचेको मिति-१९५२ नोभेम्बर ७

(चित्रकार : राजमान सिंह चित्रकार, सङ्कलन : ब्रेन हाउटन हज्जान, पुनः सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)

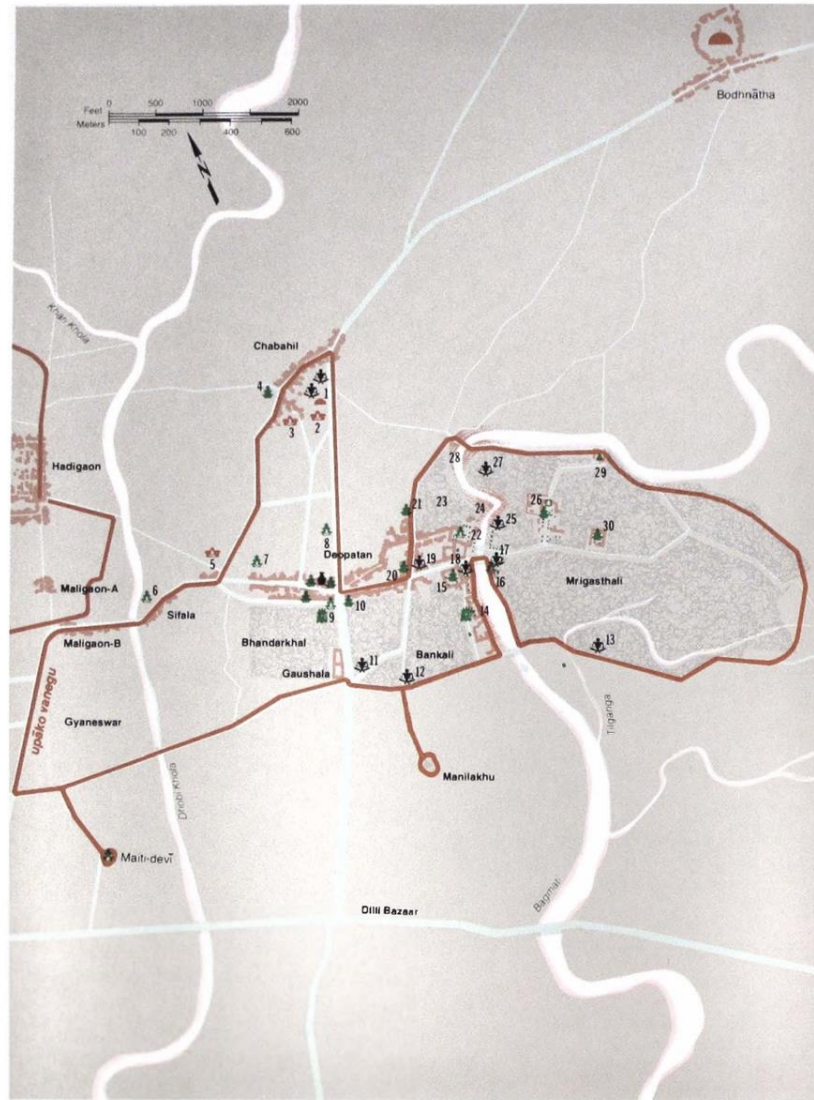


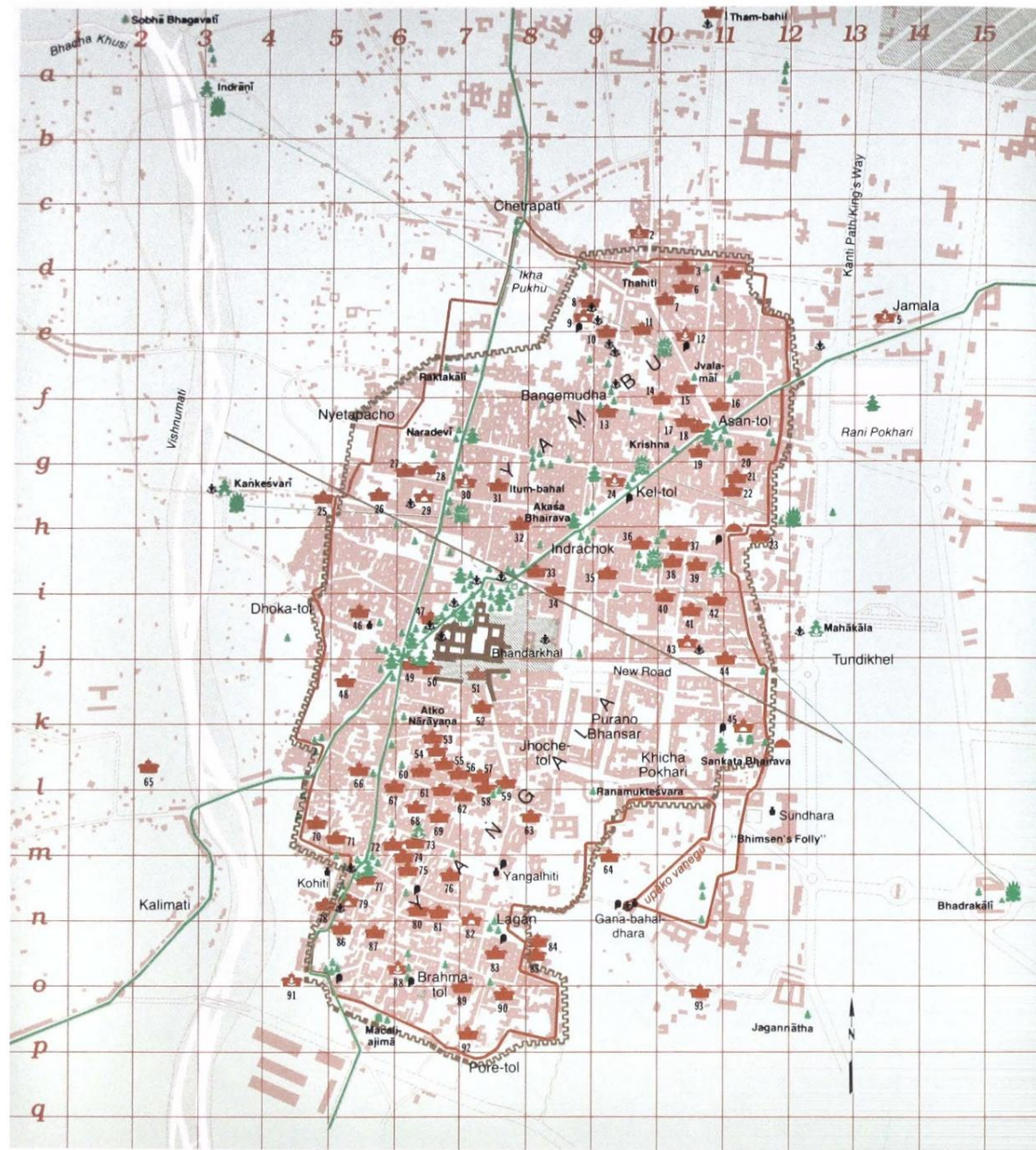
कुनै चोक, सम्भवतः काठमाडौं (चित्र सङ्कलन साल : वि.सं.१९०१)



MAP 5. Hadigaon and Vicinity

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Tuṇāl-devī <i>pīṭha</i> | 11 Tungal Gaṇeśa | 21 Śiva |
| 2 Śiva and Pārvatī | 12 Archaeological excavations | 22 Gaihrīdhārā |
| 3 Pāñcadhārā | 13 Mān[ēśvara]-māñeśvarī | 23 Garuḍadhvajā |
| 4 Gaṇeśa | 14 Naksal Bhagavatī | 24 Satya Nārāyaṇa |
| 5 Tantalī-ajimā | 15 Ajimā | 25 Nepāleśvara |
| 6 Kṛṣṇa | 16 Kārttikeya | 26 Mātṛkā shrine ruin |
| 7 Bhimasena | 17 Licchavi <i>śilāpatra</i> ? | 27 Maiti-devī <i>dyocheṃ</i> |
| 8 Bhāṭbhaṭīnī | 18 Tuṇāl-devī <i>dyocheṃ</i> | 28 Caturmukha Viṣṇu |
| 9 Sarasvatī/Sakhona | 19 Aṃśuvarman's inscriptions | 29 Bhāṇḍāreśvara |
| 10 Jayadeva inscription | 20 Sarasvatī | 30 Jñāneśvara/Unmatta Bhairava |

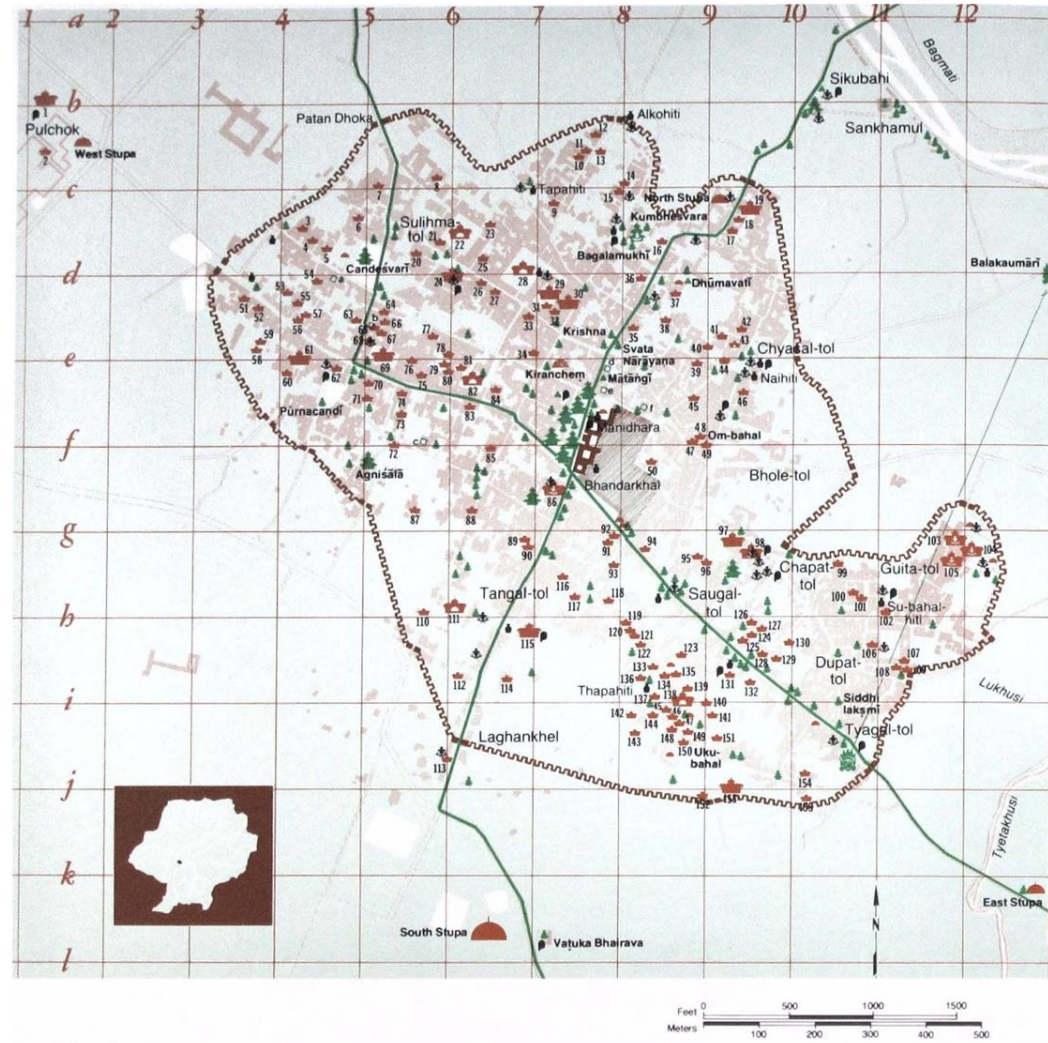




MAP 7. Old Kathmandu

Key to the *vihāras*, with names of the chief eighteen *vihāras* capitalized (Sanskrit or Sanskritized name in parenthesis)

- 1 Tham-bahil (Vikramaśīla-vihāra)
- 2 KVA-BAHAL (MAITRIPURA)
- 3 Musya-bahal (Karuṇāpura)
- 4 Chusya-bahal (Guṇākara)
- 5 Jamala-, Jamo-bahal (Dharmacakra)
- 6 Jyoti-bahal (Triratnaketu)
- 7 JHVA-BAHAL (RATNACAITYA, RATNA-KETU)
- 8 — (Dharmakīrti)
- 9 Sighah-, Srighata-, Kumbha-, Kātheśimbhū (Śāntighaṭa, Śrighaṭa)
- 10 Nagah-bahal (Ratnamaṇḍala)
- 11 GAM-BAHAL (HEMAVARNA)
- 12 DHVAKA-BAHAL (HENĀKARA)
- 13 Nhu-bahal (Ratnaketu)
- 14 Ca-, Ci-bahal (Karuṇaketu)
- 15 In-bahal (—)
- 16 Dhalasiko, Dhalache-bahal (Gautamaśrī)
- 17 Haku-bahal (Harṣacaitya)
- 18 Kothu-bahal (Aśokavṛkṣa)
- 19 TAKṢA-, TAHCHE-BAHAL (SURATAŚRĪ)
- 20 Dau-bahal (Raṅgabhuvana)
- 21 Asan-bahal (Aśokacaitya)
- 22 Ima-bahal (Nimanaka)
- 23 Mahabu-bahal (Mahābaudha)
- 24 JANA-, MACCHENDRANATH-BAHAL (KANAKACAITYA)
- 25 Mukum-bahil (new site) (Muktipura)
- 26 Mukum-bahil (original site) (Muktipura)
- 27 Tamugal (Dharmacitta)
- 28 Tamul (Ratnakāra)
- 29 YATKHA-BAHAL (BHĀSKARAKĪRTI *west of stupa*, BODHIPRANIDĪ *south of stupa*)
- 30 Alakhu-bahil (Italaśukṛta-, Bodhipratidhī)
- 31 ITUM-BAHAL (KEŚCANDRA-SAMSKĀRITA)
- 32 MAKHAM-BAHAL (RATNAKĪRTI)
- 33 Makham-bahil (Rājākṛta)
- 34 Tunche-bahal (Tutaśrama-, Dharmakīrti)
- 35 MU-BAHAL (MULĀŚRĪ)
- 36 Otu-bahal (Jirnopārādharmacakra)
- 37 Pimche-bahal (Jāmbūnanadavana)
- 38 Cidha-, Ciram-bahal (Jinauddhara-, Dharmacakra)
- 39 TADHA-, TARAM-BAHAL (DHARMA-CAKRADARŚANA)
- 40 — (—)
- 41 Saval-bahal (Mantrisiddha)
- 42 SAVAL-BAHAL (SURATHAKṚTA-, ŚĀSVATA)
- 43 Pyukhā-bahal (Dharmacakra)
- 44 Dugam-bahil (Sadaśrī)
- 45 TE-BAHAL (PRACANḌAVIRA-, RĀJA-KĪRTI-, BANDHUDATTA)
- 46 Maru-bahil (Dharmacakra-, Dharmāśrī)
- 47 Layku-bahil (Śrinaka-, Rājākula)
- 48 Chvasapakka (Kṛṣṇagupta)
- 49 SIKHAMU-BAHAL (TARUMŌLA)
- 50 Kumārī-bahal (Rājākṛta-, Rājalakṣmīkula)
- 51 Vasantapura-bahal (Deśasumantra)
- 52 Jhoche-bahal (Vasundharākṛta)
- 53 Punche-bahal (Bhuvanadeva)
- 54 — (Ratnapura)
- 55 Vikama-bahal (Mañjuśrīnaka)
- 56 — (Mañjuśrīnaka)
- 57 Duake-, Tahakya-bahal (Amṛtakānti)
- 58 Nhuci-bahal (—)
- 59 Vatu-bahal (—)
- 60 Gacanani-bahal (Buddhakanthī)
- 61 Balapuche-bahal (Brahmapura)
- 62 Om-bahal (Brahmacakra)
- 63 Nah-bahil (Udyotakīrti)
- 64 Gana-bahal (Gagaṇasaṃgha)
- 65 Khusi-bahil (Nadisamgha)
- 66 Nhu-bahal (Jñānenidriya)
- 67 Thaha-bahal (Thānthānaka)
- 68 Bho-bahal (Vajradhatucaitya)
- 69 So-bahal (Dharmantaśrī-, Dharmakara)
- 70 Yo-bahal (Nadisamgharājākṛta)
- 71 Kohiti-bahal (Kīrtipuṇya)
- 72 Kila-bahal (—)
- 73 Mañjuśrī-bahal (—)
- 74 MIKHA-BAHAL (MUNISAMGHA-, MUNISIMHA)
- 75 Jya-bahal (Nāgacaṇḍa-, Suvārnaprāṇi-jetavana)
- 76 IKU-BAHAL (VAJRAŚĪLA)
- 77 Nhugah-bahal (Maitrikara-, Maitrisudhāra)
- 78 Tamu-bahal (Ratnakara)
- 79 Tukan-bahal (Ratnakara)
- 80 Khalache-, Khache-bahal (—)
- 81 Lagan-bahal (—)
- 82 LAGAN-BAHAL (KĪRTIPUṆYA)
- 83 Tawa-bahal (Kīrtipuṇya-vajradhatu)
- 84 Nhayakan-bahil (Kīrtipuṇya-, Kṛtapura)
- 85 Cvakan-bahil (Kīrtipuṇya)
- 86 Kvasa-bahal (Ratnakara)
- 87 Tahnani-bahal (Kṛtapuṇyavajra-, Dharmacakra)
- 88 MUSUN-BAHAL (MANISIMHA-, MANISAMGHA)
- 89 Na-bahal (Siddhibāra-, Kīrtipūrṇa)
- 90 Yata-bahal (Kīrtipuṇyabhuvana)
- 91 Buddhahari (—)
- 92 Saval-bahal (—)
- 93 Bhote-bahal (—)



MAP 8. Patan

Key to the *viḥāras*, with the names of the chief eighteen *viḥāras* capitalized, and key to the *maṭhas* (Sanskrit or Sanskritized name in parenthesis)

Viḥāras

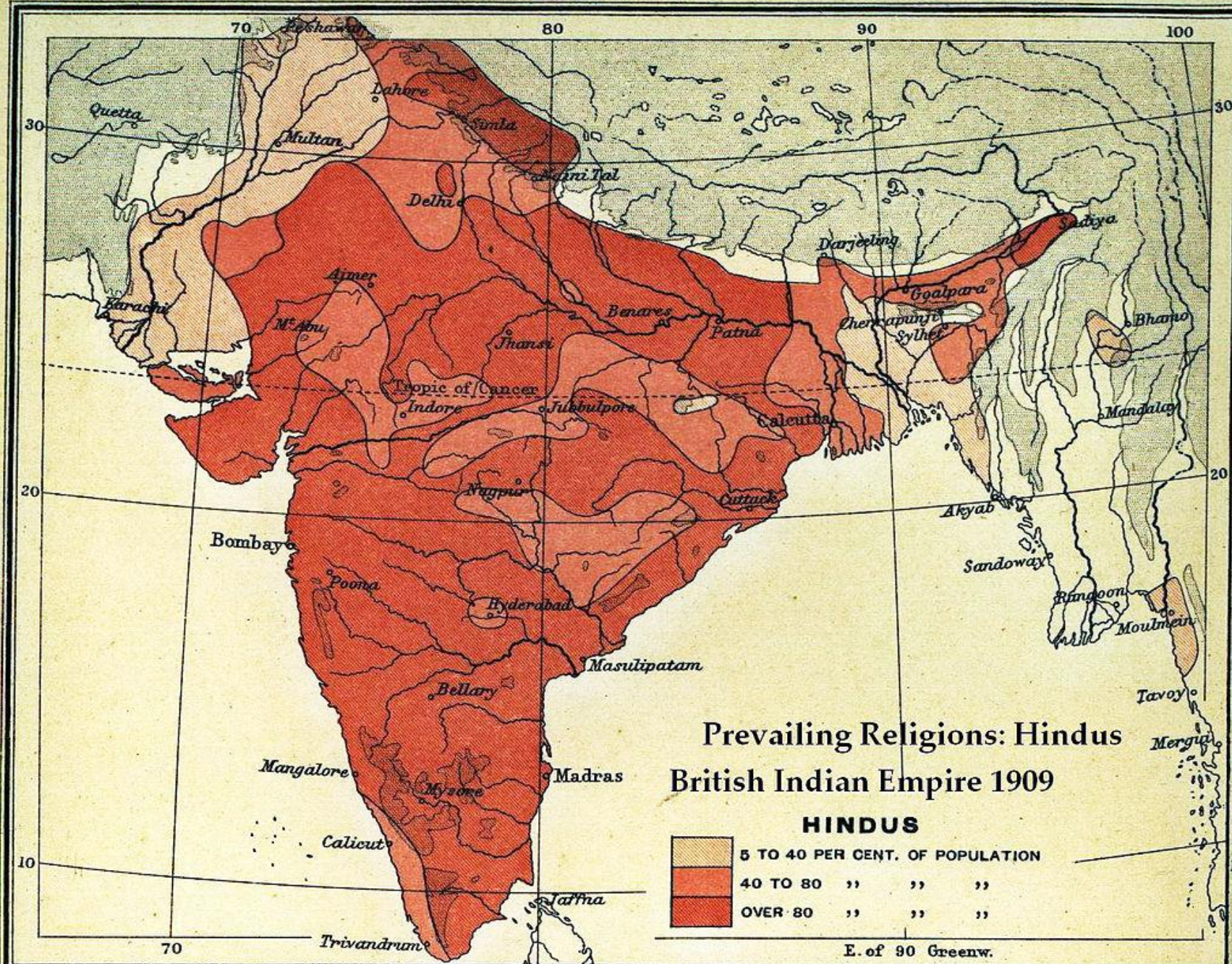
- 1 Pucha- (upper), Pulchok-bahil (Śilāpuradānā-giri-viḥāra)
- 2 Kvatha- (lower), Pulchok-bahil (Racheśvarī)
- 3 Chaya-, Chaca-bahal (—)
- 4 Chaya-cidhangu-, Chvaca-bahal (—)

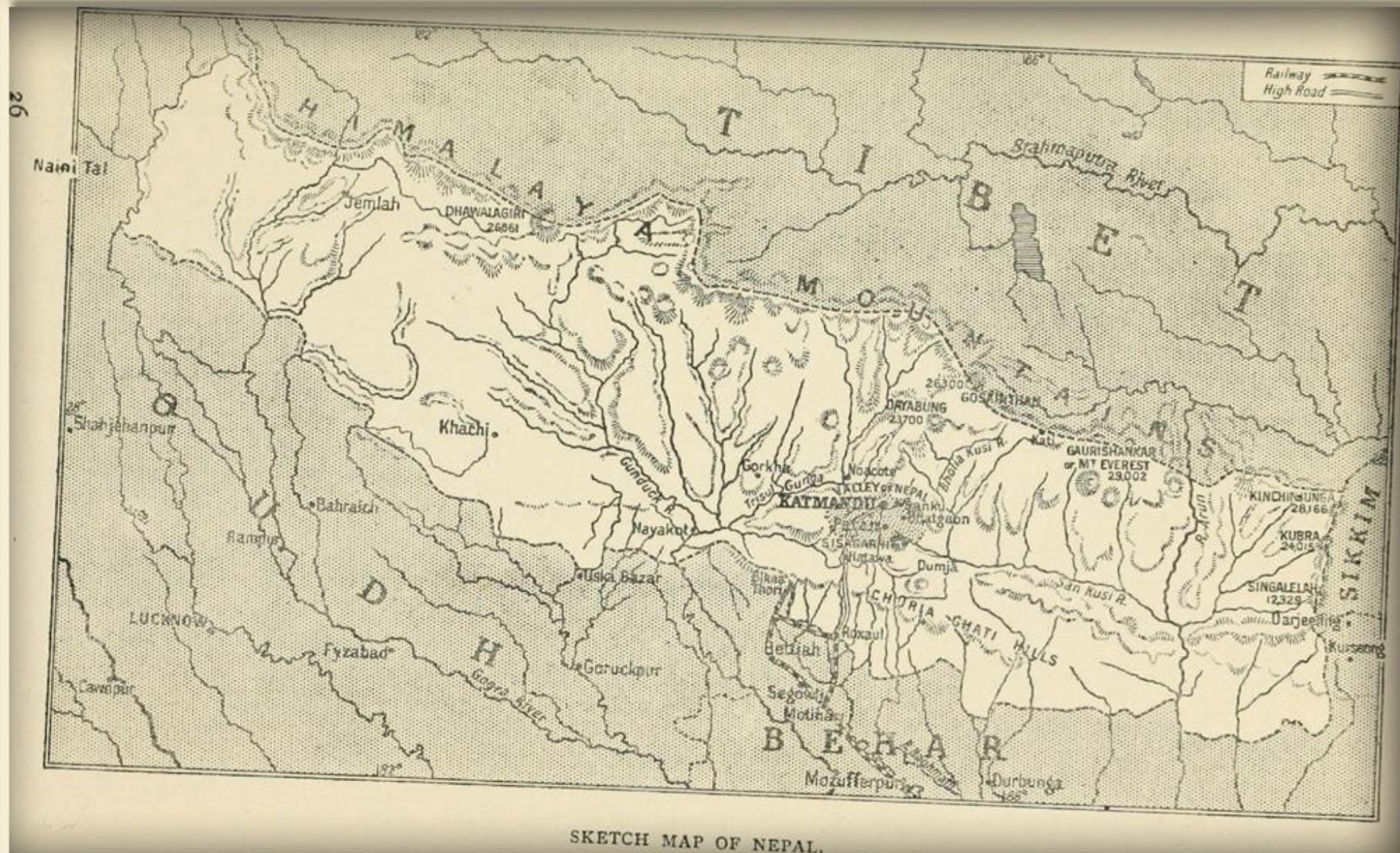
- 5 Mu, Pim-bahal (Mūlaśrī)
- 6 Cukha-bahal (—)
- 7 Mikha-bahal (Suprekṣaṇa)
- 8 Yethakha-bahal (Hemāpuri)
- 9 Hakhachem-bahal (Survarṇa)
- 10 Duntu-bahil (Govedharnamiśra-saṃskārita)

The Plateau Area above 3000 ft is shown by a ruling of fine black dots thus

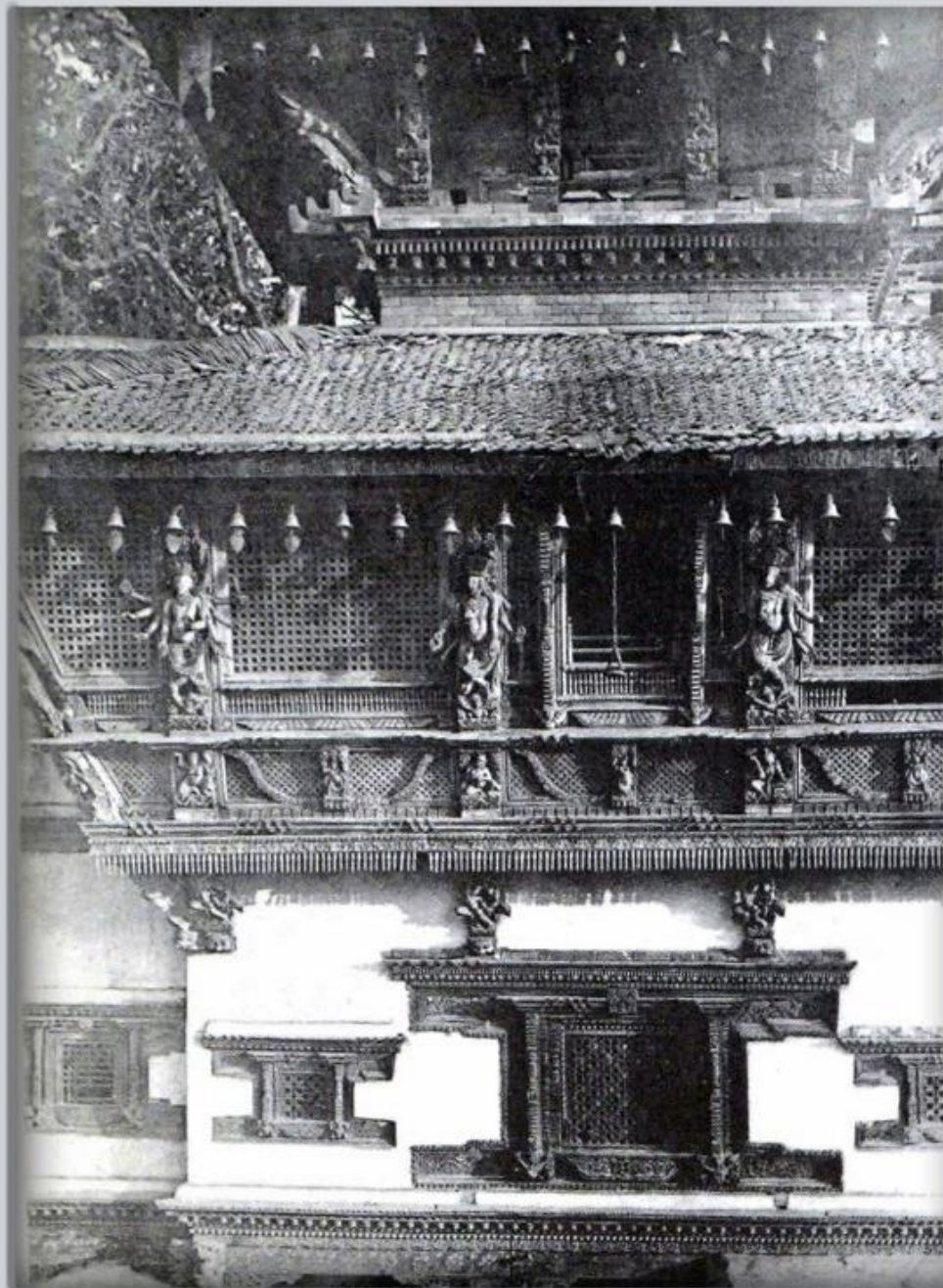
1909. J. G. Bartholomew. Oxford University Press. Annotated: Fowler & Fowler.
 Wikipedia: History of Pakistan Article.

Imperial Gazetteer Atlas of India

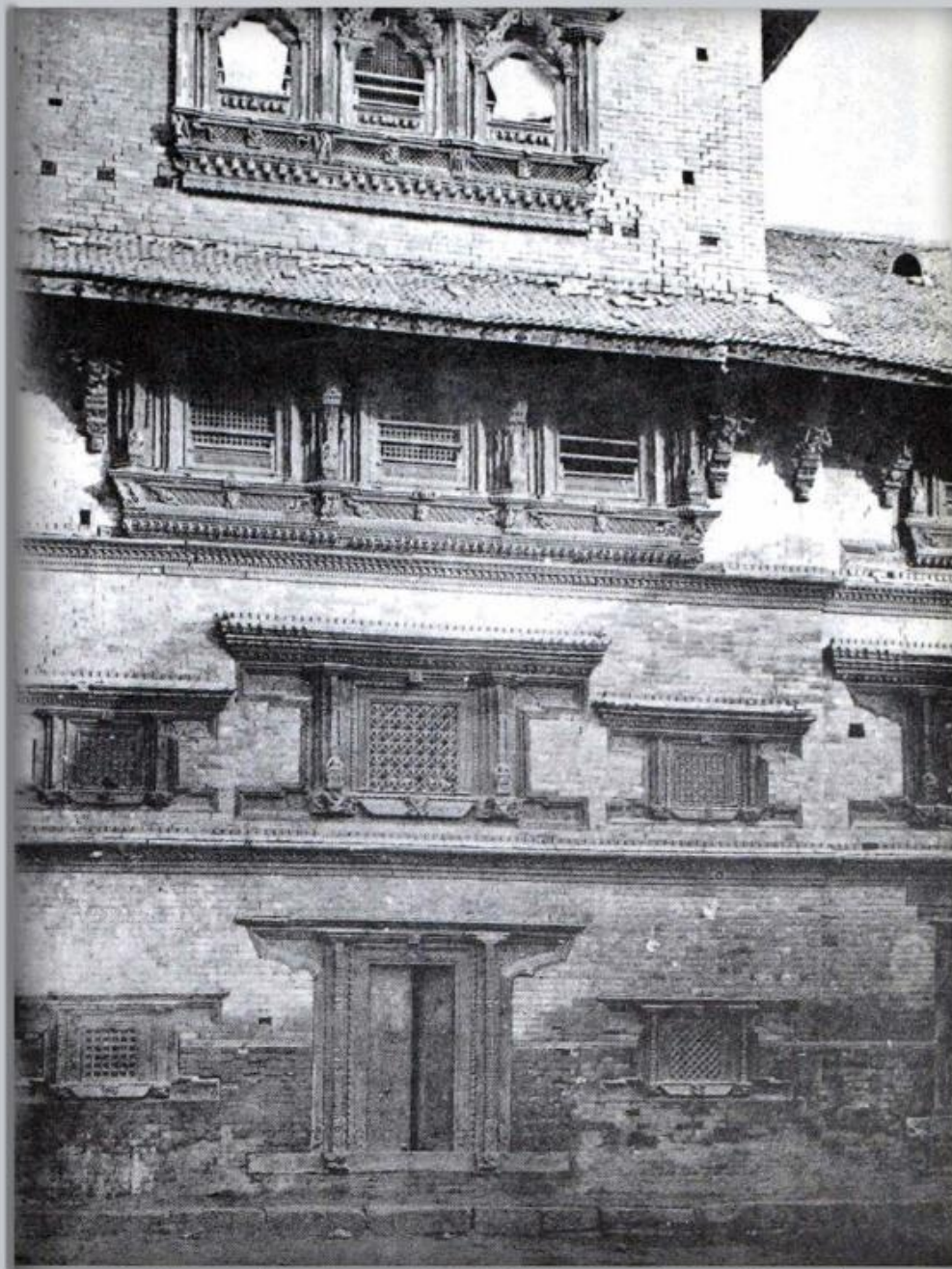




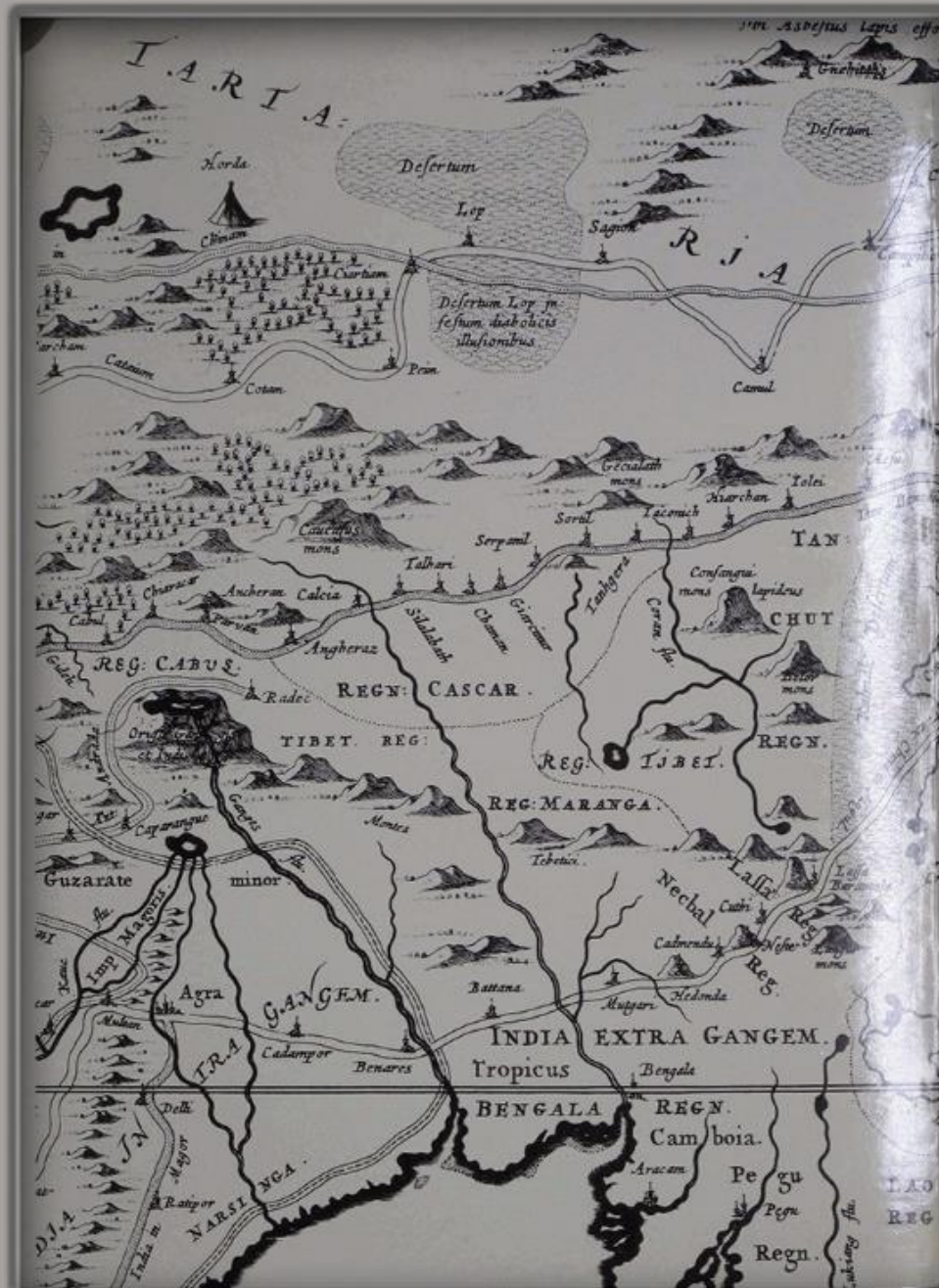
SKETCH MAP OF NEPAL.



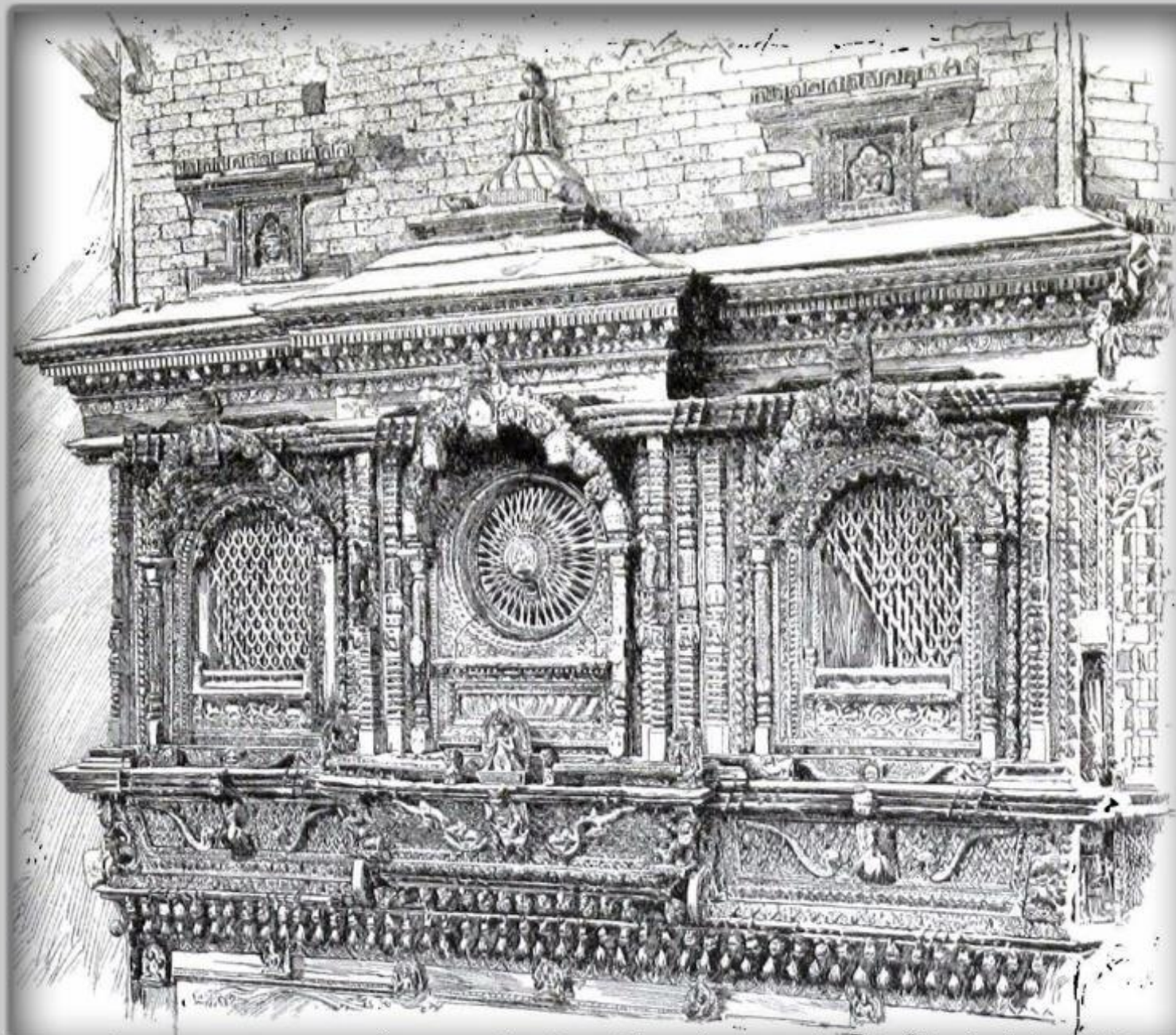
एक मन्दिर (?), काठमाण्डौ, (तस्विर श्रोतः गुस्ताभ ली योनले लेखेको र ई.सं. १८८३ र १८८५ मा फ्रेञ्च भाषामा पहिलो पटक प्रकाशित भएको एवं ई.सं. १९८५ मा थाइल्याण्डमा अंग्रेजी भाषामा पुनर्मुद्रण भएको पुस्तक "मोपेज दु नेपाल" नामक पुस्तकबाट) । (सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा) ।



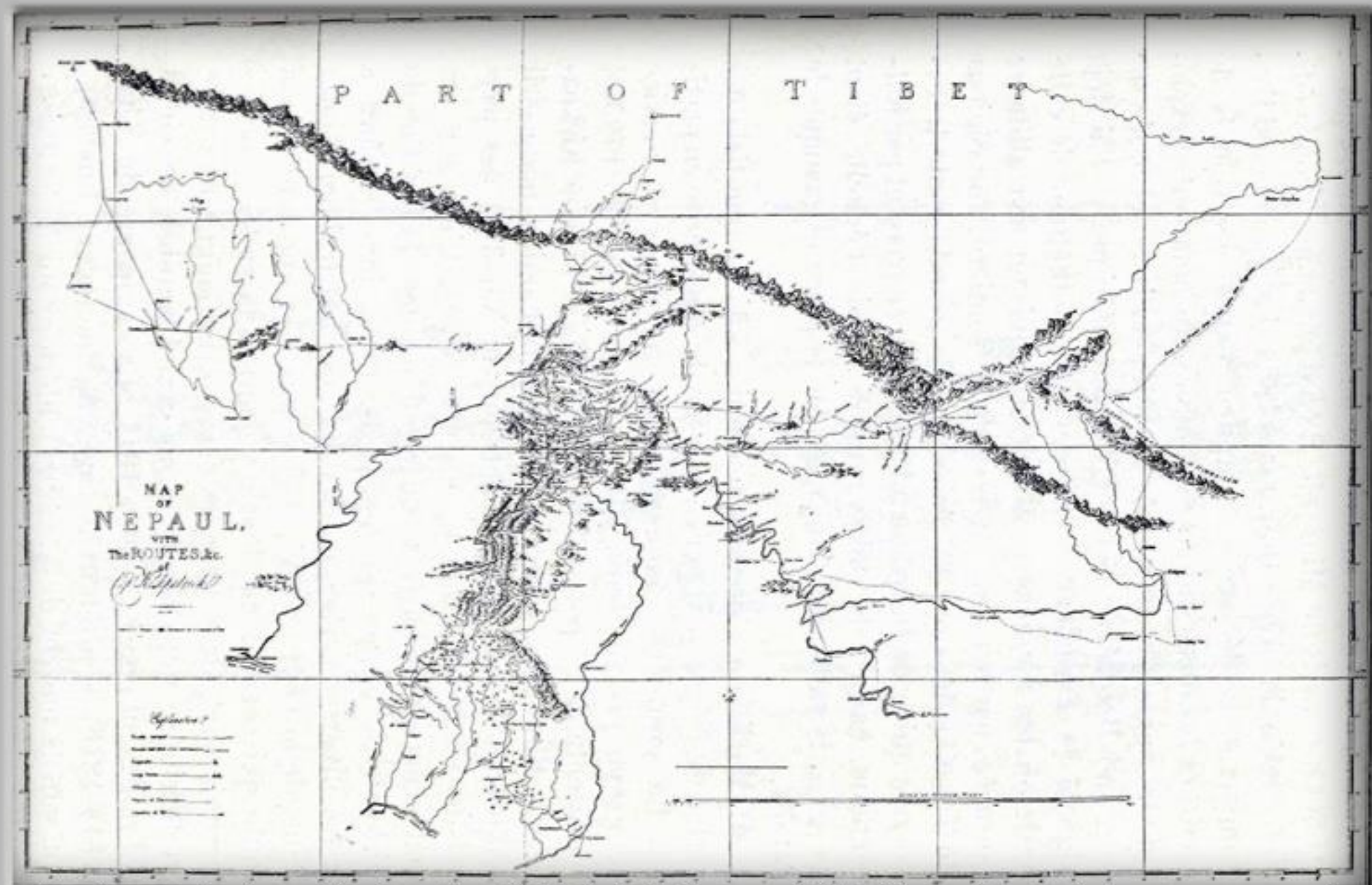
एक घर वा मन्दिर (?), काठमाण्डौ, (तस्वित्त ओतः गुस्ताम ली बोनले लेखेको र ई.सं.१८८१ र १८८१ मा फ्रेड भाषामा पहिलो पटक प्रकाशित भएको एवं ई.सं.१९८१ मा थाइल्याण्डमा अंग्रेजी भाषामा पुनर्मुद्रण भएको पुस्तक "मोपेज दु नेपाल" नामक पुस्तकबाट) । (सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा) ।



गङ्गाको इतिवृत्त नक्सा, (तस्मिन् श्रोतः गुस्ताम ली बोनले लेखेको र ब.सं. १८८१ र १८८६ मा फ्रेञ्च भाषामा पहिलो पटक प्रकाशित भएको एवं ब.सं. १९८६ मा थाइल्याण्डमा अंग्रेजी भाषामा पुनर्मुद्रण भएको पुस्तक "भोपेज दु नेपाल" नामक पुस्तकबाट) । (सङ्कलन: मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा) ।



मुट्टे झ्याल, कलाको अनुपम नमुना (स्थान ?), काठमाडौं उपत्यका । (तस्विर श्रोतः न्यूयोर्कबाट मासिकरूपमा प्रकाशित हुने हार्पर्स मन्थलीमा ई.सं.१८८९ (वि.सं.१९४६) मा प्रकाशित हेनरी ब्यालेन्टाइनले लेखेको "नेपौल, द ल्याण्ड अफ द गूर्साज" नामक लेखबाट) । (सङ्कलनः मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा) ।

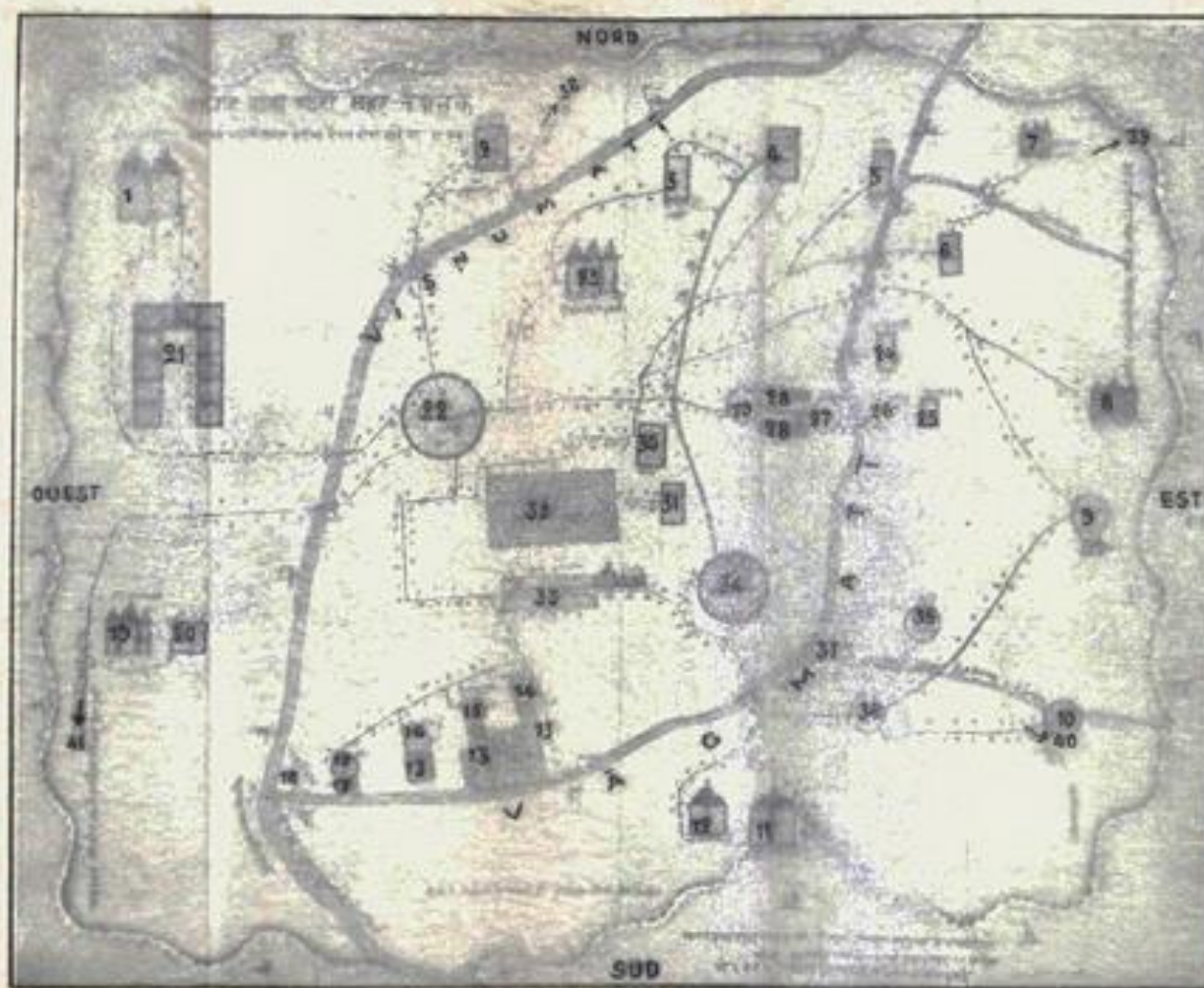


नेपालको नक्सा (कर्कष्याट्रिकबाट लिइएको) । (तस्विर श्रोत: सिल्मेन लेभीले फ्रेञ्च भाषामा लेखेको र पेरिसबाट ई.सं.१९०५ (वि.सं.१९६२) मा प्रकाशन भएको "लि नेपाल" नामक पुस्तकबाट) । (सङ्कलन: मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा) ।



नेपालको नक्सा (सौजन्य: ब्यामिल्टन) । (तस्विर श्रोत: सिल्वेन लेभीले फ्रेञ्च भाषामा लेखेको र पेरिसबाट ई.सं.१९०५ (वि.सं.१९६२) मा प्रकाशन भएको "लि नेपाल" नामक पुस्तकबाट) । (सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा) ।

1. Hémku Nārāyaṇa.
2. Bāhā Nihāṅgtha.
3. Résidence britannique.
4. Buehā Nihāṅgtha.
5. Temple de Gokarṇeṣvara.
6. Ville de Sākha (*Sankha*).
7. Temple de Ugra Tārā.
8. Temple de Cātigu Nārāyaṇa.
9. Ville de Bhāṭgāṇa (*Bhatgaon*).
10. Godivari du Nord.
11. Çikhera Nārāyaṇa.
12. Dakṣiṇa Kālī.
13. Ghat (*Escaliers de bains sacrés*).
14. Temple de Tripuresvara.
15. Temple de Pūrṇeṣvara.
16. Palais de Bhairava.
17. Lakṣmīvara.
18. Dikundobhāsa, confluent.
19. Tāhelala, résidence.
20. Étang.
21. Palais du gouvernement.
22. Kāntipura, capitale (*Katmandou*).



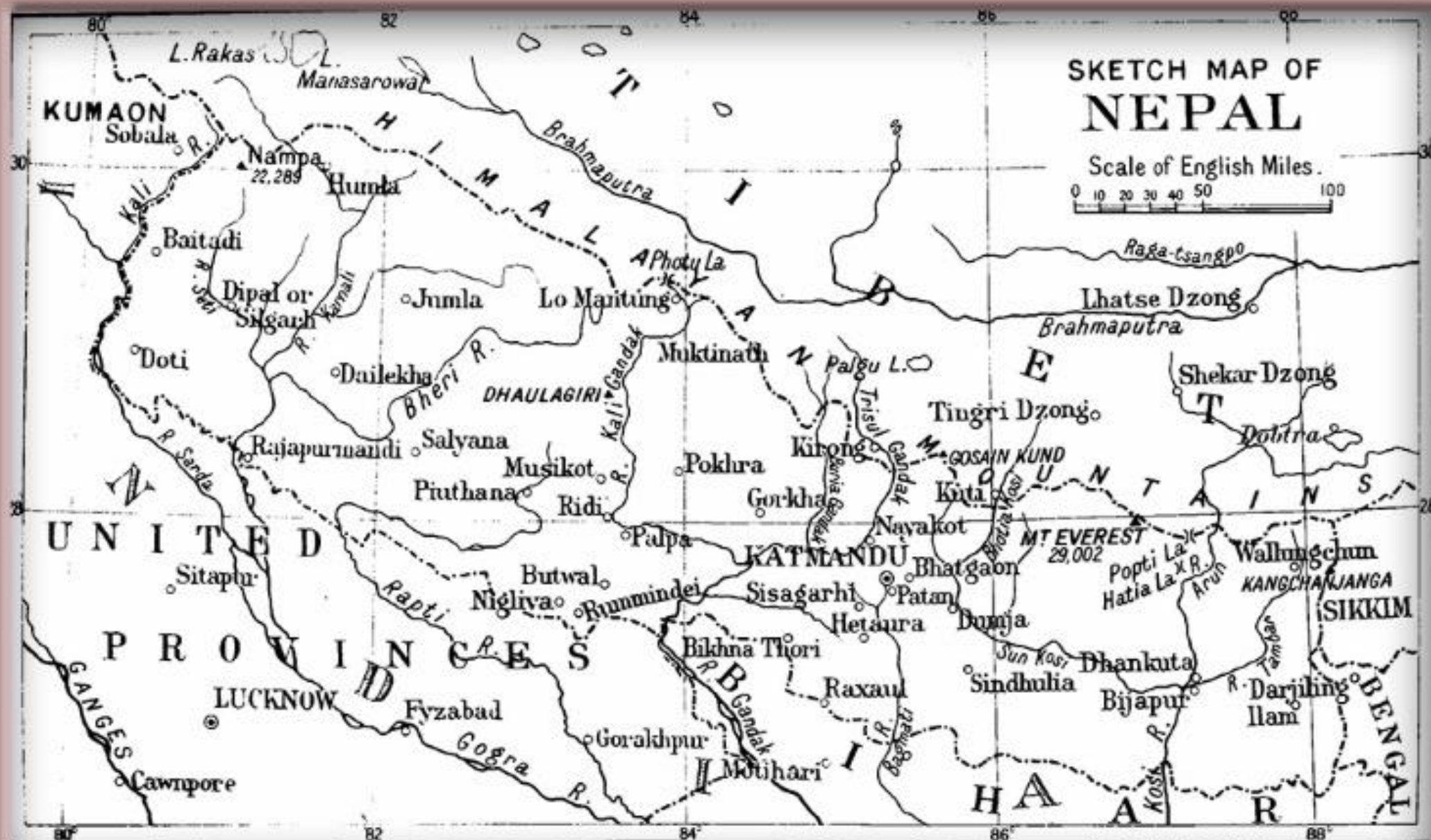
23. Nārāyaṇa heṭi (*fontaine sacrée*), et résidence des Çaṭvārīya.
24. Gohya Kālī.
25. Temple de Viçvarūpa.
26. Megasthāt.
27. Temple de Paçupati.
28. Bazar.
29. Devagāṇa, bourg (*Dee Patan*).
30. Temple de Bhairava Mahākālā.
31. Lāṇḍi (*Lamji*), Devī.
32. Thāni āhet (*Tundi āhet*).
33. Bazar.
34. Thāpāthali.
35. Viçṇu Nārāyaṇa.
36. Ville de Pāṇa.
37. Çākṣhāpāla, dārā.
38. Route Nord, direction de Jilpur, 4 1/2 lieues de Katmandou.
39. Route Est, direction de Nagerkot, 5 lieues de Katmandou.
40. Route Sud, direction de Godivari, 5 lieues de Katmandou.
41. Route Ouest, direction de Thān-kot, 4 1/2 lieues de Katmandou.

CARTE INDIGÈNE DU NÉPAL (I, page 72).

नेपालको स्वदेशी (८) नक्सा । (तस्विर श्रोतः सिल्मेन लेभीले फ्रेञ्च भाषामा लेखेको र पेरिसबाट ई.सं.१९०५ (वि.सं.१९६२) मा प्रकाशन भएको "लि नेपाल" नामक पुस्तकबाट) । (सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा) ।



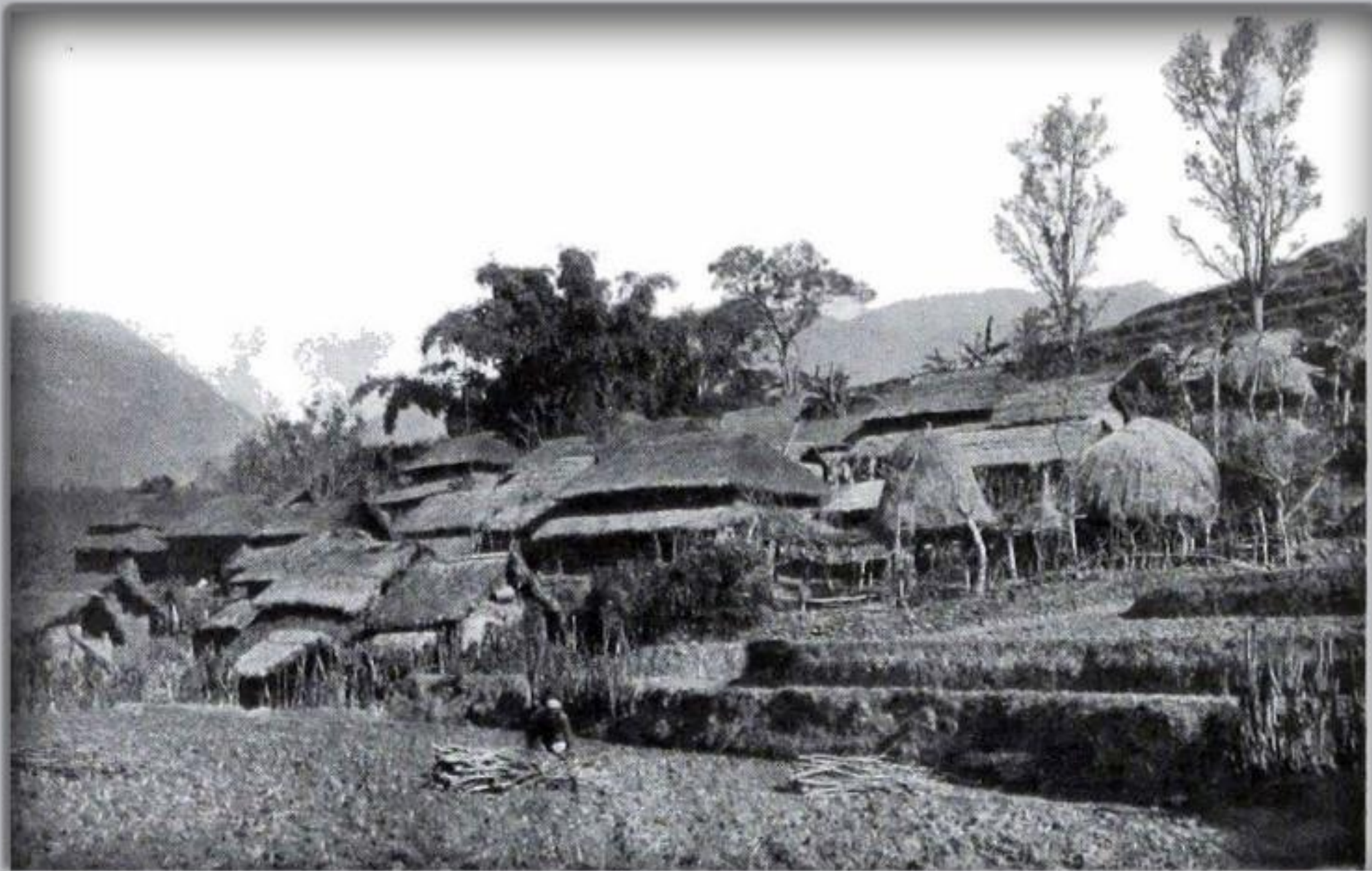
पोखराबाट देखिएको धौलागिरी हिमाल, नेपाल । (तस्विर श्रोत: पर्सिमल ल्याण्डनले लेखेको र लण्डनबाट ई.सं.१९२८ (वि.सं.१९८५) मा प्रकाशन भएको "नेपाल" नामक पुस्तकबाट) । (सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा) ।



Stanford's Geographical Establishment, London

नेपालको नक्सा । (तरिबर श्रोत: पर्सिमल ल्याण्डनले लेखेको र लण्डनबाट ई.सं.१९२८ (वि.सं.१९८५) मा प्रकाशन भएको "नेपाल" नामक पुस्तकबाट) । (सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा) ।

(तस्विर श्रोतः पर्सिभल ल्याण्डनले लेखेको र लण्डनबाट इ.सं.१९२८ (वि.सं.१९८५) मा प्रकाशन भएको "नेपाल" नामक पुस्तकबाट) । (सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा) ।



भर्कन (?), नेपाल

(तस्विर श्रोतः पर्सिभल ल्याण्डनले लेखेको र लण्डनबाट ई.सं.१९२८ (वि.सं.१९८५) मा प्रकाशन भएको "नेपाल" नामक पुस्तकबाट) । (सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा) ।



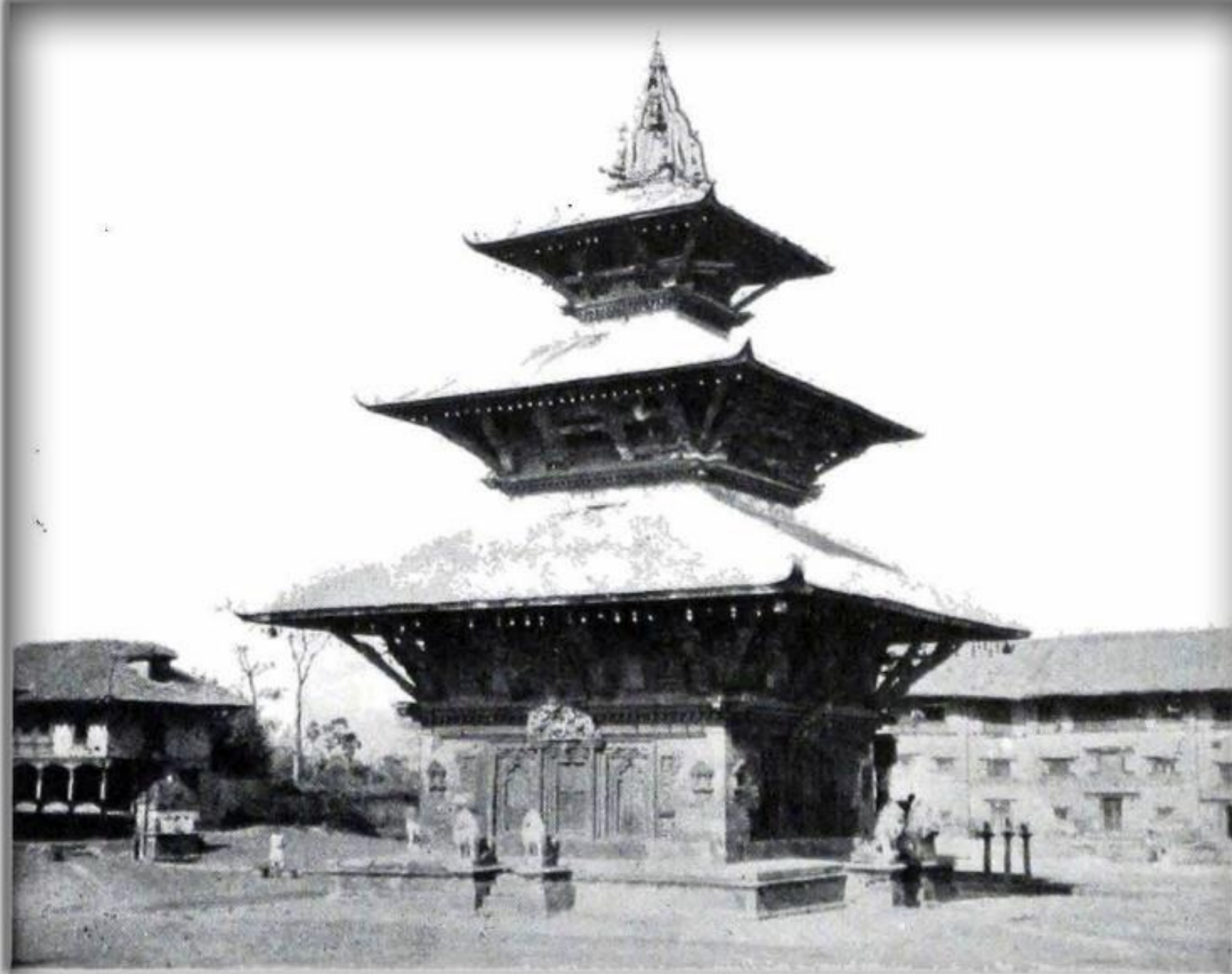
गहौकोट, नेपाल

(तस्विर श्रोतः पर्सिभल ल्याण्डनले लेखेको र लण्डनबाट ई.सं.१९२८ (वि.सं.१९८५) मा प्रकाशन भएको “नेपाल” नामक पुस्तकबाट) । (सङ्कलन : एमोचेन) ।



आधुनिक गोठ (फार्महाउस) , नेपाल

(तस्विर श्रोतः पर्सिभल ल्याण्डनले लेखेको र लण्डनबाट ई.सं.१९२८ (वि.सं.१९८५) मा प्रकाशन भएको "नेपाल" नामक पुस्तकबाट) । (सङ्कलन : एमोचेन) ।



एक नेपाली मन्दिर (?), नेपाल

(तस्विर श्रोतः पर्सिभल ल्याण्डनले लेखेको र लण्डनबाट ई.सं.१९२८ (वि.सं.१९८५) मा प्रकाशन भएको "नेपाल" नामक पुस्तकबाट) । (सङ्कलन : एमोचैन) ।



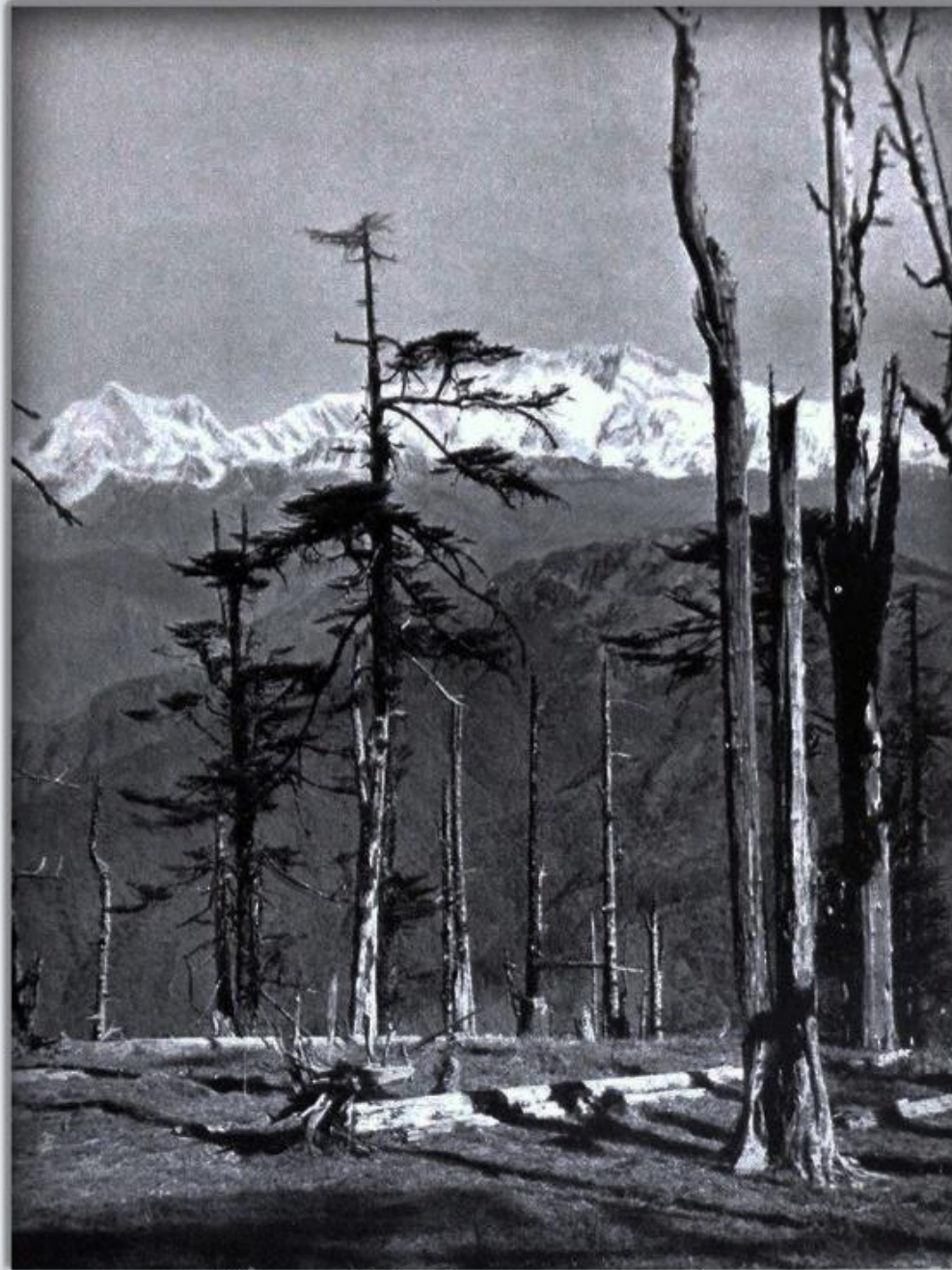
वाराही (?) मन्दिरको मूलद्वार, काठमाडौं उपत्यका, नेपाल

(तस्मिन् श्रोतः पर्सिभल ल्याण्डनले लेखेको र लण्डनबाट ई.सं.१९२८ (वि.सं.१९८५) मा प्रकाशन भएको "नेपाल" नामक पुस्तकबाट) । (सङ्कलन : एमोचेन) ।



एक मन्दिर (?) काठमाडौं उपत्यका, नेपाल

(तस्वित् श्रोतः मेजर लव्धु बुक नथी र क्वाप्टेन सी.जे. मोरिसले र लण्डनबाट पहिलोपटक ई.सं. १९२८ (वि.सं. १९८५) मा प्रकाशन भएको "द गुलाँज देपर म्यानस", कस्टम्स एण्ड फन्टी" नामक पुस्तकबाट) । (सङ्कलन : एमोचैन) ।



पूर्वी नेपालबाट देखिएको कञ्चनजङ्घा हिमालको दृश्य

(तस्वियर श्रोतः मेजर डब्लु ब्रुक नर्थी र क्याप्टेन सी.जे. मोरिसले लेखेको तथा लण्डनबाट पहिलो पटक ई.सं. १९२८ (वि.सं. १९८५) मा प्रकाशन भएको "द गुर्खाज देयर म्यानर्स, कस्टम्स एण्ड कन्ट्री" नामक पुस्तकबाट) ।
(सङ्कलन : एमोचेन)



उपत्यकाको एक मन्दिरको दलानमा बसेर तास खेलिरहेका नेपालीहरू

(तस्विर श्रोतः मेजर डब्लु बूक नर्थी र क्याप्टेन सी.जे.मोरिसले लेखेको तथा लण्डनबाट पहिलोपटक ई.सं.१९२८ (वि.सं.१९८५) मा प्रकाशन भएको "द गुर्खान देयर म्यान्स, कस्टम्स एण्ड कन्ट्री" नामक पुस्तकबाट) ।
(सङ्कलन : एमोवेन)



नेपालको पश्चिम तराइमा रहेको सिमलघाट (?) गाउँ

(तस्मिन् श्रोतः मेजर डब्लू. ब्रूक नदी र क्याप्टेन सी.जे. मोरिसले लेखेको तथा लण्डनबाट पहिलोपटक ई.सं. १९२८ (वि.सं. १९८५) मा प्रकाशन भएको "द गुर्खाज देवर म्यागसे, कस्टम्स एण्ड कन्ट्री" नामक पुस्तकबाट) ।
(सङ्कलन : एमोचिन)



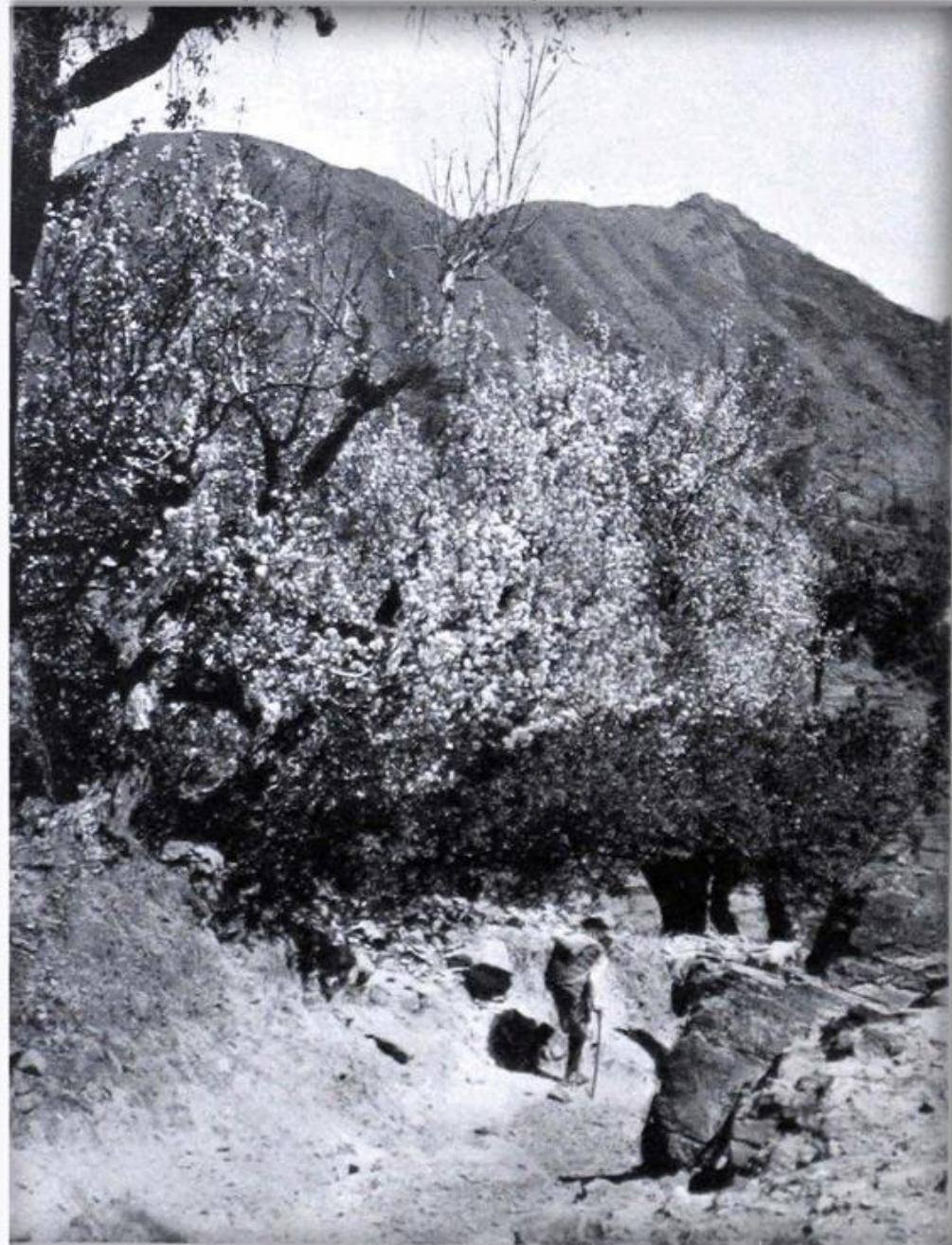
पश्चिम नेपालमा रहेको बर्मदेव (?) को मन्दिर

(तस्वितर श्रोतः मेजर डब्लु बूक नर्थी र क्याप्टेन सी.जे. मोरिसले लेखेको तथा लण्डनबाट पहिलोपटक ई.सं. १९९८ (वि.सं. १९८५) मा प्रकाशन भएको "द गुस्ताज देवर ग्यानस, कस्टम्स एण्ड कन्ट्री" नामक पुस्तकबाट) ।
(सङ्कलन : एमोचेन)



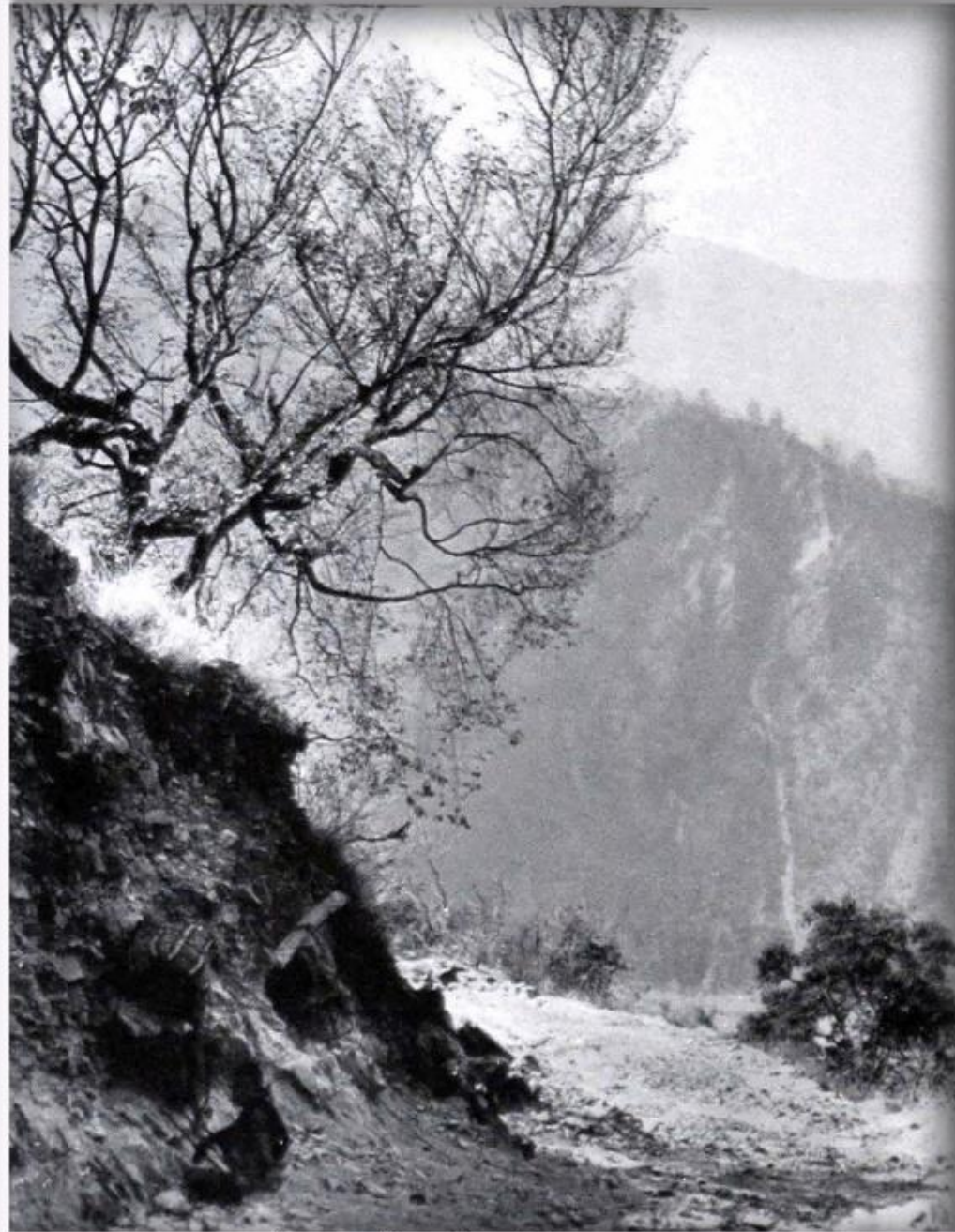
तराईबाट काठमाण्डौ जाने प्रमुख पैदल मार्गको एक दृश्य

(तस्मिन् श्रोतः मेजर डब्लु ब्रुक नर्थी र क्याप्टेन सी.जे. मोरिसले लेखेको तथा लण्डनबाट पहिलो पटक ई.सं. १९२८ (वि.सं. १९८५) मा प्रकाशन भएको
“द गुराँज देवर म्यानस, कस्टम्स एण्ड फन्ट्री” नामक पुस्तकबाट) । (सङ्कलन : एमोचैन)



सिसागढी भञ्ज्याङ नजिक फुलेका जङ्गली स्याउहरू (मयल ?)

(तस्मिन् श्रोतः मेजर डब्लु बुक नथी र क्याप्टेन सी.जे.मोरिसले लेखेको तथा लण्डनबाट पहिलोपटक ई.सं.१९२८ (वि.सं.१९८५) मा प्रकाशन भएको
“द मुखाज देवर म्यान्स, कस्टम्स एण्ड कन्ट्री” नामक पुस्तकबाट) । (सङ्कलन : एमोचैन)



तराई-काठमाडौं मार्गमा पर्ने सिसागढी भञ्ज्याङ

(तस्वितर श्रोतः मेजर डबलू बूक नर्थी र वयाण्टेन सी.जे.मोरिसले लेखेको तथा लण्डनबाट पहिलोपटक ई.सं.१९२८ (वि.सं.१९८५) मा प्रकाशन भएको
"द गुर्खाज देयर म्यानर्स, कस्टम्स एण्ड कन्ट्री" नामक पुस्तकबाट) । (सङ्कलन : एमोचेन)



नेवारी वास्तुकलाले बनेको एक सम्भ्रान्त नेपालीको घर

(तस्मिन् ओतः मेजर डब्लु बुक नर्थी र क्वाण्टेन सी जे गोरिसले लेखेको तथा लण्डनबाट पहिलोपटक ई.सं.१९२८ (वि.सं.१९८५) मा प्रकाशन भएको "द गुरुज देयर म्यानस, कस्टम्स एण्ड कन्ट्री" नामक पुस्तकबाट) । (सङ्कलन : एमोचेन) ।



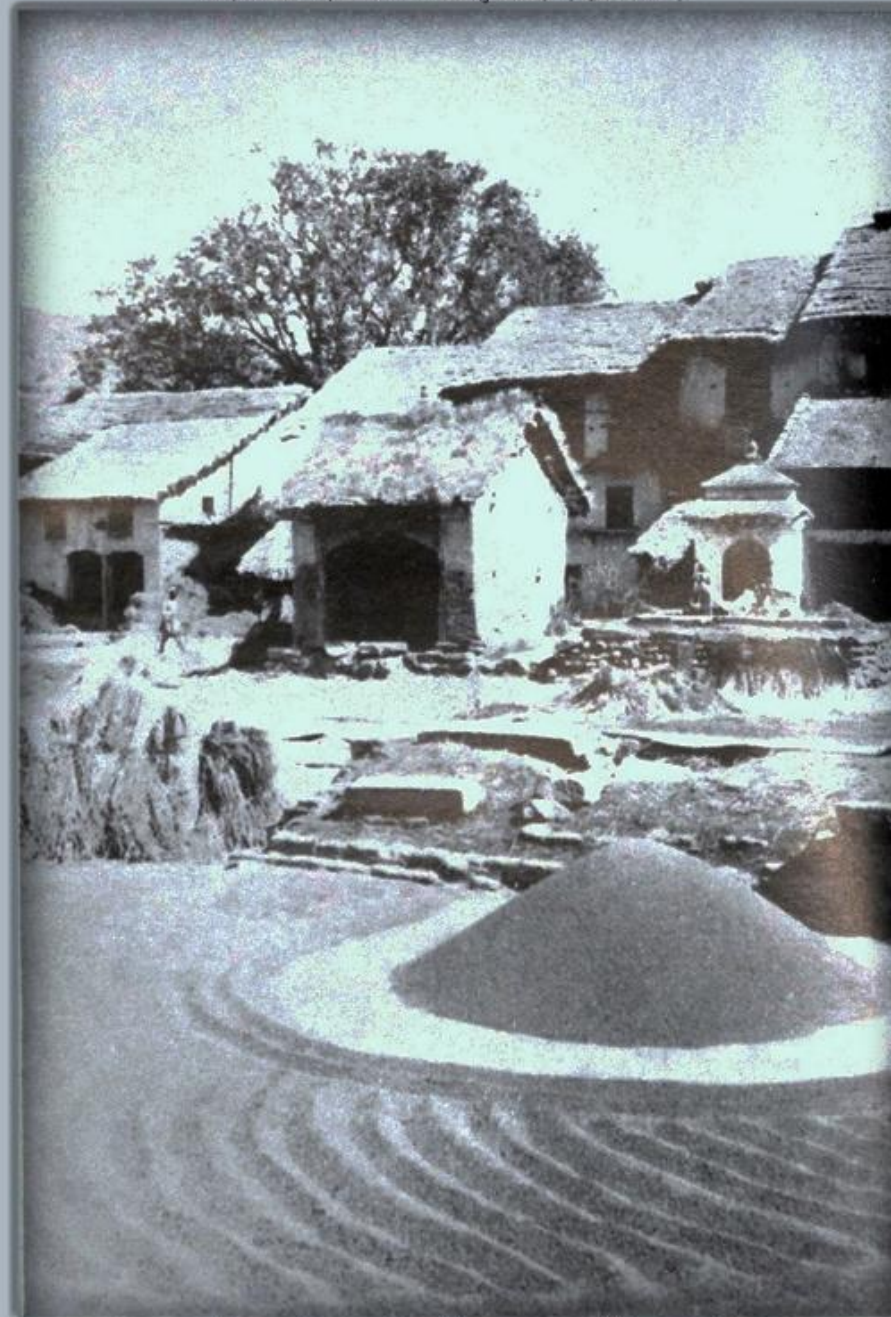
हिमालभन्दा केही तल रहेको (फूटहिल) एक पहाडी दृश्य

(तस्विर स्रोत: मेजर डब्लु ब्रुक नर्थी र क्याप्टेन सी.जे. मोरिसले लेखेको तथा लण्डनबाट पहिलोपटक ई.सं. १९२८ (वि.सं. १९८५) मा प्रकाशन भएको
"द गुस्ताङ देयर म्यान्स, कस्टम्स एण्ड कन्ट्री" नामक पुस्तकबाट) । (सङ्कलन : एमोचेन) ।



महबु गाउँ (?) पूर्वी नेपाल

(तस्मिन् श्रोतः भेज्जर डब्लु. बुक नर्थीले लेखेको तथा लण्डनबाट ई.सं. १९३५ (वि.सं. १९९२) मा प्रकाशन भएको "द ल्याण्ड अफ द गुरुजान
अर द हिमालयन किङ्डम अफ नेपाल" नामक पुस्तकबाट) । (सङ्कलन : एमोचैन) ।



उपत्यका भित्रको एक गाउँ काठमाडौँ (वि.सं. १९९२)

(तस्विर श्रोतः मेजर डब्लु. बूक नर्थीले लेखेको तथा लण्डनबाट ई.सं.१९३५ (वि.सं.१९९२) मा प्रकाशन भएको "द ल्याण्ड अफ द गुरुर्वाज
अर द हिमालयन किङ्गडम अफ नेपाल" नामक पुस्तकबाट) । (सङ्कलन : एमोचेन) ।



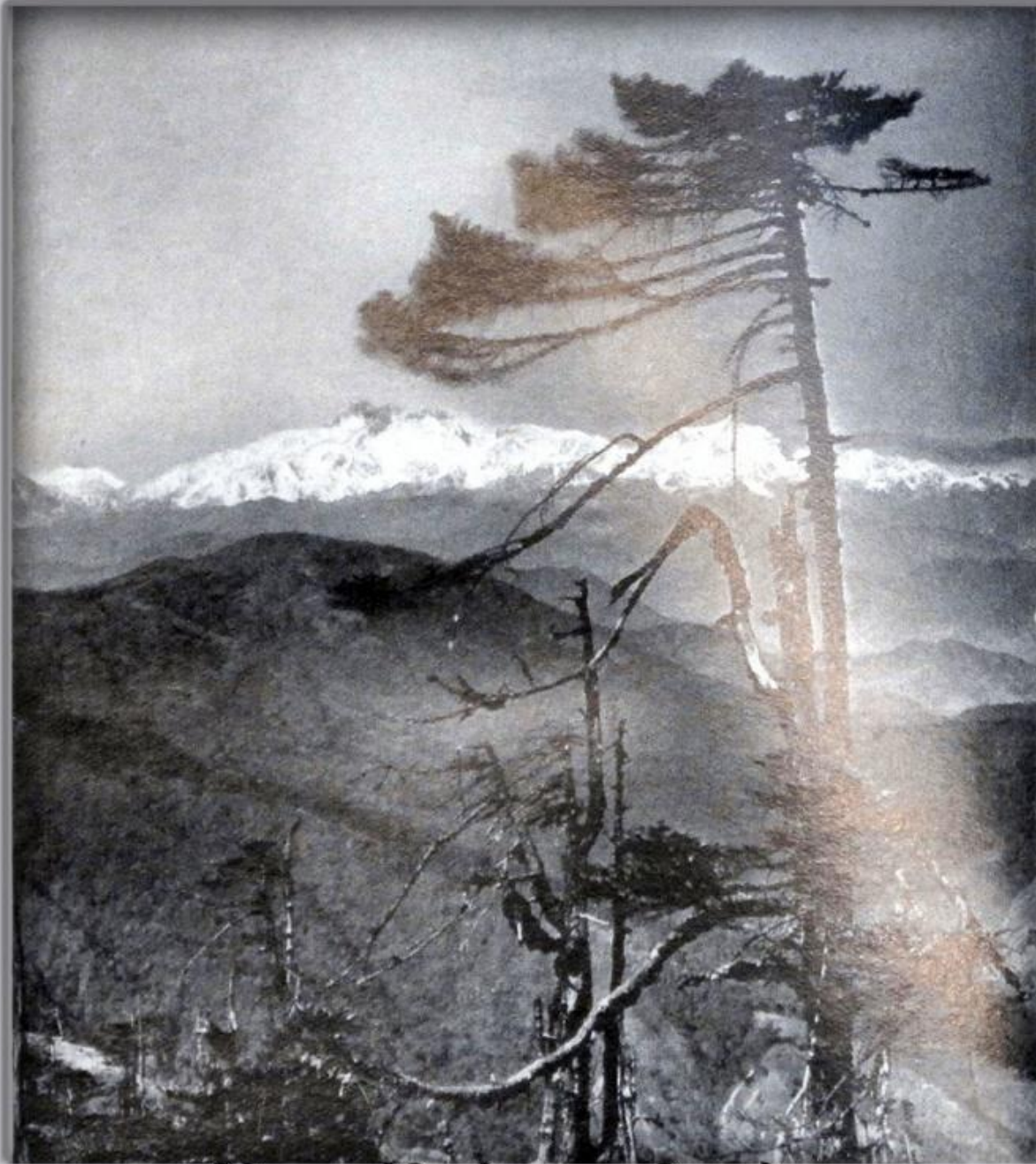
काठमाण्डौ उपत्यका भित्रको एक गाउँ (?)

(तस्विर श्रोतः मेजर डब्लु. घूक नर्थीले लेखेको तथा लण्डनबाट ई.सं.१९५५ (वि.सं.१९९२) मा प्रकाशन भएको "द ल्याण्ड अफ द गुर्खाज
अर द हिमालयन किङ्गडम अफ नेपाल" नामक पुस्तकबाट) । (सङ्कलन : एमोचैन) ।



पश्चिम नेपालमा रहेको सिमलघाट गाउँ

(तस्मिन्ने श्रोतः मेजर डब्ल्यू. ब्रुक नथीले लेखेको तथा लण्डनबाट ई.सं. १९३५ (वि.सं. १९९२) मा प्रकाशन भएको "द स्पाण्ड अफ द मुखार्जि
अर द हिमालयन किङ्डम अफ नेपाल" नामक पुस्तकबाट) । (सङ्कलन : एमोचैन) ।



पूर्वी नेपालबाट देखिएको कञ्चनजङ्घा हिमालको दृश्य

(तस्वितर श्रोतः मेजर डब्लु. वृक नर्थीले लेखेको तथा लण्डनबाट ई.सं. १९३५ (वि.सं. १९९२) मा प्रकाशन भएको "द ल्याण्ड अफ द गुर्खाजि
अर द हिमालयन किङ्गडम अफ नेपाल" नामक पुस्तकबाट) । (सङ्कलन : एमोचेन) ।



पूर्वी नेपालको एक गाउँ (?)

(तस्विर श्रोतः डेभिस हासोल्ड, खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.१९९७, सङ्कलन : एमोचेन)



हिमाली देशमा यात्राको शुरुवात, स्थान ?

(तस्विर श्रोतः डेभिस हासोल्ट, खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.१९९० को दशक, सङ्कलन : एमोचेन)



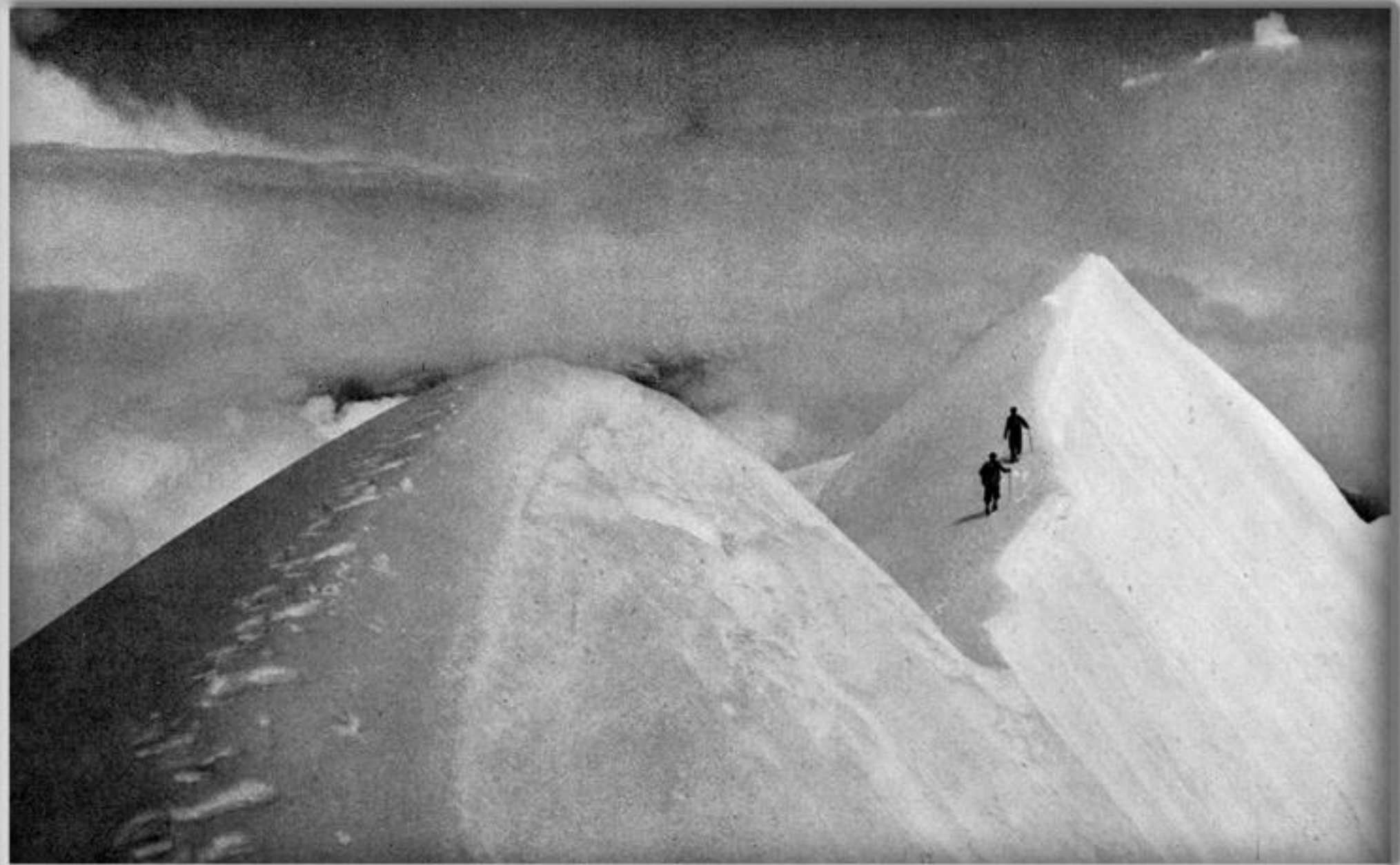
नेपालको कुनै गाउँ (?)

(तस्विर श्रोतः डेभिस हासोल्टको ल्याण्ड अफ द आई नामक पुस्तक, प्रकाशन : वि.सं.१९९७, सङ्कलन : एमोचेन)



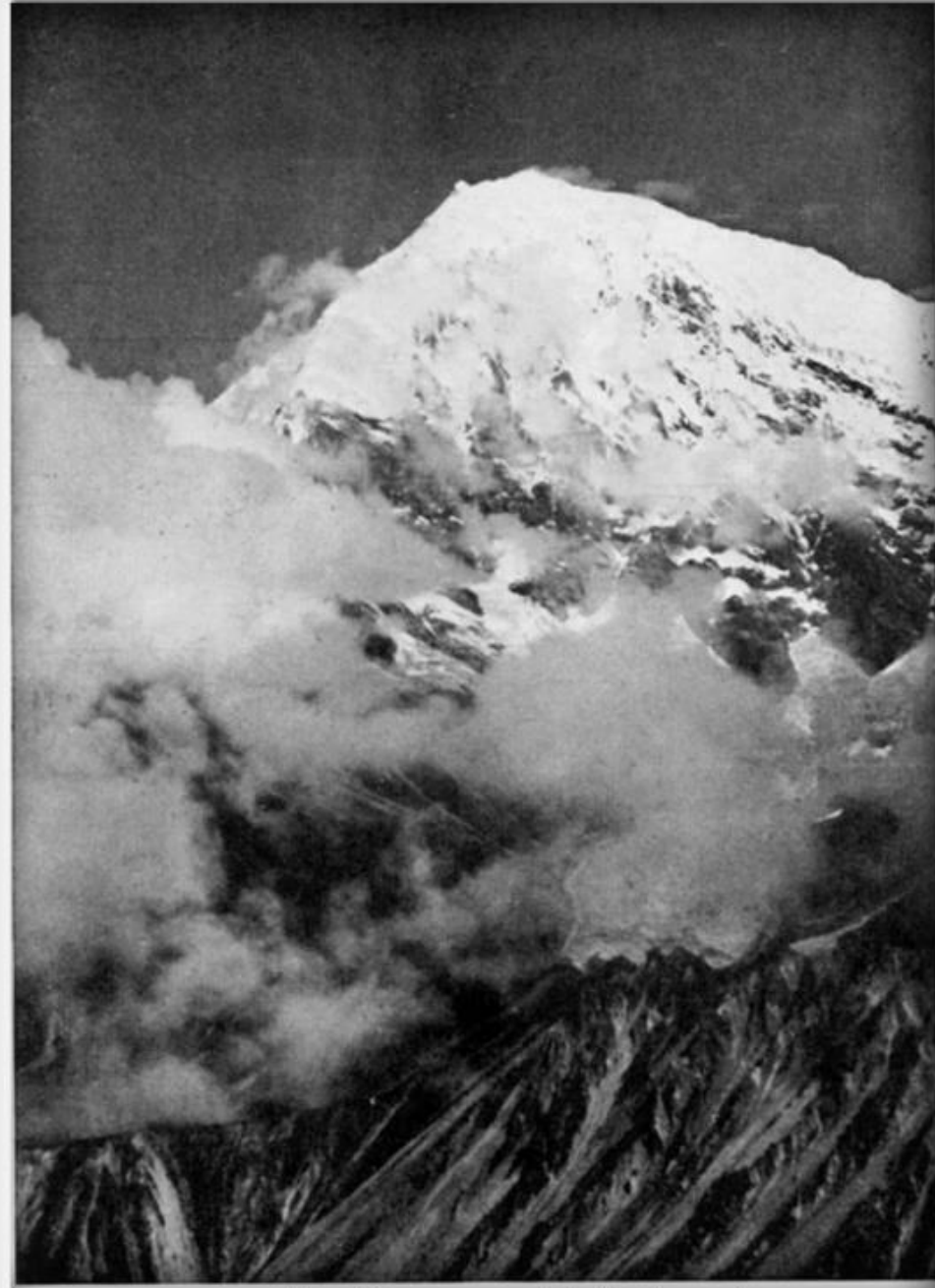
विदेशीको नेपाल यात्रा-संस्मरण

(तस्विर :- पिटर लोइड, श्रोत :- “न्यू ब्रिटिश एक्सप्लोरेशन इन नेपाल”, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



पाल्दोर हिमालको चुचुरो, रसुवा (?) (वि.सं.२००७)

(तस्ववर :- पलटर लोड्ड, श्रोत :- "न्यू ब्रलटलश एक्स्प्लोरेशन इन नेपाल", सङ्कलन :- ढोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



लामटाङ्ग-ललरुङ्ग हलमाल, रसुवा (?) (वल.सं.२००७)

(तस्ववर : ँच.डब्लू.टलमन, श्रोत :- "एक्स्प्लोरेशन इन द नेपाल हलमालयाज", सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



अन्नपूर्ण हीमश्रृङ्खलामा रहेको अन्नपूर्ण दोश्रो हिमाल (वि.सं.२००८)

(तस्विर : एच.डब्लू.टिल्मन, श्रोत :- “एक्सप्लोरेशन इन द नेपाल हिमालयाज”, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



फालोङ्ग कर्पाबाट नुप्ला घाँटी तर्फको दृश्य, कास्की (?) (वि.सं.२००८)

(तस्विर : डिलोन रिप्ली, श्रोत :- “बिब्लिओथेका हिमालयिका”, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



भेरीको रेक्चाबाट देखिएको हिमाली दृश्य (वि.सं.२००९)

(तस्विर : डिलोन रिप्ली श्रोत :- “बिब्लिओथेका हिमालयिका”, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



सगरमाथा (वि.सं.२००९)

(तस्विर : इला मेलाट, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



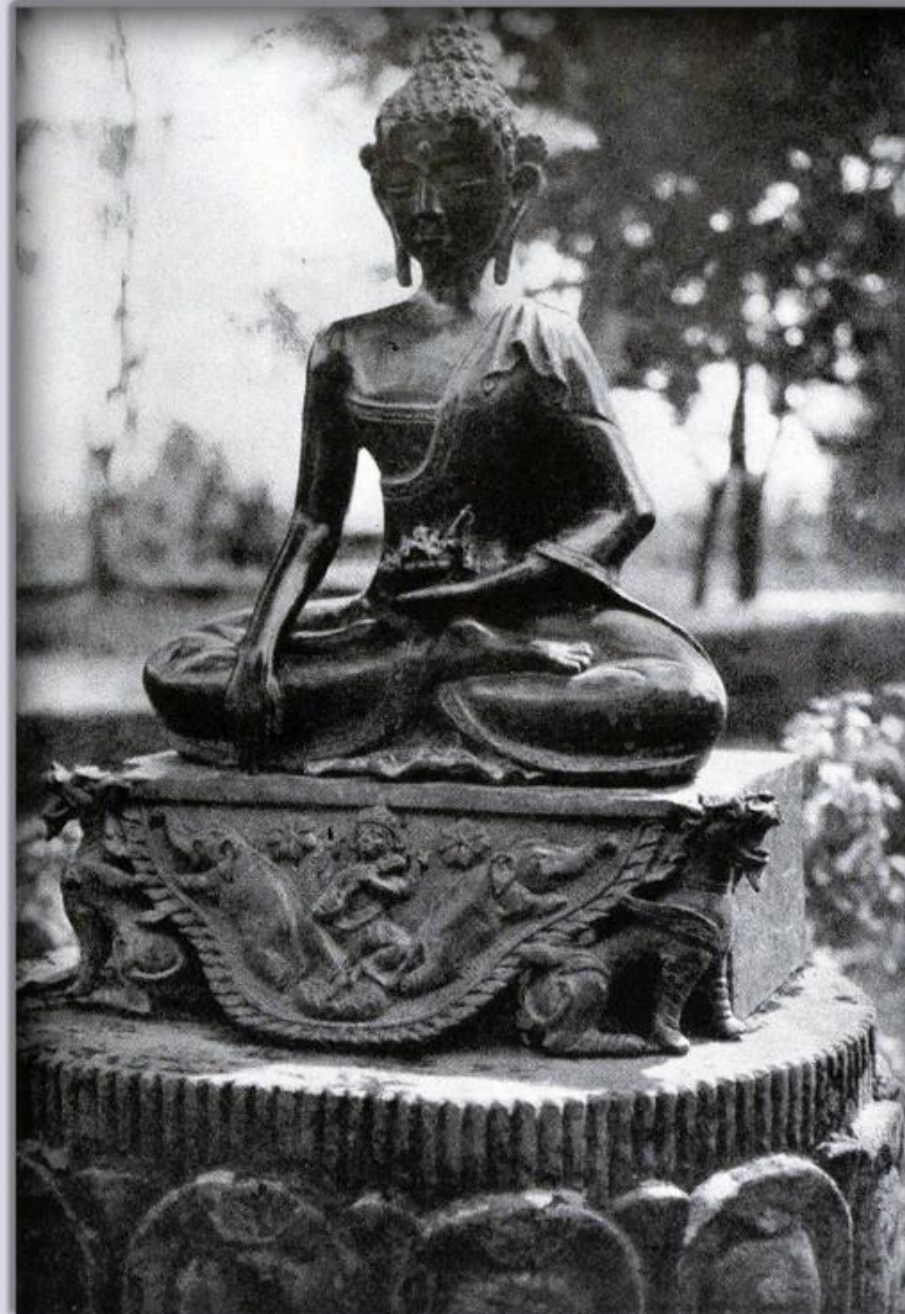
पाटा पारिएको जमिन, उत्तरी नेपाल (वि.सं.२००८)

(तस्विर : इला मेलार्ट, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



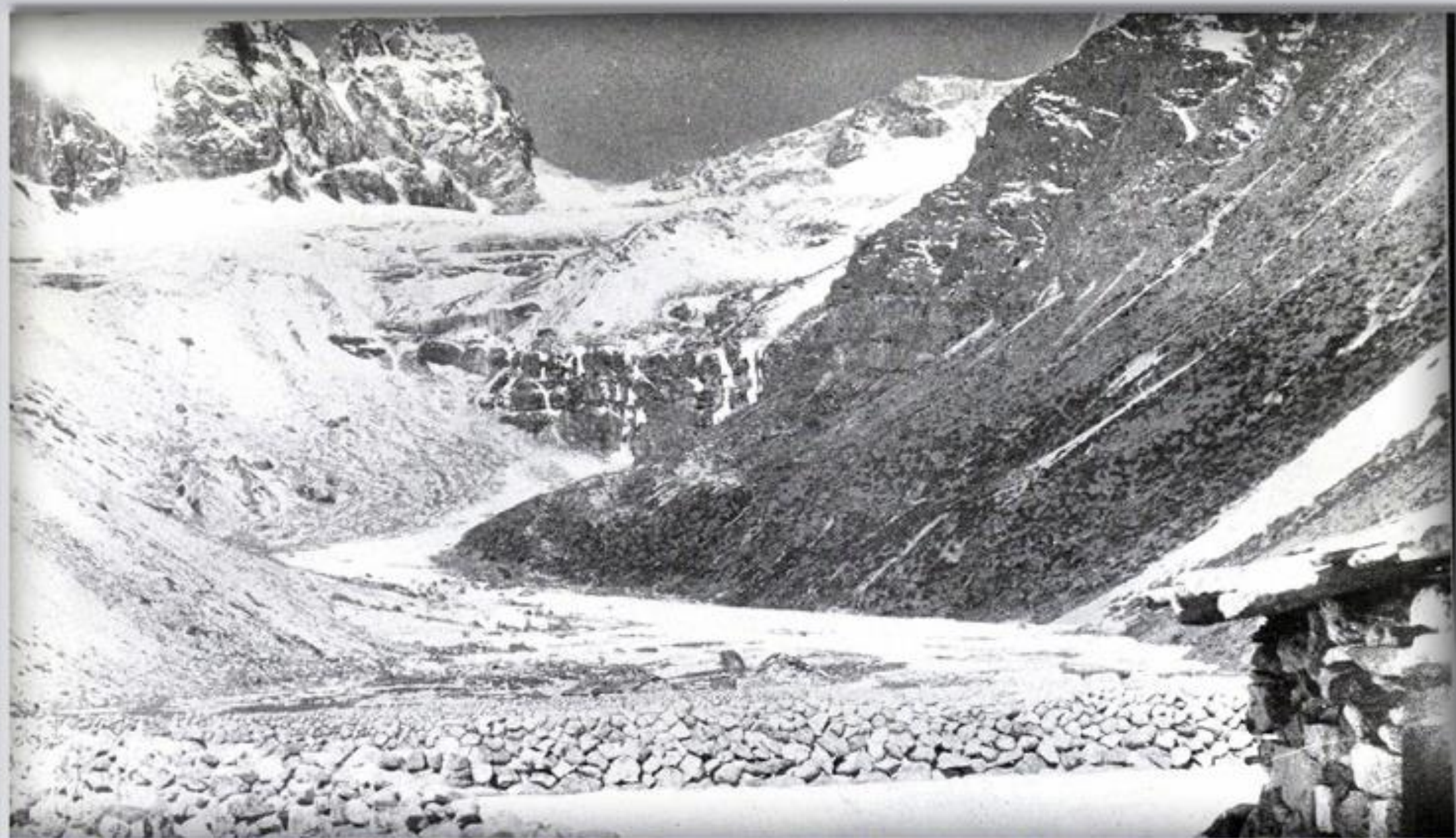
लामटाङ्ग उपत्यका जाँदा देखिएका लामटाङ्ग र जुगल हिमाल (वि.सं.२००८)

(तस्मिन् श्रोतः आर.एन.डब्ल्यू. विशपको पुस्तक-अननोन नेपाल, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



भगवान् बुद्ध : जसको घर नेपाल हो (वि.सं.२००८)

(तस्विर : राल्फ इजार्ड , श्रोत: उनले नै वि.सं.२०१२ मा लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



माचेर्मा उपत्यका, सोलखुम्बु, जहाँ तेन्जिङ्ग नोर्गेका पिताको चौँरी गोठलाई यतिको समूहले घेरेको थियो

(तस्विर : राल्फ इजार्ड , श्रोतः उनले नै वि.सं.२०१२ मा लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



तल्लो दूधकोशी उपत्यका

(तस्विर : राल्फ इजार्ड , श्रोत: उनले नै वि.सं.२०१२ मा लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



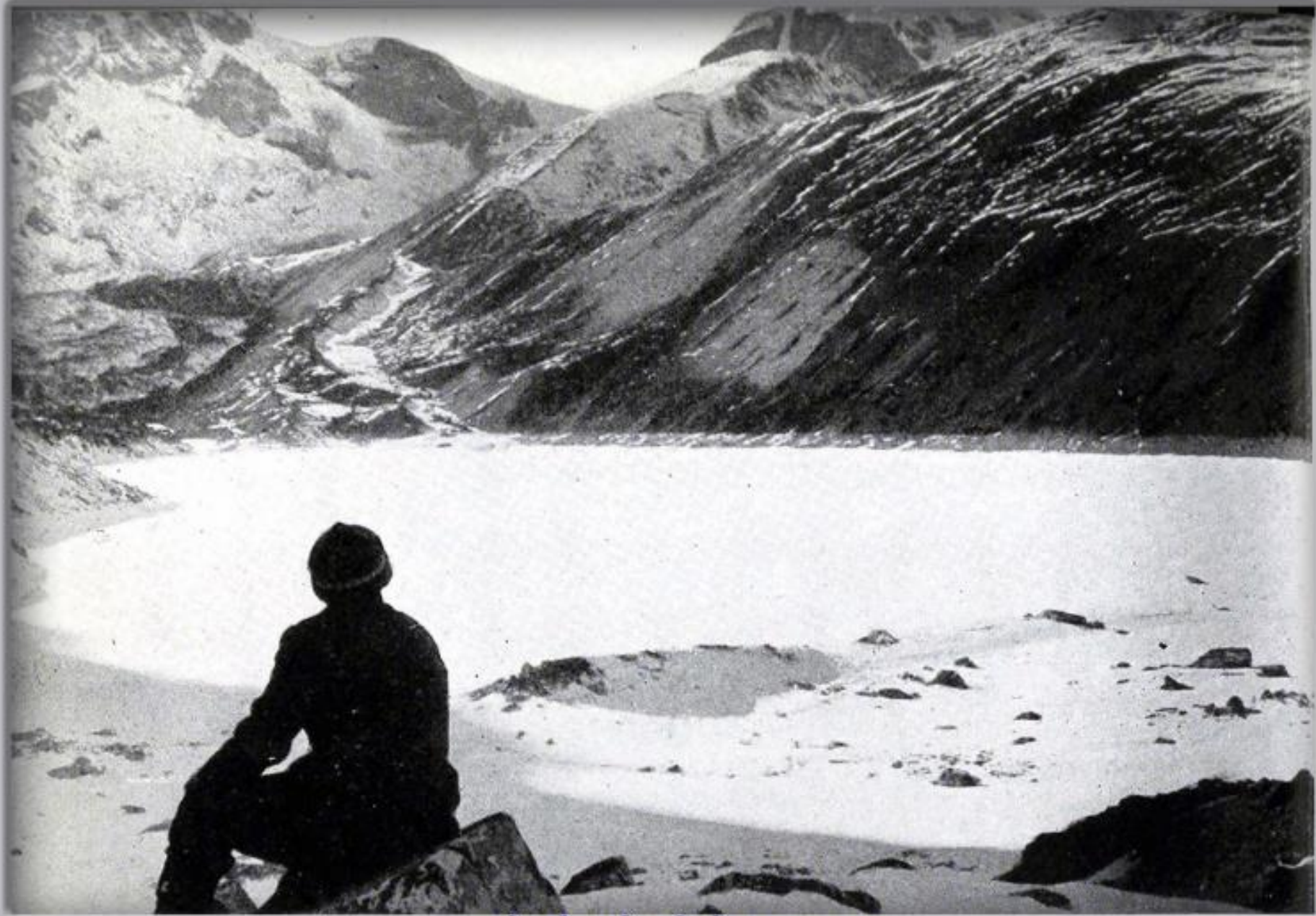
तल्लो दूधकोशी उपत्यका

(तस्विर : राल्फ इजार्ड , श्रोतः उनले नै वि.सं.२०१२ मा लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



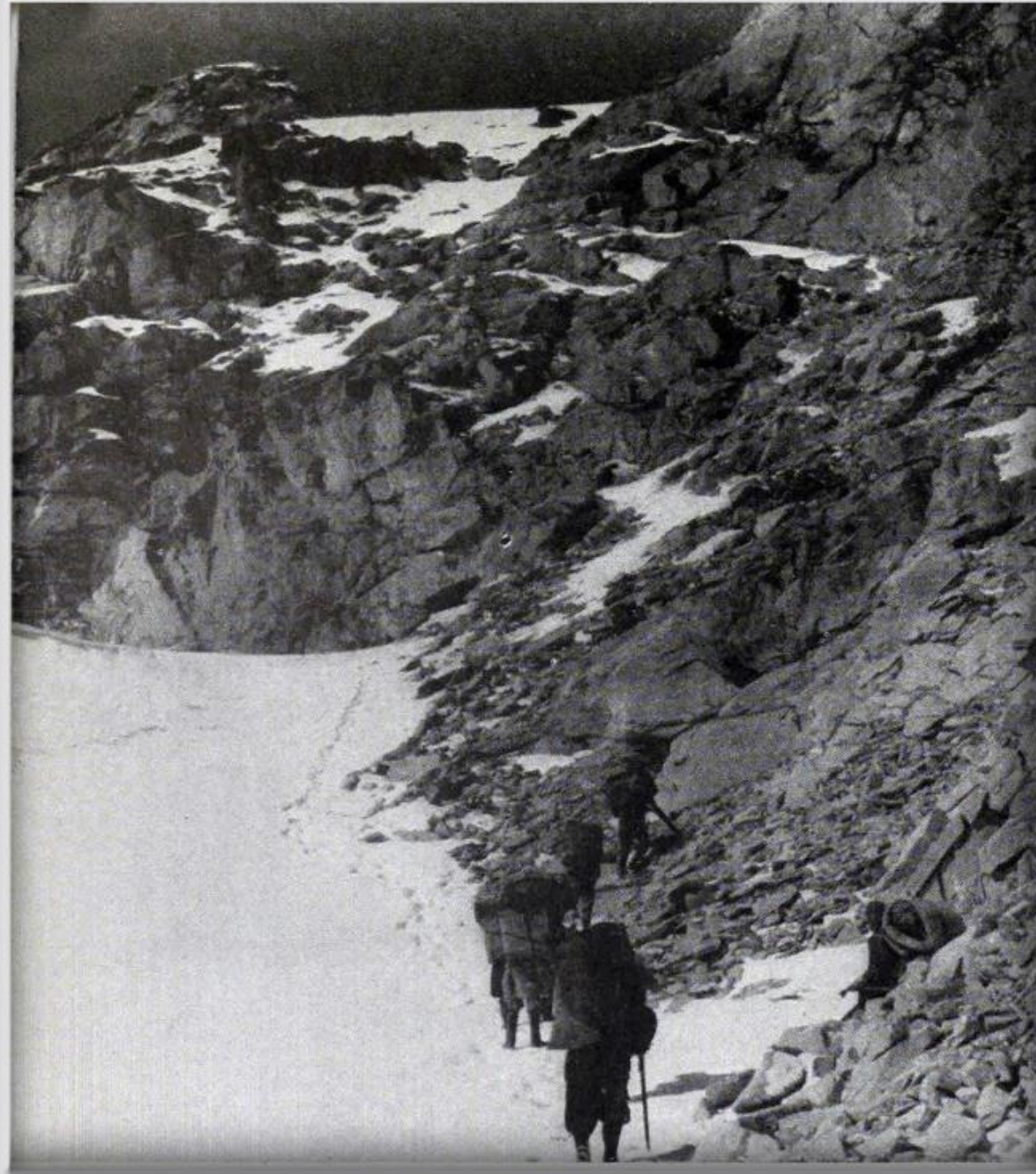
माचेर्मा उपत्यकाबाट पूर्वतिर हेर्दा। सोलखुम्बू

(तस्विर : राल्फ इजार्ड , श्रोत: उनले नै वि.सं.२०१२ मा लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



दूधपोखरी माथि रहेको तनक ताल

(तस्विर : राल्फ इजार्ड , श्रोत: उनले नै वि.सं.२०१२ मा लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



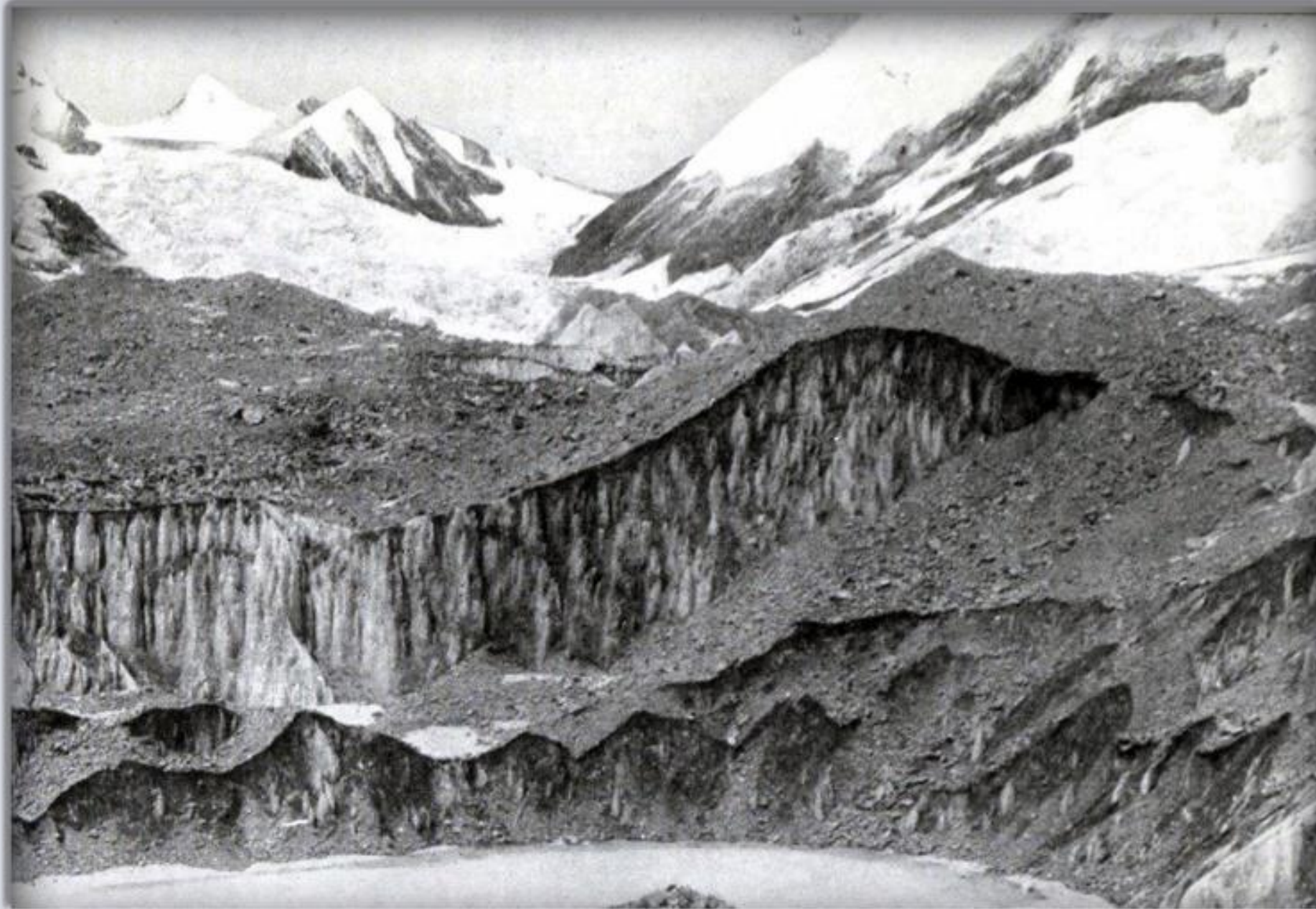
माथिल्लो दूधकोशी तिरको यात्रा

(तस्विर : राल्फ इजार्ड , श्रोत: उनले नै वि.सं.२०१२ मा लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



माथिल्लो दूधकोशी उपत्यकाको सिरानबाट देखिएको सगरमाथा हिमाल

(तस्विर : राल्फ इजार्ड , श्रोत: उनले नै वि.सं.२०१२ मा लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



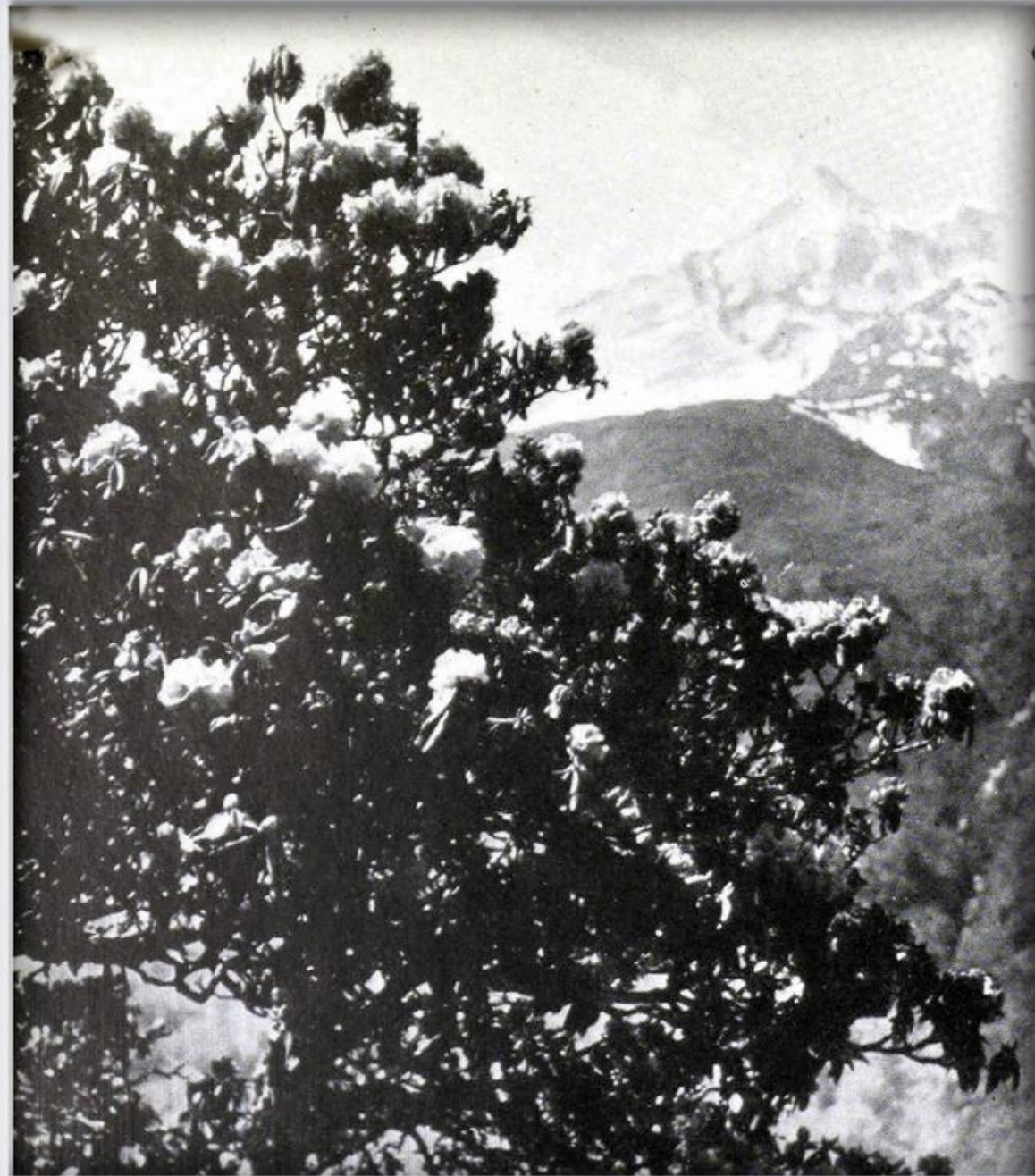
नांग्पा भञ्ज्याङ्ग नजिक देखिएको एक हिमनदीको उत्तरी दृश्य

(तस्विर : राल्फ इजार्ड , श्रोतः उनले नै वि.सं.२०१२ मा लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



याक सहित तिब्बत आउनेजाने यांग्ला भञ्यांग नजिकको दृश्य

(तस्विर : राल्फ इजार्ड , श्रोत: उनले नै वि.सं.२०१२ मा लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



मनमोहक गुराँस, सोलखुम्बू

(तस्विर : राल्फ इजार्ड , श्रोत: उनले नै वि.सं.२०१२ मा लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



नेपालमा यति खोज्ने क्रममा भेटिएका मुसाजस्तै साना जीव (भोलेज)

(तस्विर : राल्फ इजार्ड , श्रोत: उनले नै वि.सं.२०१२ मा लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



स्यांगबोचे गुम्बाका स्यांगी लामाले देखाएका अर्को यतीको छायाको टोपी

(तस्विर : राल्फ इजार्ड , श्रोत : उनले नै वि.सं.२०१२ मा लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



आड थार्के शेर्पा र लेखक

(तस्विर : राल्फ इजार्ड , श्रोतः उनले नै वि.सं.२०१२ मा लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



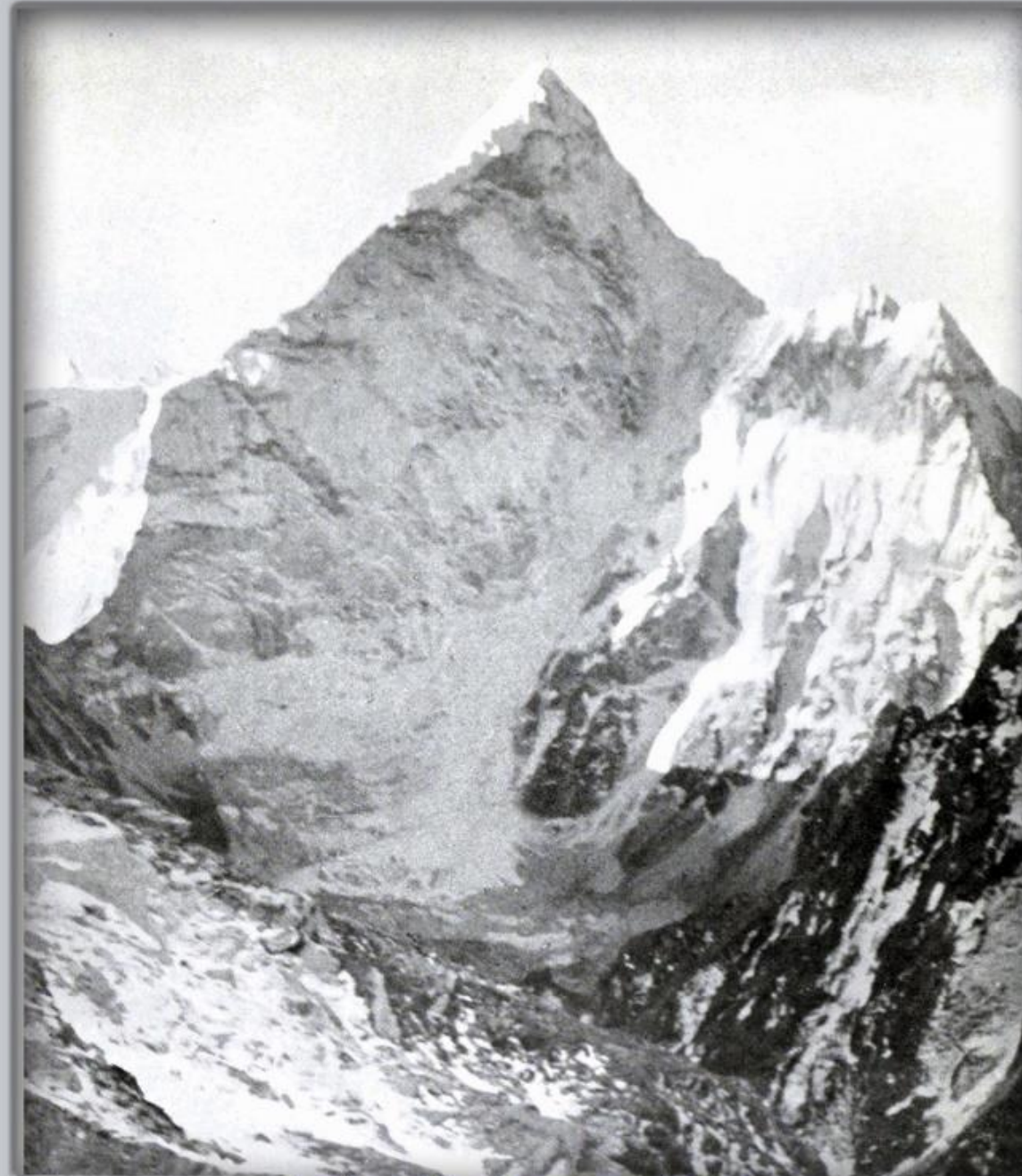
स्याङबोचे गुम्बाको प्रांगणमा नृत्य गरिरहेका बौद्ध भिक्षुहरु

(तस्विर : राल्फ इजार्ड , श्रोत: उनले नै वि.सं.२०१२ मा लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



धारामा पानी पिउन लागि रहेका एक ग्याल्जेन (फिरन्ते शेर्पा)

(तस्विर : राल्फ इजार्ड , श्रोत: उनले नै वि.सं.२०१२ म लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



पोकल्देबाट देखिएको आमादब्लम हिमाल

(तस्विर : राल्फ इजार्ड , श्रोत: उनले नै वि.सं.२०१२ मा लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



आमादब्लम हिमाल परिक्रमा गर्न खोज्दाको एक क्षण

(तस्विर : राल्फ इजार्ड , श्रोतः उनले नै वि.सं.२०१२ मा लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



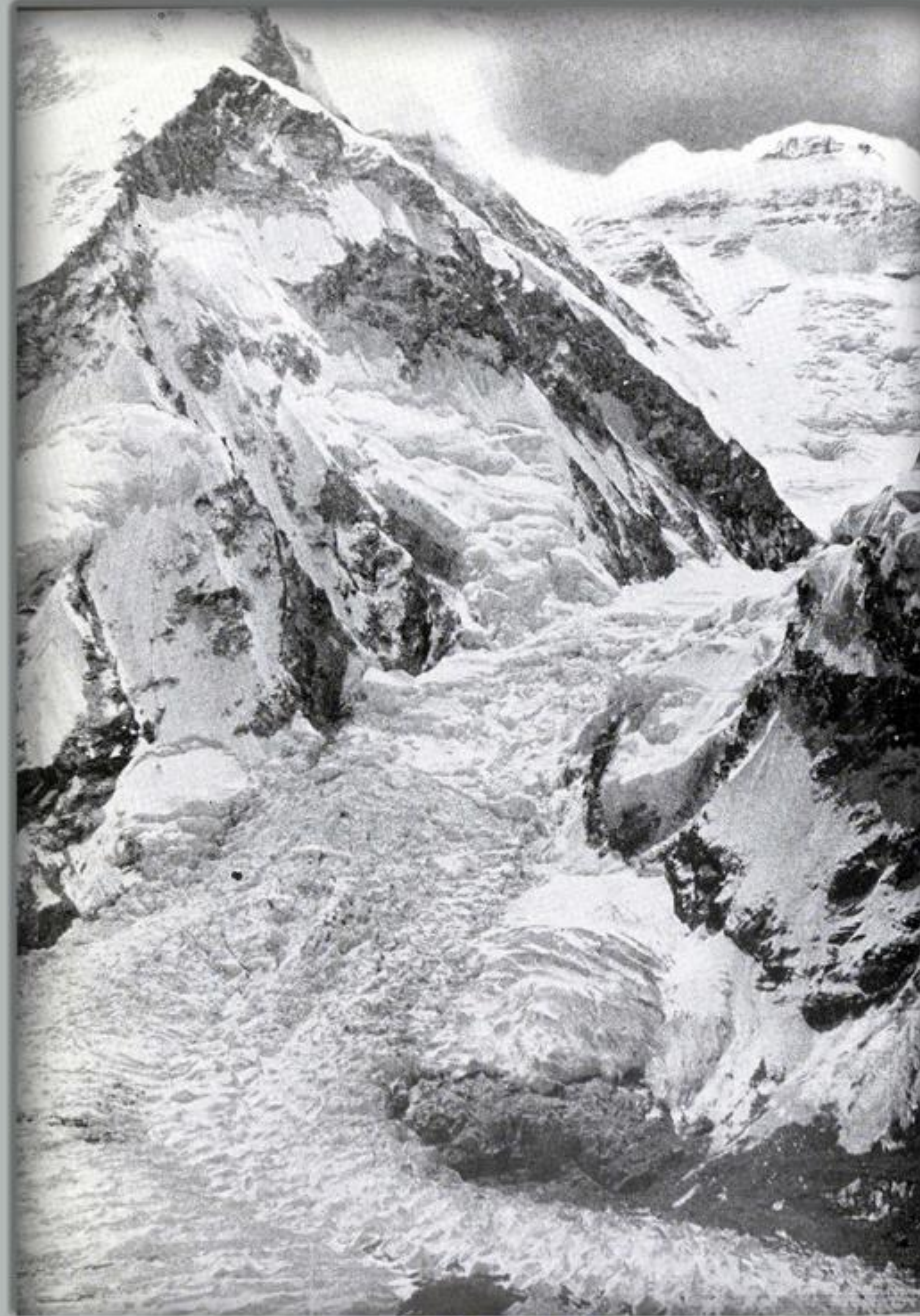
सगरमाथाको हिम भर्ना नजिक खोजी टोलीका दुई सदस्य

(तस्विर : राल्फ इजार्ड , श्रोत: उनले नै वि.सं.२०१२ मा लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



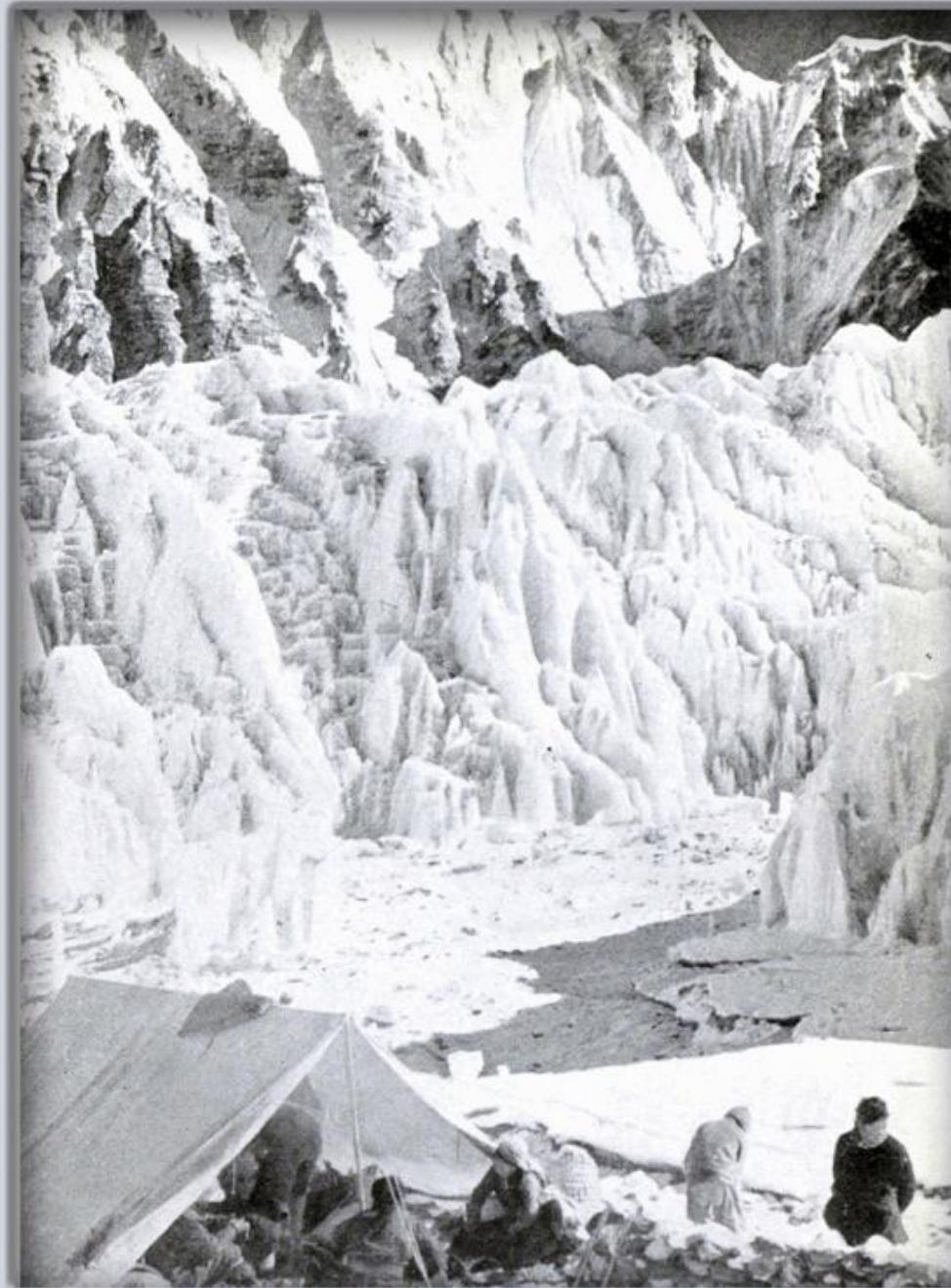
खुम्बू हिमनदी नजिक खोजी दलका तीन सदस्यहरु

(तस्विर : राल्फ इजार्ड , श्रोत: उनले नै वि.सं.२०१२ मा लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



सगरमाथाको एक दृश्य

(तस्विर : राल्फ इजार्ड , श्रोतः उनले नै वि.सं.२०१२ मा लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



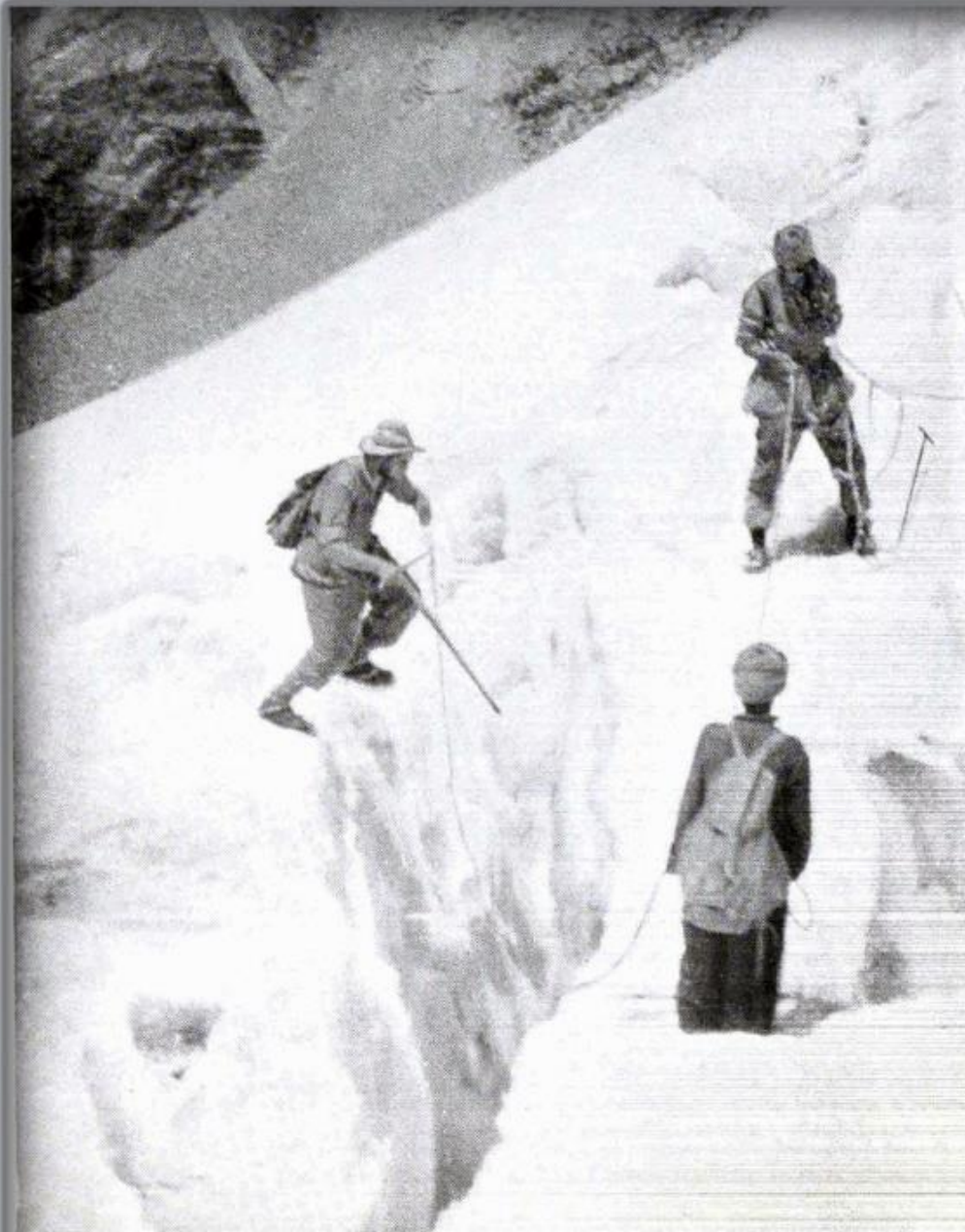
सगरमाथाको आधार शिविरमा पुनः लेखकको टोली

(तस्विर : राल्फ इजार्ड , श्रोत: उनले नै वि.सं.२०१२ मा लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



खुम्बू हिमनदीको सिनानमा बनाइएको एक आधार शिविर

(तस्विर : राल्फ इजार्ड , श्रोत: उनले नै वि.सं.२०१२ मा लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



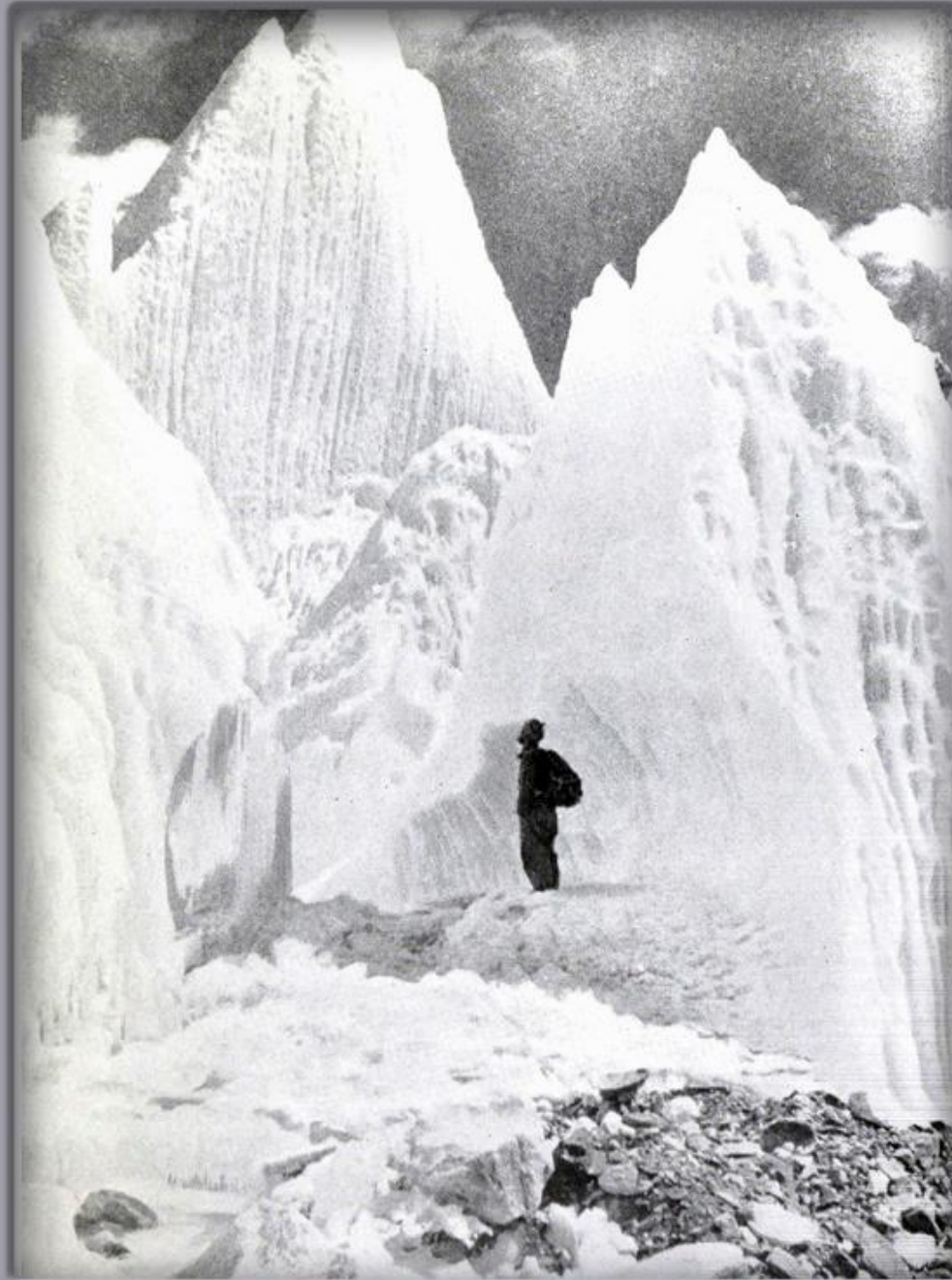
सगरमाथाको एक हिमभर्नामा हाम फालिरहेका एक पर्वतारोही

(तस्विर : राल्फ इजार्ड , श्रोत: उनले नै वि.सं.२०१२ मा लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)

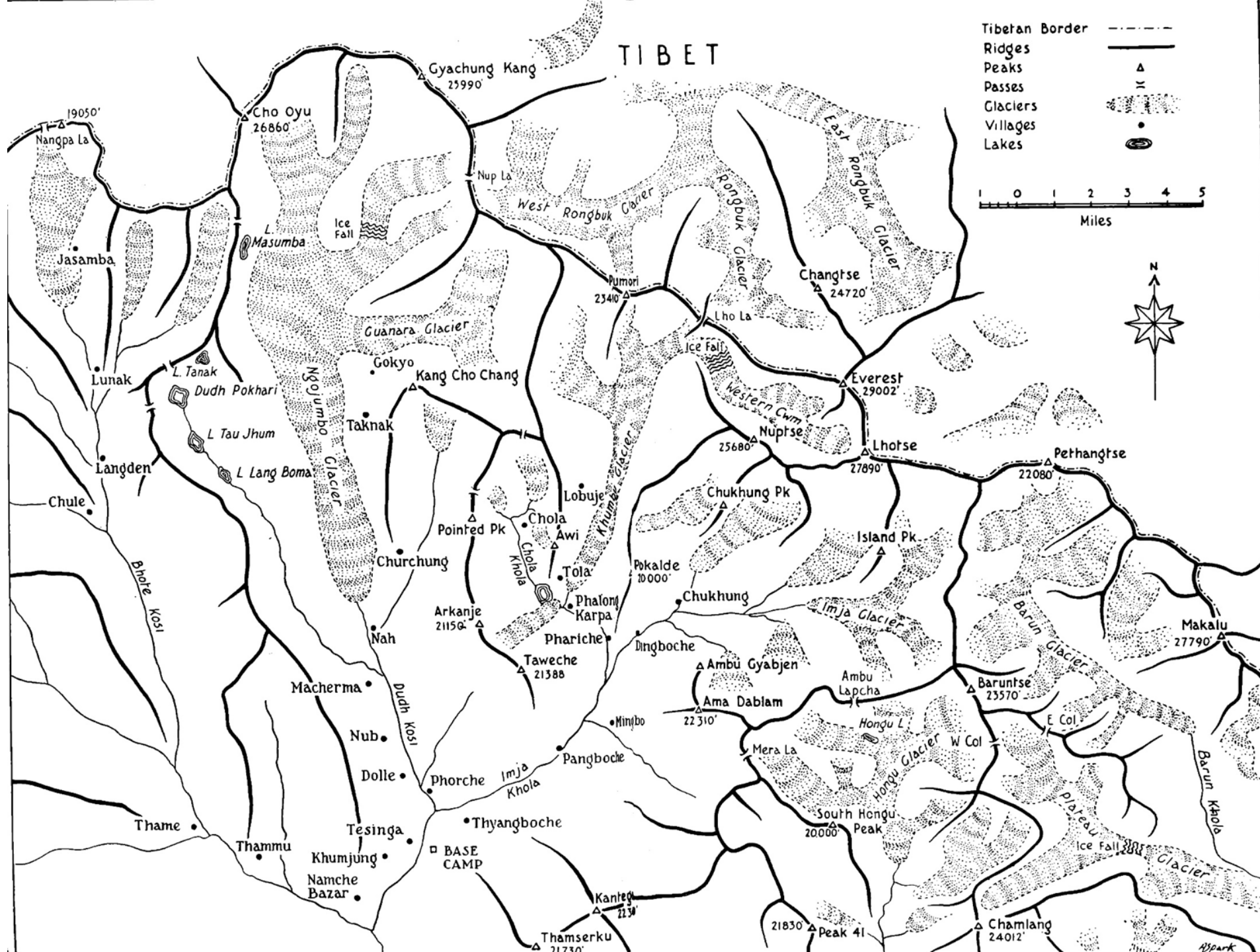


सगरमाथा नजिक एक पर्वतारोही

(तस्विवर : राल्फ इजार्ड , श्रोत: उनले नै वि.सं.२०१२ मा लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



सगरमाथा हीम भर्ना मुनी बसेर हेरिरहेका एक पर्वतारोही

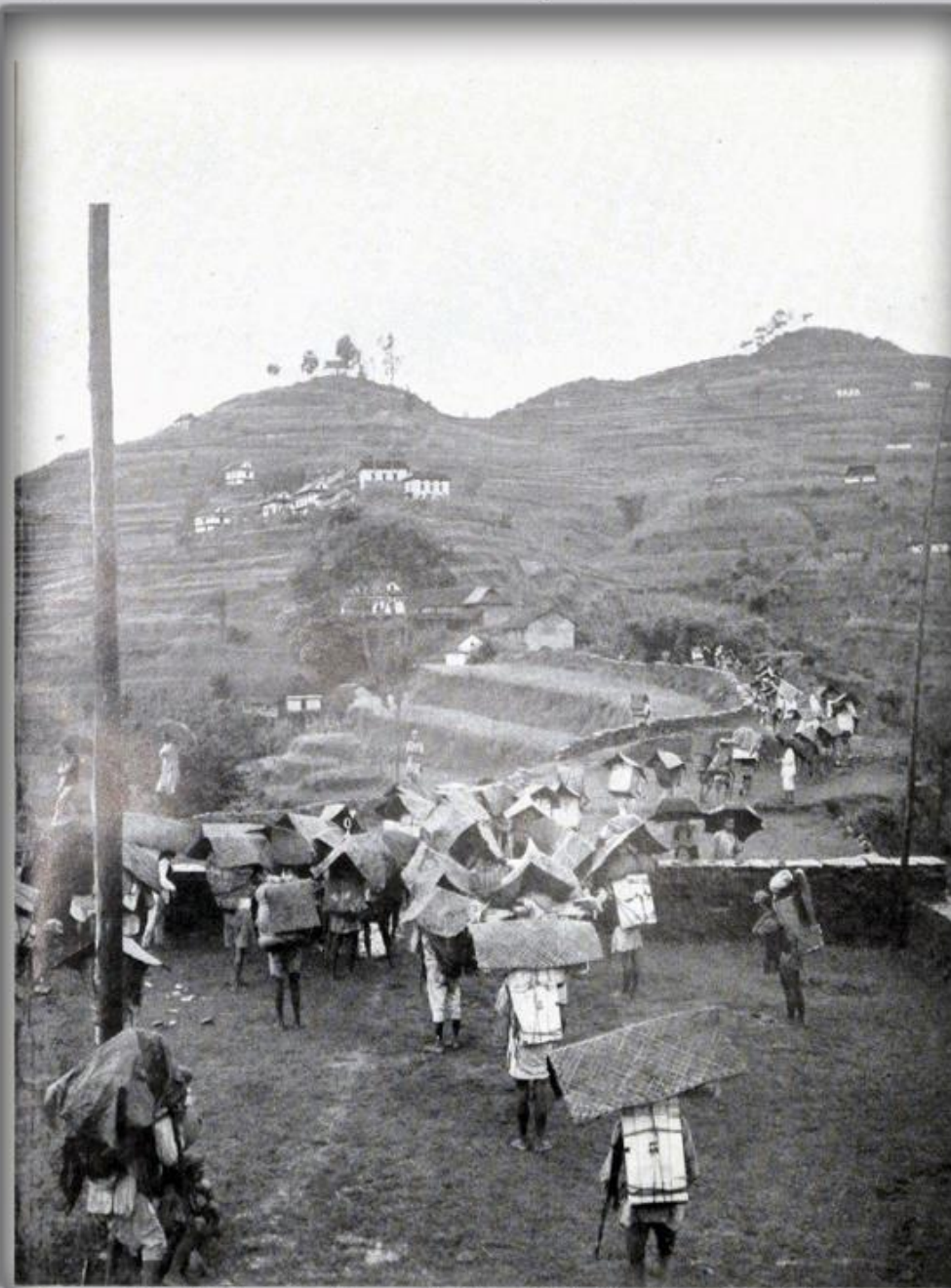


(तस्विर श्रोत : रेमण्ड ल्याम्बर्ट र क्लाउडी कोगनले लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



लेखकद्वय रेमण्ड ल्याम्बर्ट र क्लाउडी कोगन, मेन्लुंग घाँटीमा, पछिल्लिर सगरमाथा, होत्से र मकालु हिमाल

(तस्विर श्रोत : रेमण्ड ल्याम्बर्ट र क्लाउडी कोगनले लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



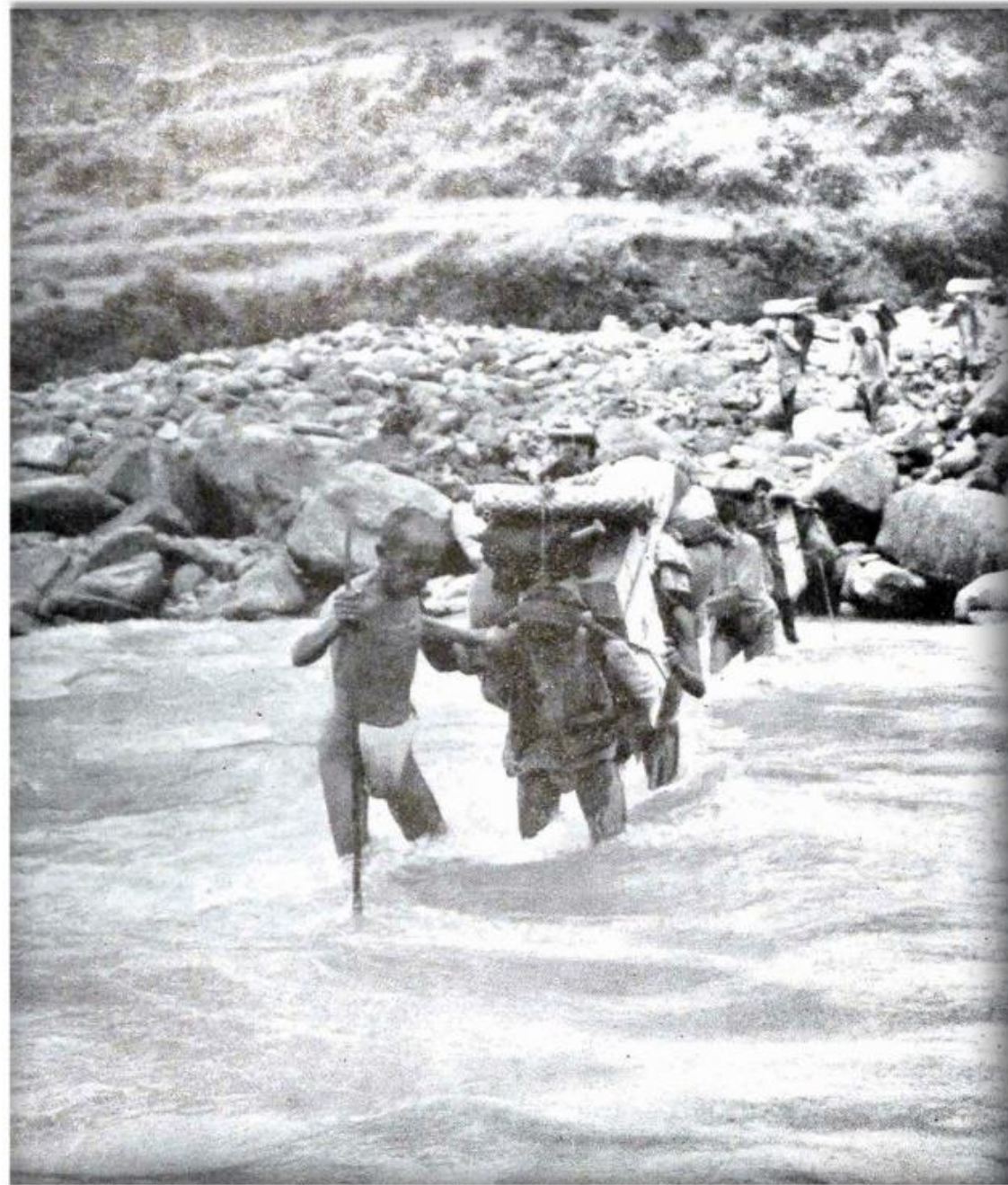
लेखकसहितको हिमाल आरोहण एवं भरिया टोली (वि.सं.२०१२, पूर्वी नेपाल)

(तस्विर श्रोत : रेमण्ड ल्याम्बर्ट र क्लाउडी कोगनले लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



शेर्पाको पिठिउँमा बोकिएर नदी तर्दै लेखक क्लाउडी कोगन (वि.सं.२०१२, पूर्वी नेपाल)

(तस्विर श्रोतः रेमण्ड ल्याम्बर्ट र क्लाउडी कोगनले लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलनः मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा।)



टोली नेता एक जना शेर्पा भरियाहरूलाई नदीतर्न सहयोग गर्दै (वि.सं. २०१२, पूर्वी नेपाल)

(तस्विर श्रोतः रेमण्ड ल्याम्बर्ट र क्लाउडी कोगनले लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलनः मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



दिउस एकत्रितरूपमा आराम गरिरहेका शेर्पा र भरियाहरू (वि.सं. २०१२, नेपाल)

(तस्विर श्रोतः रेमण्ड ल्याम्बर्ट र क्लाउडी कोगनले लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलनः मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



लेखकको आरोहण टोलीका शेर्पाहरु (वि.सं.२०१२, नेपाल)

(तस्विर श्रोतः रेमण्ड ल्याम्बर्ट र क्लाउडी कोगनले लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलनः मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



किनारा (?) मा रहेका सटही काउण्टरहरू (वि.सं. २०१२, नेपाल)

(तस्विर श्रोत : रेमण्ड ल्याम्बर्ट र क्लाउडी कोगनले लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



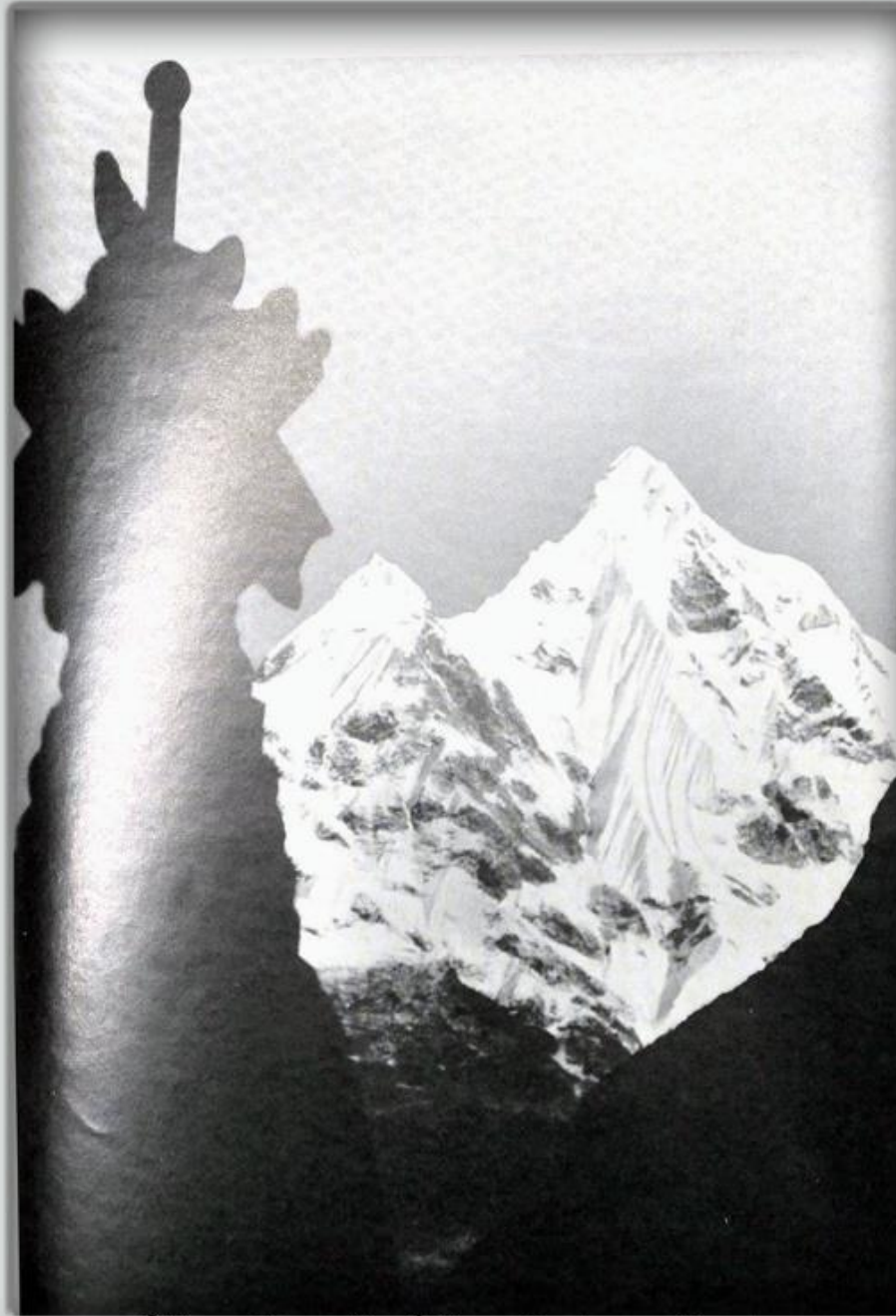
चट्टानका बीचमा देखिएको नाउर (?) को बथान (वि.सं. २०१२, नेपाल)

(तस्वितर श्रोतः रेमण्ड ल्याम्बर्ट र क्लाउडी कोगनले लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलनः मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



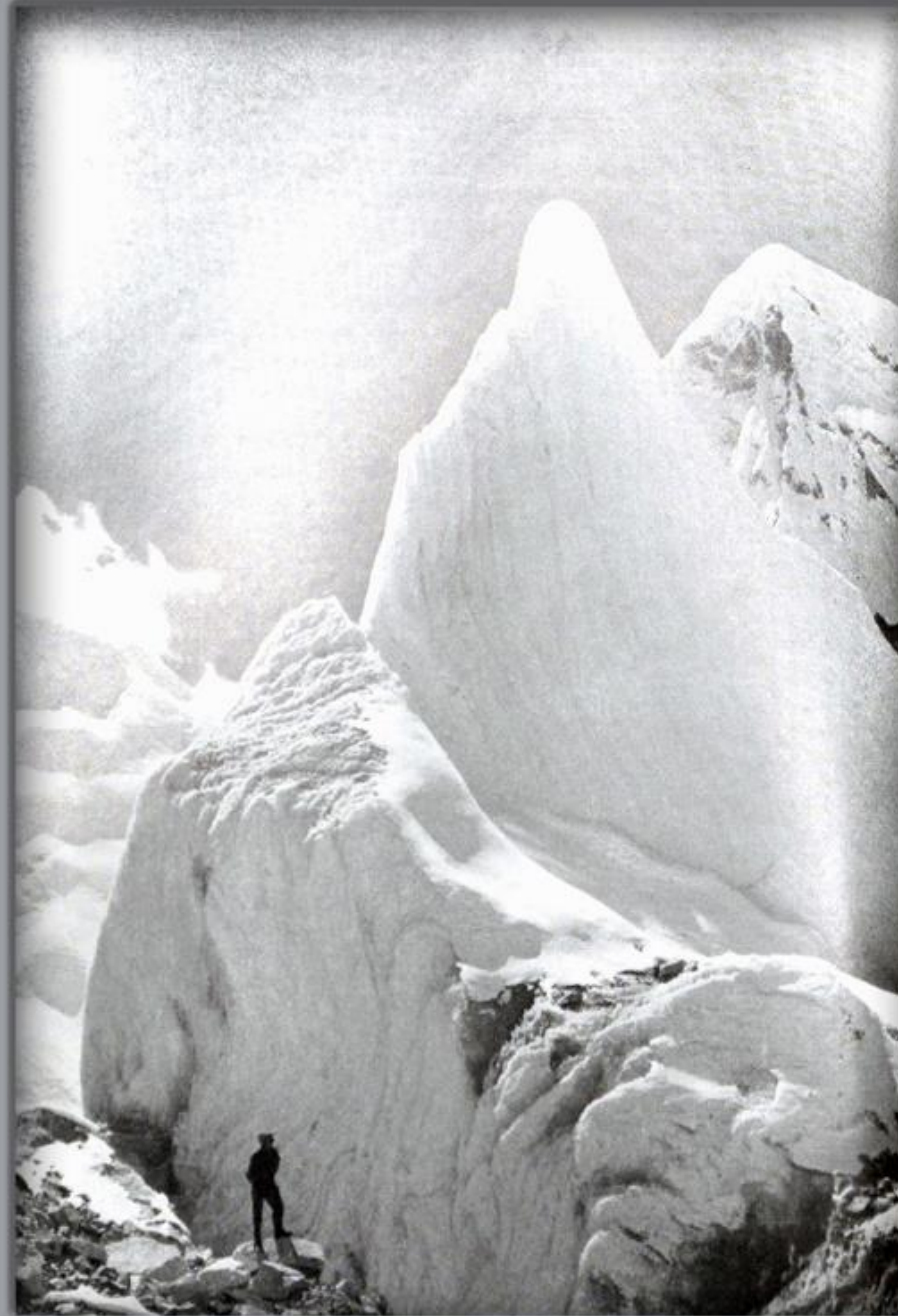
हीमरेखामा थकाइ मार्दाको एकक्षण (वि.सं. २०१२, नेपाल)

(तस्वितर श्रोतः रेमण्ड ल्याम्बर्ट र क्लाउडी कोगनले लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलनः मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



गौरीशङ्कर हिमालको पूर्वी मोहडा (वि.सं. २०१२, नेपाल)

(तस्विर श्रोत : रेमण्ड ल्याम्बर्ट र क्लाउडी कोगनले लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन: मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



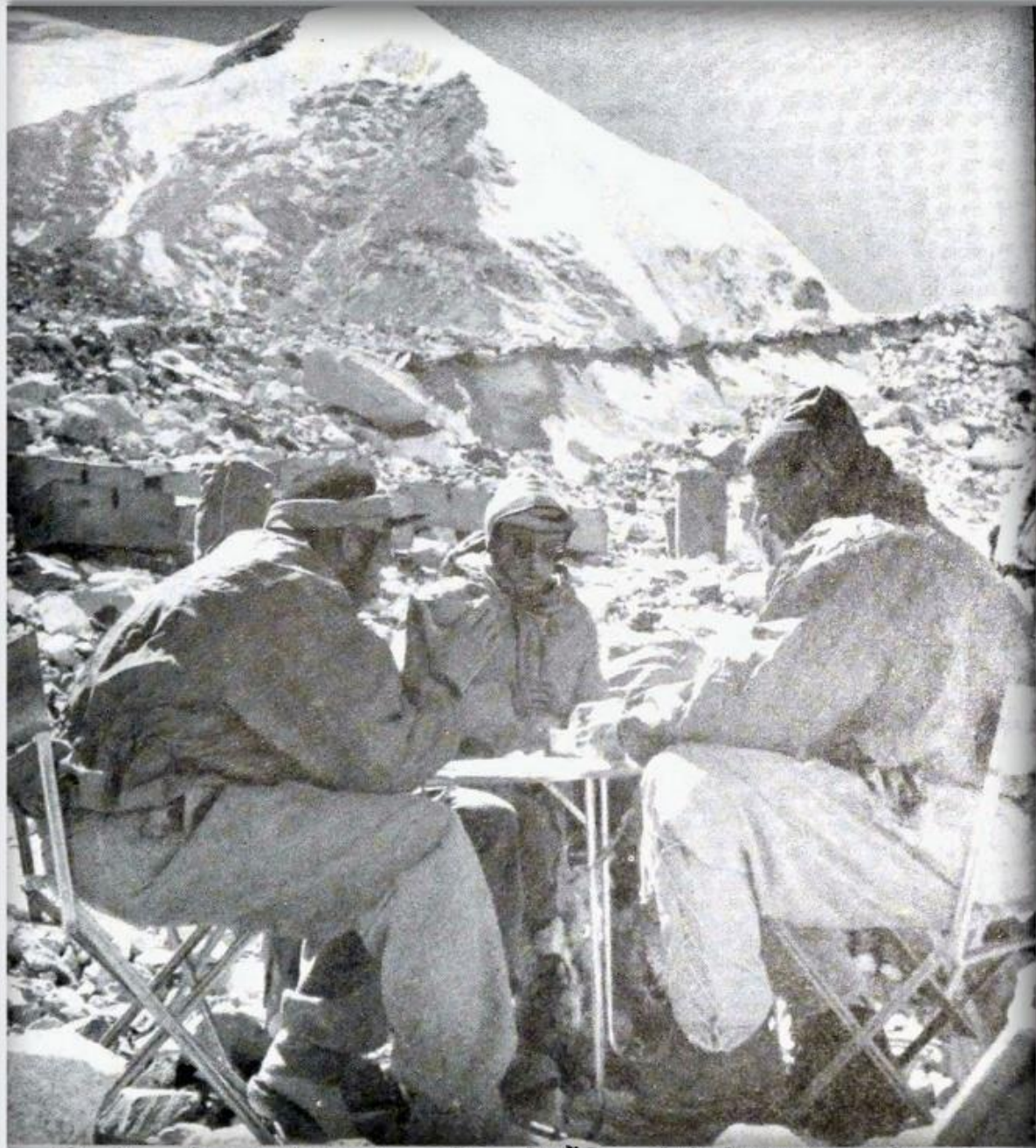
हीम आकृति मुनि उभिएका लेखक क्लाउडी कोगन (वि.सं. २०१२, नेपाल)

(तस्विर श्रोतः रेमण्ड ल्याम्बर्ट र क्लाउडी कोगनले लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलनः मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



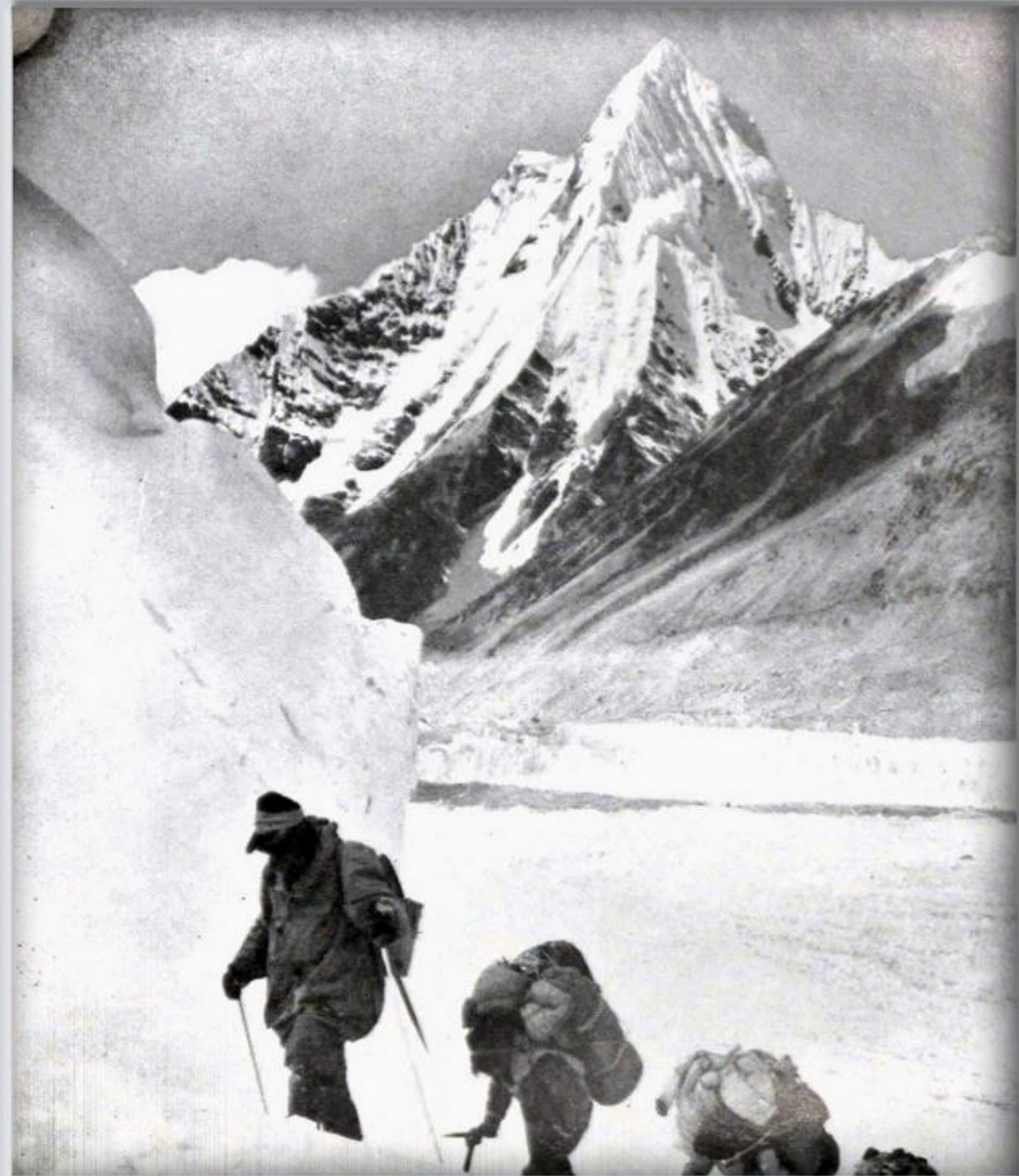
१५ हजार फिटको उचाइमा नाङ्गै खुट्टाले हिँडेर लेखकको यूरोप देखि आएको चिठी लेराउने एक नेपाली हुलाकी
(वि.सं. २०१२, नेपाल)

(तस्विर श्रोतः रेमण्ड ल्याम्बर्ट र क्लाउडी कोगनले लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलनः मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



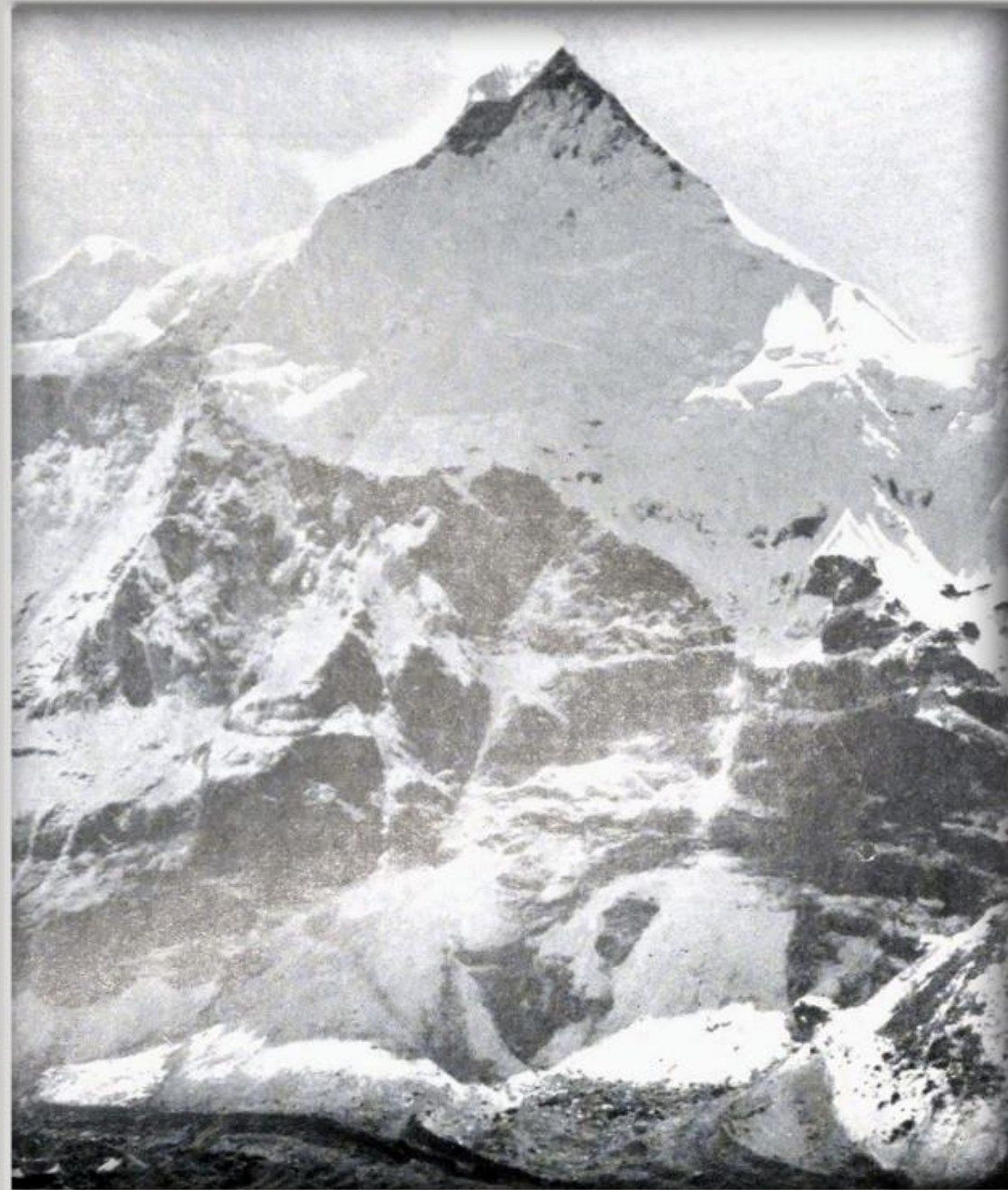
चोयू हिमालको आधार शिविरमा खानाको तयारी गर्दै लेखकको टोली (वि.सं. २०१२, नेपाल)

(तस्विर श्रोत : रेमण्ड ल्याम्बर्ट र क्लाउडी कोगनले लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



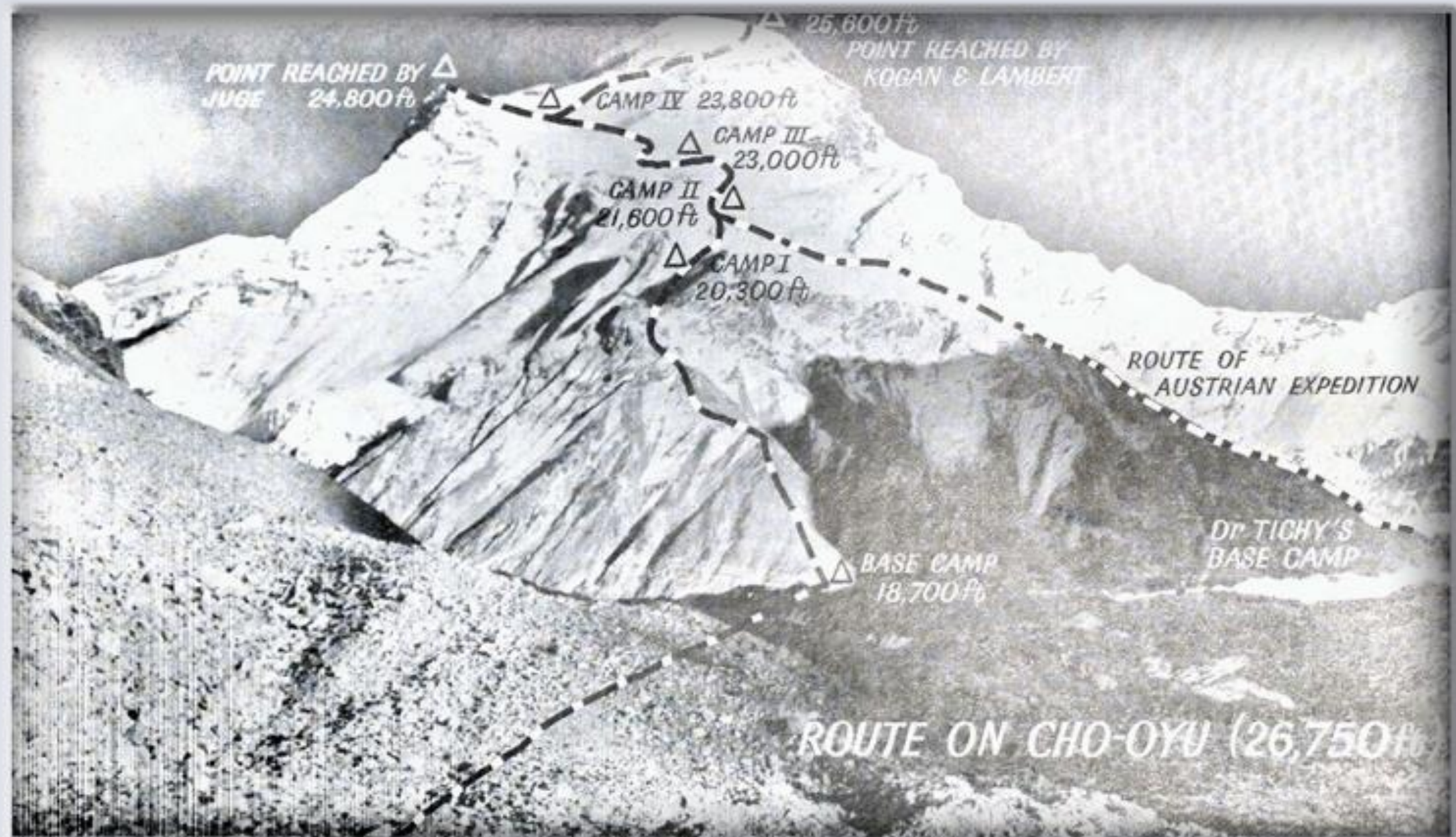
मेन्लुंग भञ्ज्याङको उकालोमालेखकको टोली (वि.सं.२०१२, नेपाल)

(तस्वितर श्रोतः रेमण्ड ल्याम्बर्ट र क्लाउडी कोगनले लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलनः मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



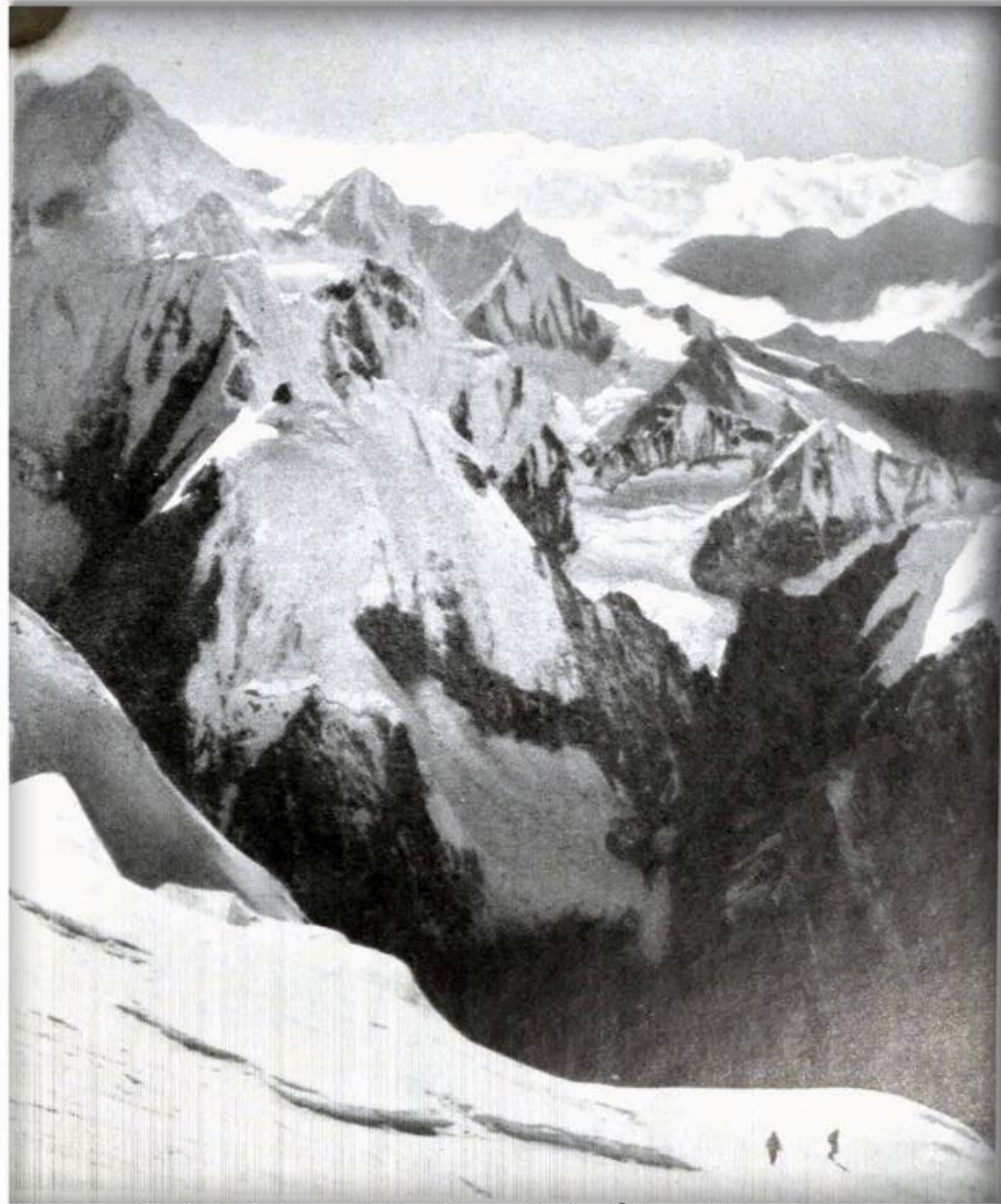
मेन्लुंगत्सेको उत्तरी मोहडा (वि.सं.२०१२, नेपाल)

(तस्मिन् श्रोतः रेमण्ड ल्याम्बर्ट र क्लाउडी कोगनले लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलनः मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा।)



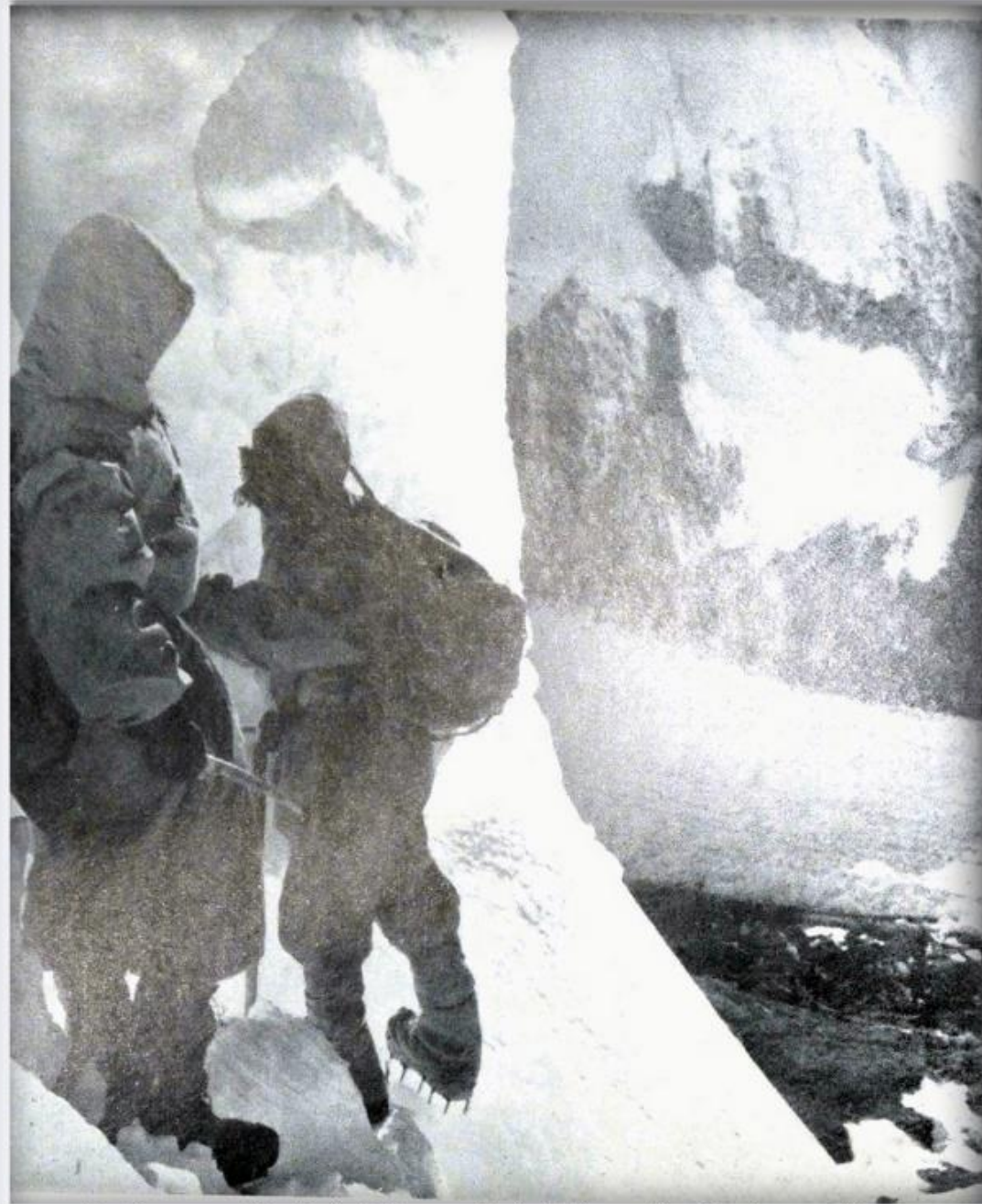
चोयू हिमाल आरोहण पथ (वि.सं. २०१२, नेपाल)

(तस्विर श्रोतः रेमण्ड ल्याम्बर्ट र क्लाउडी कोगनले लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलनः मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



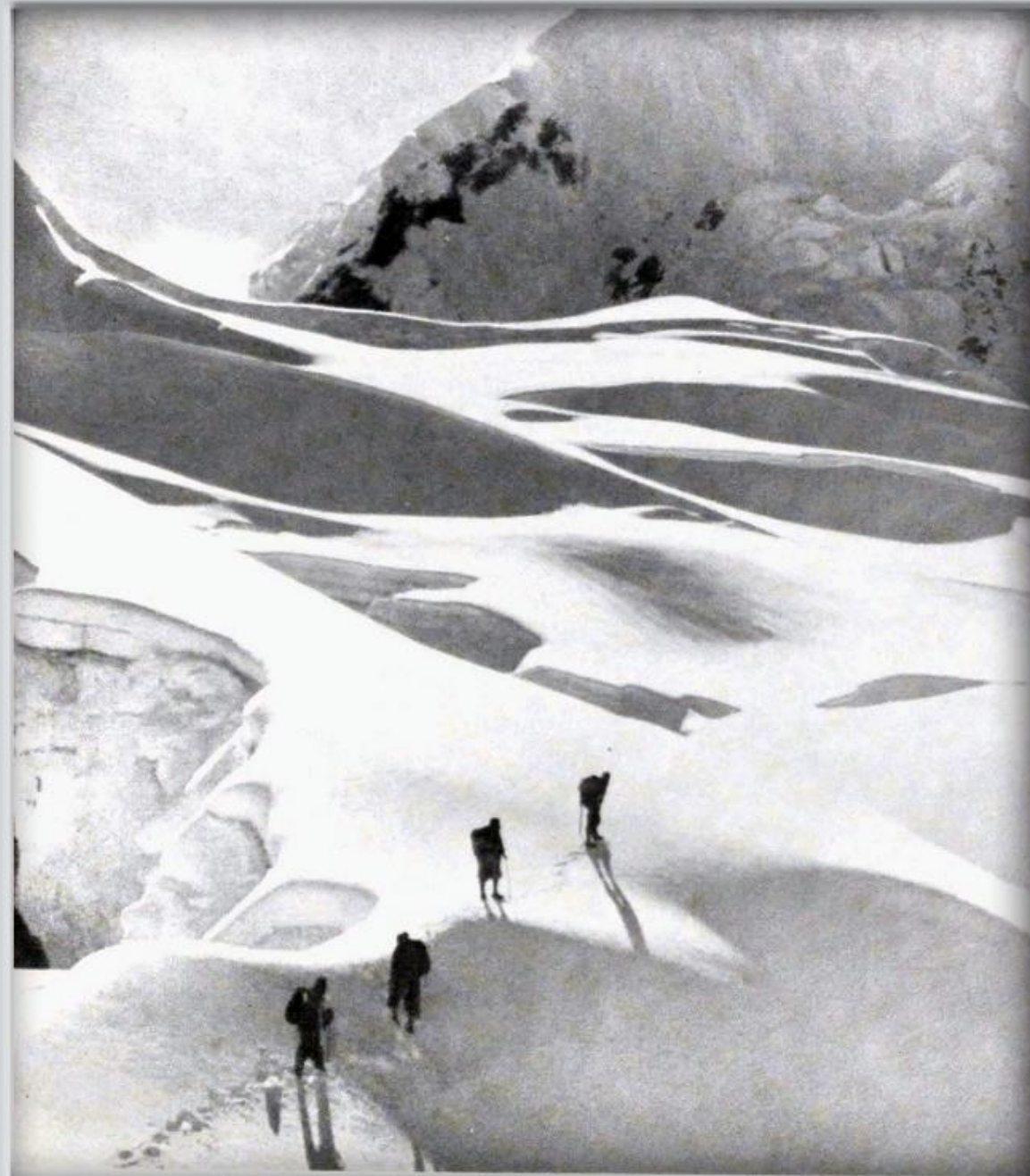
चोयू हिमाल उक्लँदा दोश्रो शिविरबाट देखिएको दृश्य, देब्रेतिर गौरीशङ्कर हिमाल (वि.सं. २०१२, नेपाल)

(तस्विर श्रोतः रेमण्ड ल्याम्बर्ट र क्लाउडी कोगनले लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलनः मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



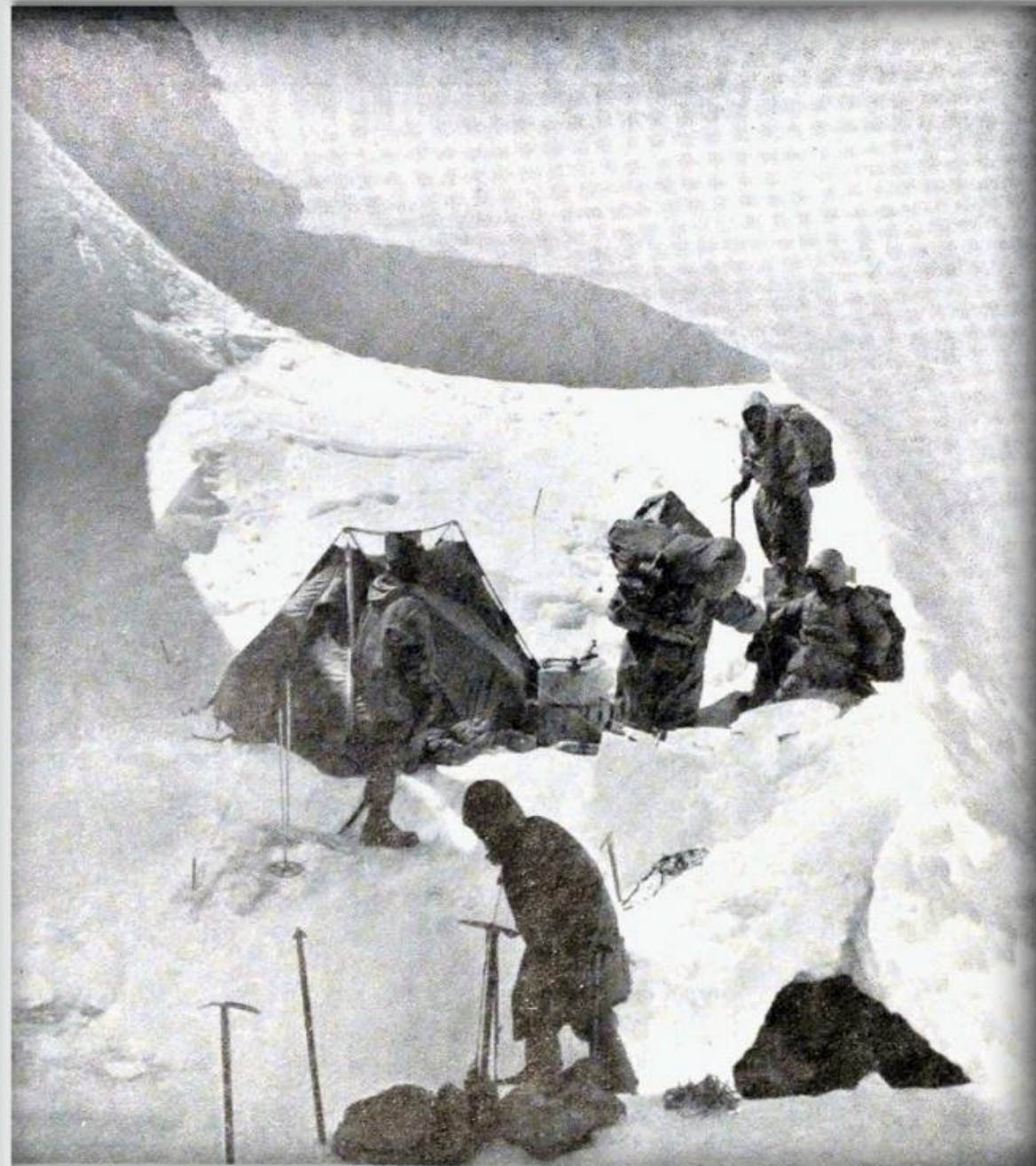
चोयू हिमाल उक्लँदा दोश्रो शिविर माथी रहेको हिमपर्खाल (वि.सं.२०१२, नेपाल)

(तस्विर श्रोत : रेमण्ड ल्याम्बर्ट र क्लाउडी कोगनले लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



हादीग्ला भञ्ज्याङ्ग छिचोल्दाको एक दृश्य (वि.सं.२०१२, नेपाल)

(तस्विर श्रोत : रेमण्ड ल्याम्बर्ट र बलाउडी कोगनले लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



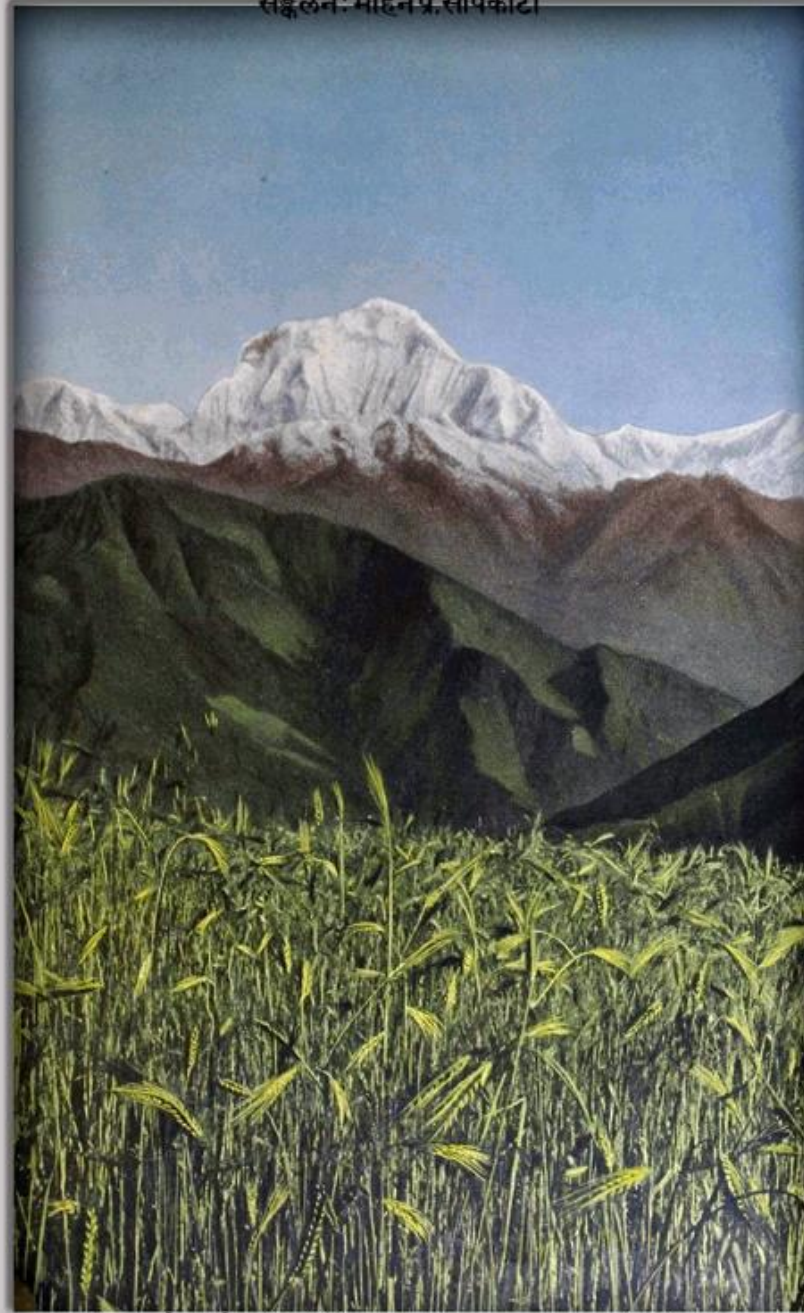
चोयू आरोहणका क्रममा दोश्रो शिविरको विहानीको एक दृश्य (वि.सं. २०१२, नेपाल)

(तस्वित् श्रोतः रेमण्ड ल्याम्बर्ट र क्लाउडी कोगनले लेखेको पुस्तक, सङ्कलनः मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



चोयू आरोहणका क्रममा दोश्रो र तेश्रो शिविरका बीचको एक दृश्य (वि.सं. २०१२, नेपाल)

स्त्रिभुवऱुतः लुतऱणुड ँणुड कुरसुत अफु नुतऱल हलतऱलतु नऱतुक तुसुतुक, सतुतऱदकः ँतु.कलहऱरऱ,
सङुकलनः तुुहुनतु.सऱतुकुतऱ



फलऱँटुकऱ कुु र धुुलऱगलरल हलतऱल, तसुतुर-ँस नऱकऱओ, वल.सं. २००९

तस्विर श्रोतः ल्याण्ड एण्ड क्रप्स अफ नेपाल हिमालय नामक पुस्तक, सम्पादकः एच.किहारा, सङ्कलनः मोहन प्र.सापकोटा



केरोञ्जा गाउँ (गणेश हिमाल जाँदाको बाटोमा) मा रहेको एक सदाबहार जंगल, वि.सं. २००९

तस्बिर श्रोतः ल्याण्ड एण्ड क्रप्स अफ नेपाल हिमालय नामक पुस्तक, सम्पादकः एच.किहारा, सङ्कलनः मोहन प्र.सापकोटा



मनाङको दूधखोलामा रहेको मिश्रित जंगल, तस्बिर-जे कावाकिता, खिचिएको साल-वि.सं. २०१० जेठ १६



तस्विर श्रोतः ल्याण्ड एण्ड क्रप्स अफ नेपाल हिमालय नामक पुस्तक, सम्पादकः एच.किहारा, सङ्कलनः मोहनप्र.सापकोटा



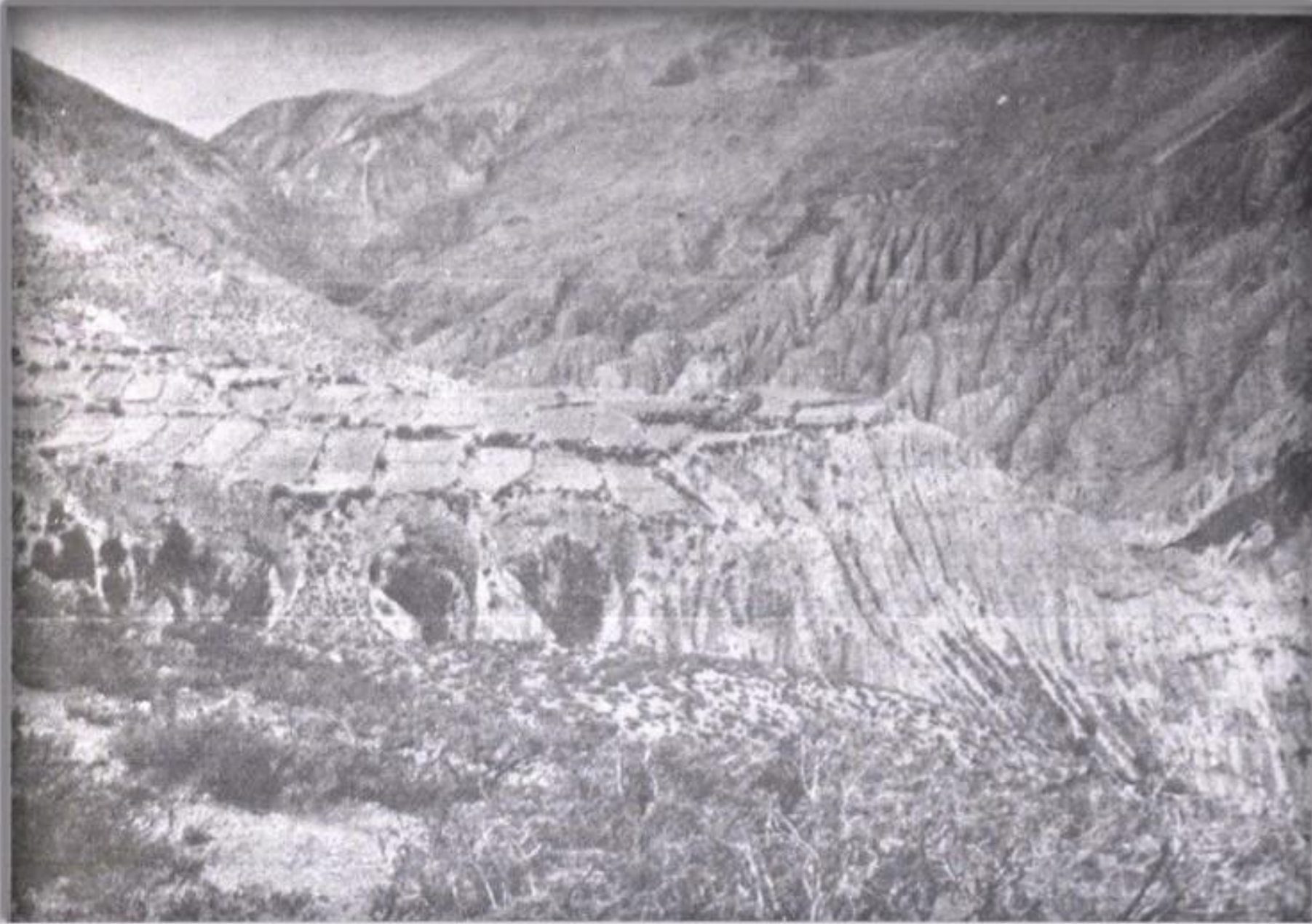
भिम्ताकोठी (मर्स्याग्दीको मुहान नजिक) को एक जंगल, तस्विर-जे कावाकिता, वि.सं. २०१० जेठ १७

तस्विर श्रोतः ल्याण्ड एण्ड क्रप्स अफ नेपाल हिमालय नामक पुस्तक, सम्पादकः एच.किहारा, सङ्कलनः मोहन प्र.सापकोटा



कागबेनीको मरुभूमि, वि.सं. २०१० वैशाख २०

तस्बिर श्रोतः ल्याण्ड एण्ड क्रप्स अफ नेपाल हिमालय नामक पुस्तक, सम्पादकः एच.किहारा, सङ्कलनः मोहन प्र. सापकोटा



हिउँदमा गौं खेती गरिने मुस्ताङको मरुभूमि क्षेत्र, तस्बिर-जे. कावाकिता, वि.सं. २०१० वैशाख २७

तस्विर श्रोतः ल्याण्ड एण्ड क्रप्स अफ नेपाल हिमालय नामक पुस्तक, सम्पादकः एच.किहारा, सङ्कलनः मोहन प्र.सापकोटा



वा (प्यागापाइरम) को खेती, छुम्जे, नेपाल, खिच्ने-जे.कावाकिता, खिचेको मिति-१९५३ जुन ३०

तस्त्रिभर श्रोतः ल्याण्ड एण्ड क्रप्स अफ नेपाल हिमालय नामक पुस्तक, सम्पादकः एच.किहारा,
सङ्कलनः मोहनप्र.सापकोटा



वाको खेती, मस्याङ्दी किनार, नेपाल, खिच्ने-एस.नाकाओ, खिचेको मिति-१९५२ अगस्त ३०

तस्त्रर श्रोत : ल्याण्ड एण्ड क्राप्स अफ नेपाल हिमालय नामक पुस्तक, सम्पादक : एच.किहारा,
सङ्कलन : मोहन प्र. सापकोटा



वाको खेती, मस्याङ्दी किनार, चिसापानी, नेपाल, खिच्ने-१, मिति-१९५२ अक्टुबर १

तस्विर श्रोतः ल्याण्ड एण्ड क्रप्स अफ नेपाल हिमालय नामक पुस्तक, सम्पादकः एच.किहारा,
सङ्कलनः मोहन प्र.सापकोटा



नेपालबाट लगी जापानमा उमारिएको एक वा (हिमाली जुनेलो वा जौ) को बोट,

*Source : From the book "VISIT TO THE SHERPAS" written by Jennifer Bourdillon in 1956,
Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota*



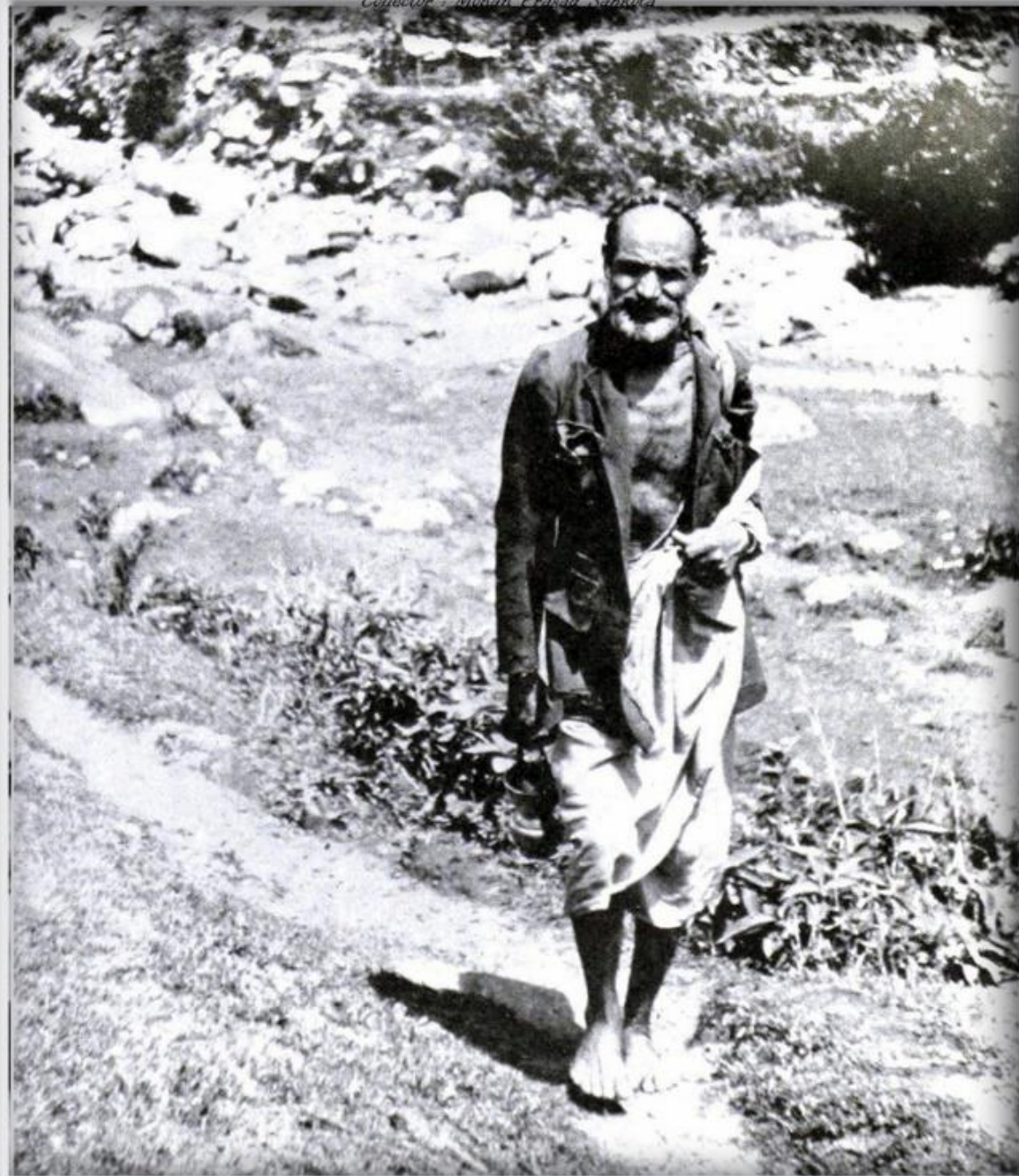
Sherpa children at Chule, Nepal

*Source : From the book "VISIT TO THE SHERPAS" written by Jennifer Bourdillon in 1956,
Collector : Mohan Prasad Saphota*



A woman of Thami

*Source : From the book "VISIT TO THE SHERPAS" written by Jennifer Bourdillon in 1956,
Collector : Mohan Prasad Sankota*



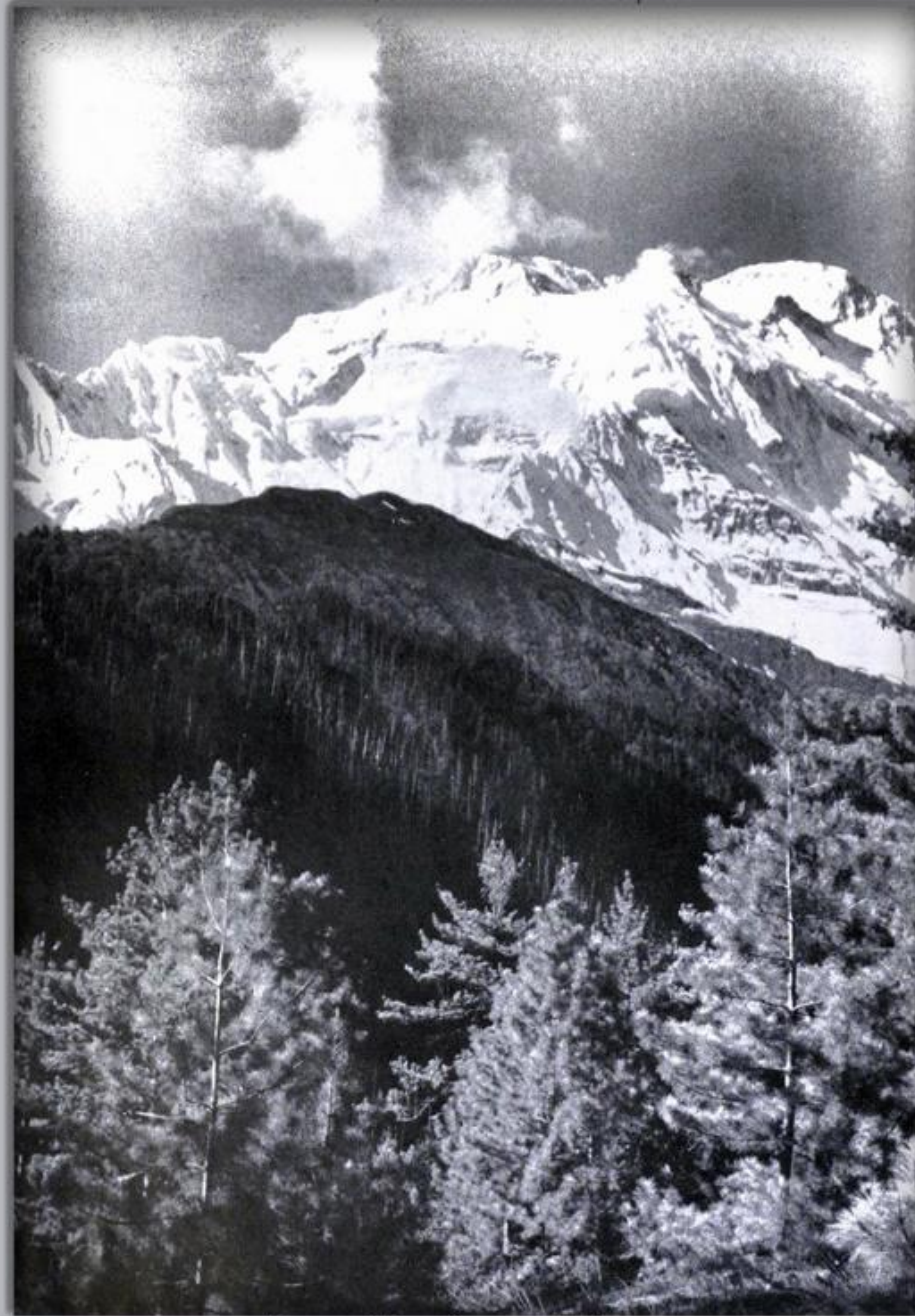
The Sadhu returning from his pilgrimage in the hills

Source : From the book "VISIT TO THE SHERPAS" written by Jennifer Bourdillon in 1956, Collector :
Mohan Prasad Sengupta



The man in a basket. His umbrella and his way of travelling -were less for
comfort than for show

Source : From the book " GORKHA "THE STORY OF THE GURKHAS OF NEPAL" written by SIR FRANCIS
TUKER in 1957, Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota

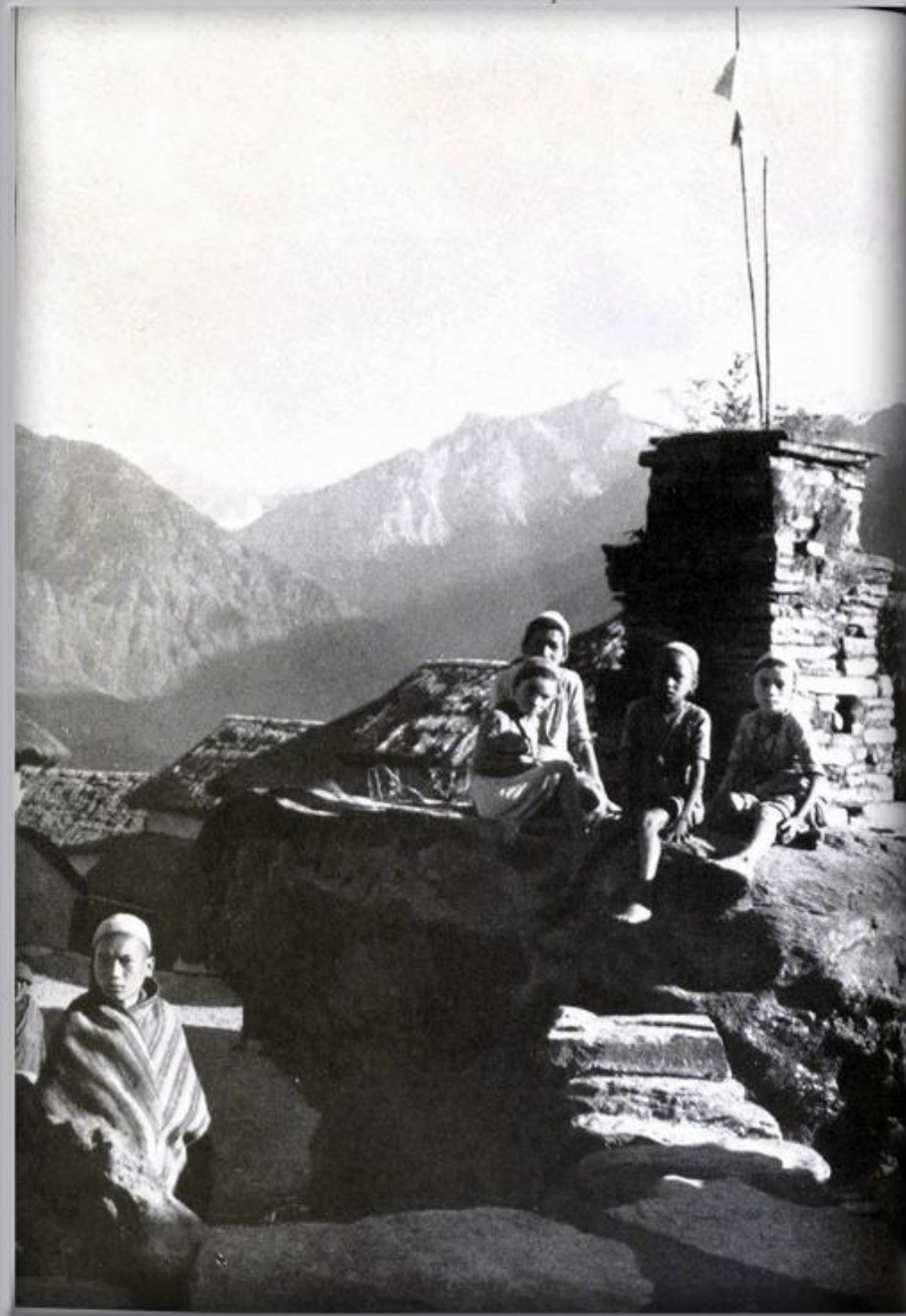


उत्तरतिरबाट देखिएको अन्नपूर्ण हिमश्रृङ्खला



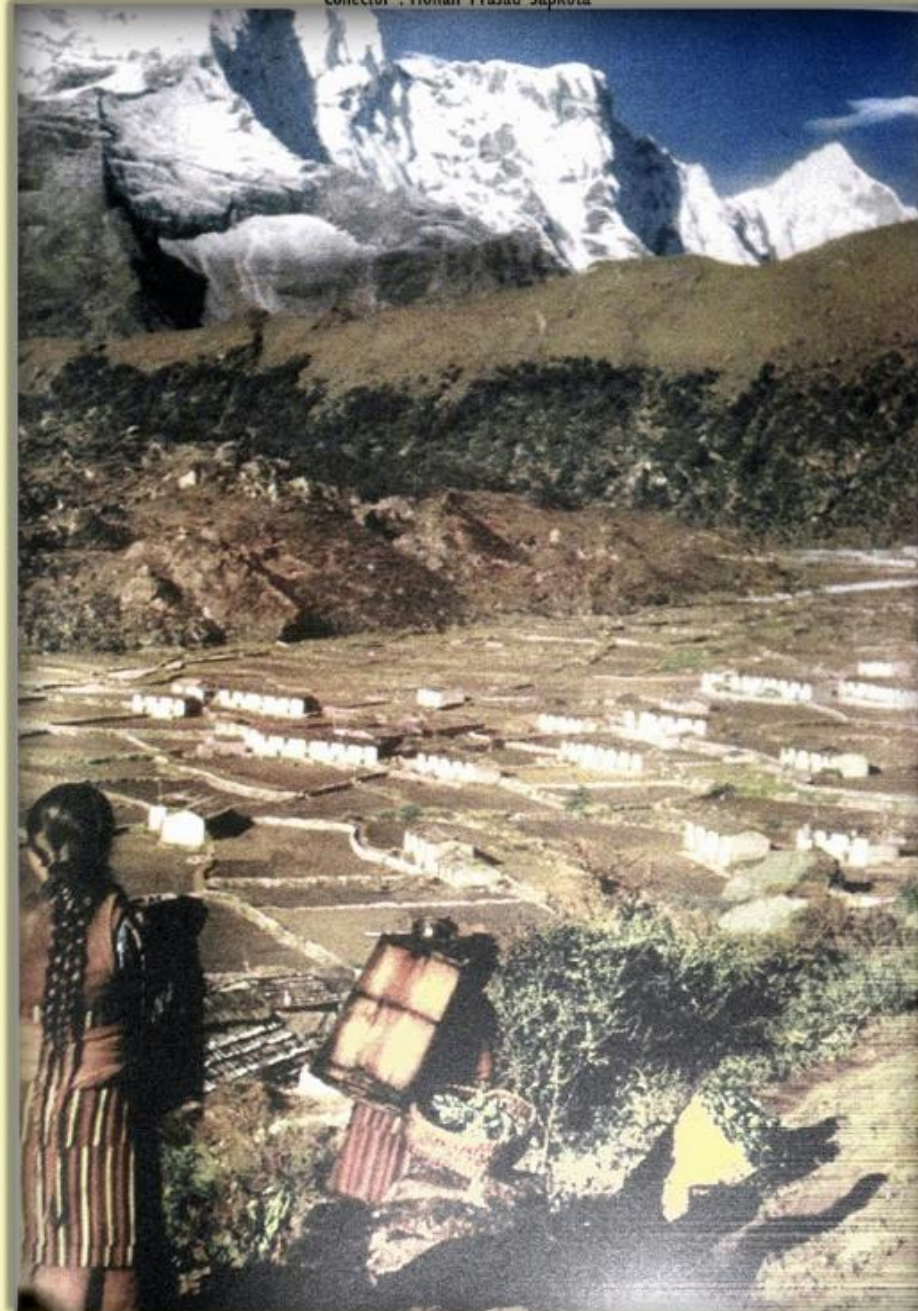
काठमाडौं जाने सडक, वि.सं.२०१४

Source : From the book " Gorkha "The story of the Gurkhas of Nepal" written by Sir Francis Tuer in 1957,
Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota



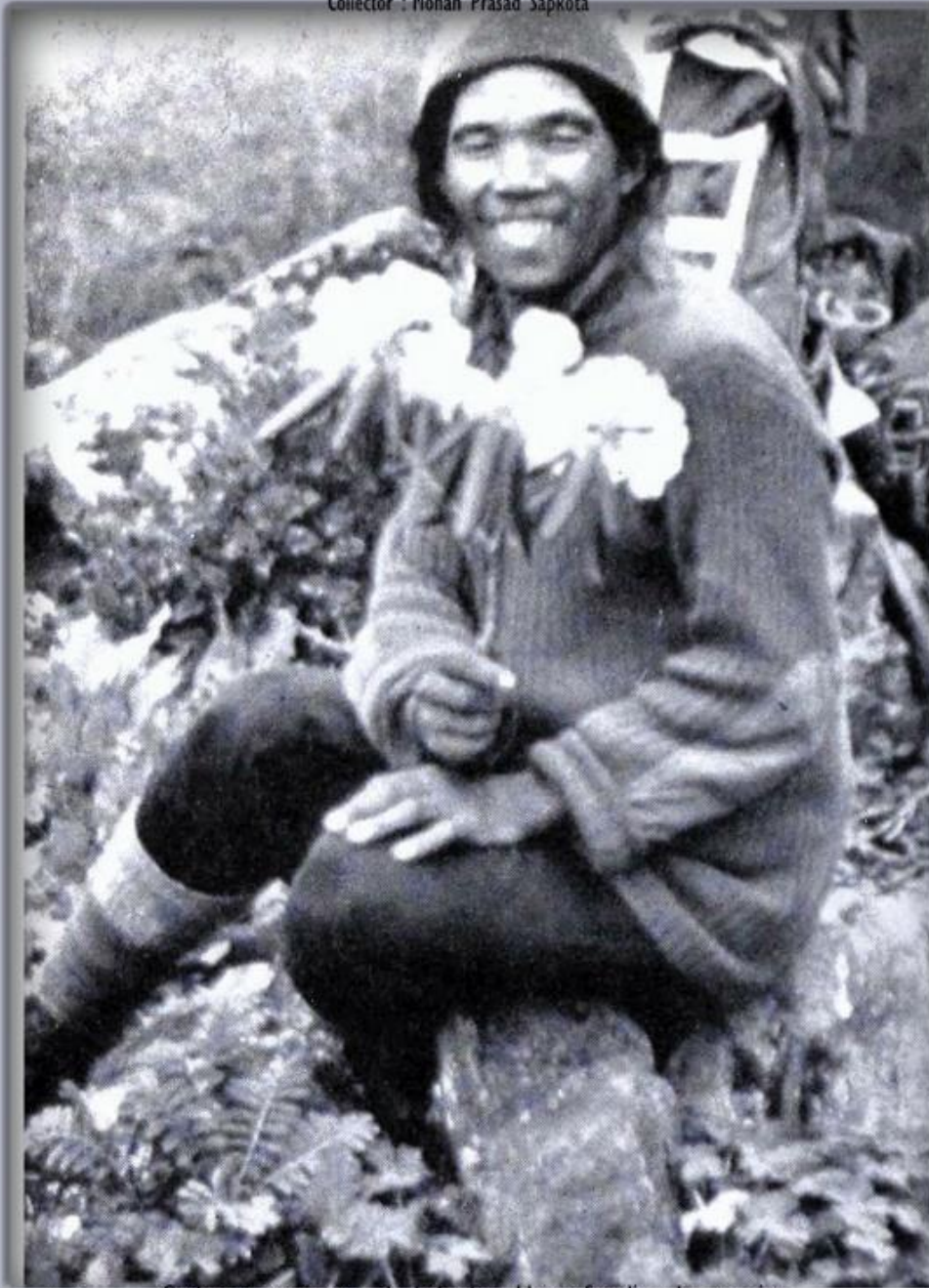
पश्चिम नेपालको एक गुरुङ्ग गाउँ, वि.सं.२०१४

Source : From the book "IN HIGHEST NEPAL Our Life Among the Sherpas" written by NORMAN HARDIE in 1957,
Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota



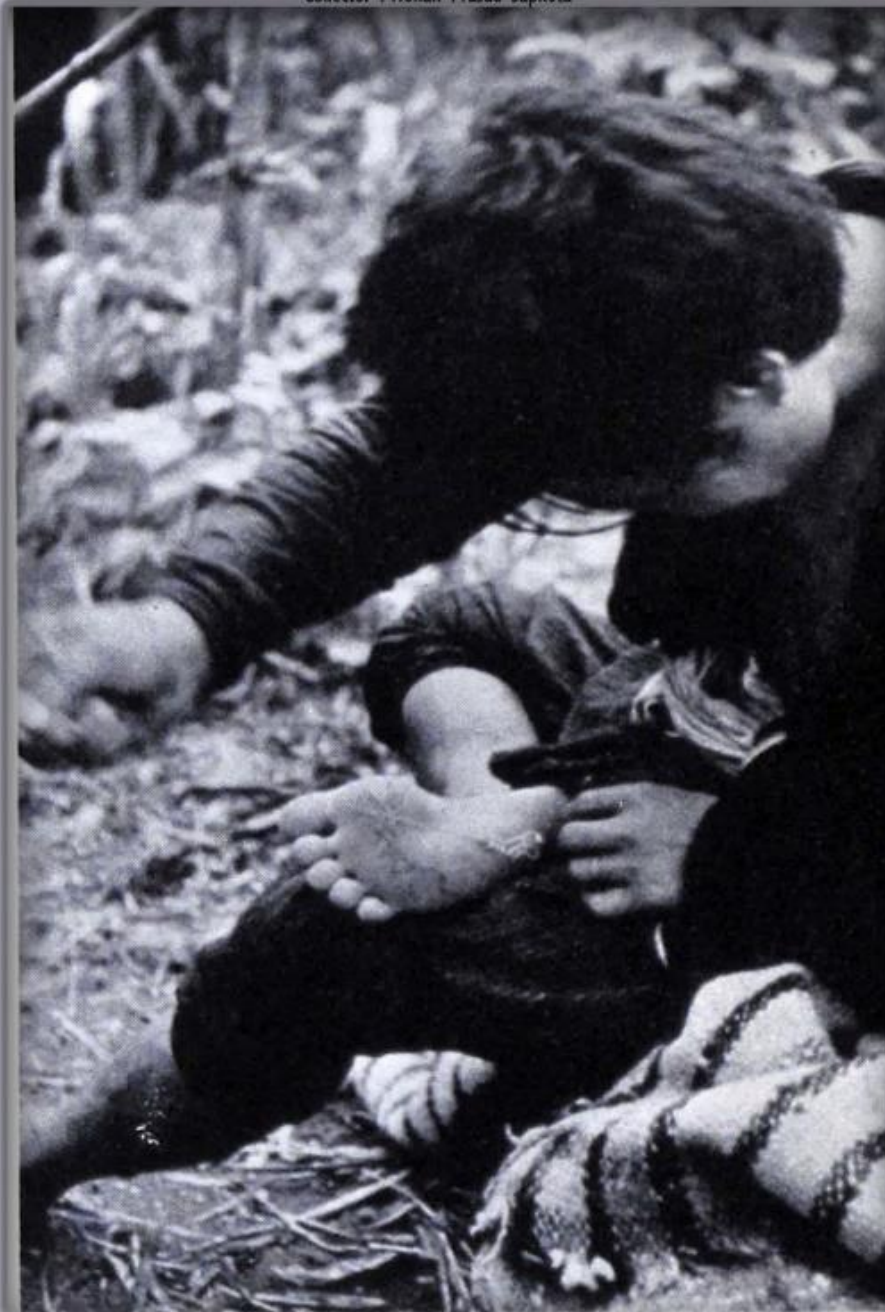
Sherpanis returning to their homes, Nepal

Source : From the book "IN HIGHEST NEPAL Our Life Among the Sherpas" written by NORMAN HARDIE in 1957,
Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota



Gyalgen appreciates a rhododendron bloom. Samdi makes running repairs. The author and his friends are welcomed back.

Source : From the book "IN HIGHEST NEPAL Our Life Among the Sherpas" written by NORMAN HARDIE in 1957,
Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota



Samdi makes running repairs to his 'sole' means of transport with a darning needle and a piece of string

Source : From the book "IN HIGHEST NEPAL Our Life Among the Sherpas" written by NORMAN
HARDIE in 1957, Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota



Urkien with his eldest son, Gaon Jemba

Source : From the book "IN HIGHEST NEPAL Our Life Among the Sherpas" written by NORMAN HARDIE in 1957,
Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota



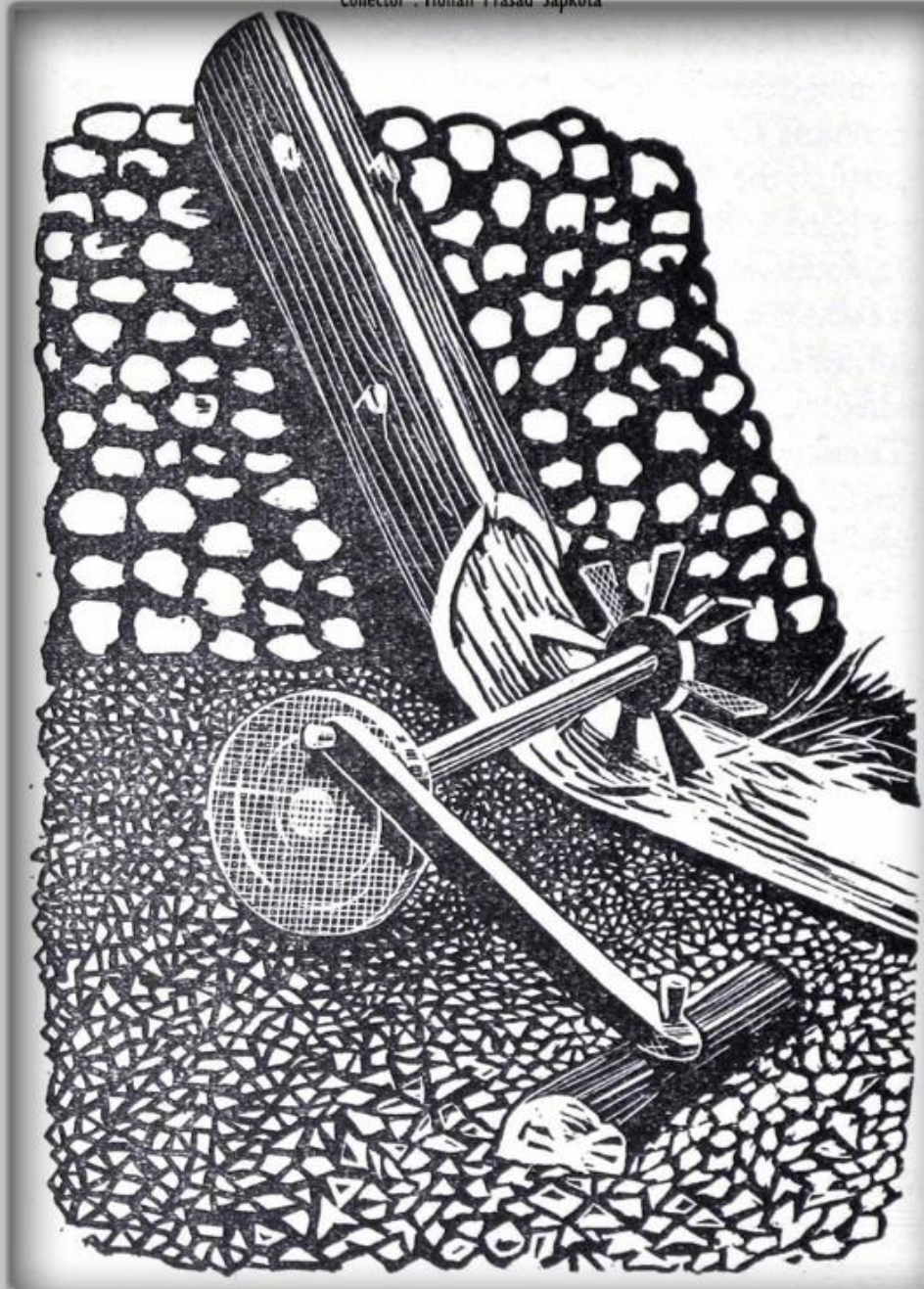
A Sherpa boy is intrigued with the author's binoculars.

Source : From the book "IN HIGHEST NEPAL Our Life Among the Sherpas" written by NORMAN HARDIE in 1957,
Collector : Mohan Prasad Sankota



Changjup's Tibetan wife with her son and daughter.

Source : From the book "IN HIGHEST NEPAL Our Life Among the Sherpas" written by NORMAN HARDIE in 1957,
Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota



Simplified sketch of wood puping machine Aiqg InsrJlinc at Thudam, Nepal

Source : From the book "IN HIGHEST NEPAL Our Life Among the Sherpas" written by NORMAN HARDIE in 1957, Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota



Tashi with his wife (third from right) and their five children, Nepal



Gyalgen and his wife with their two children. Nepal



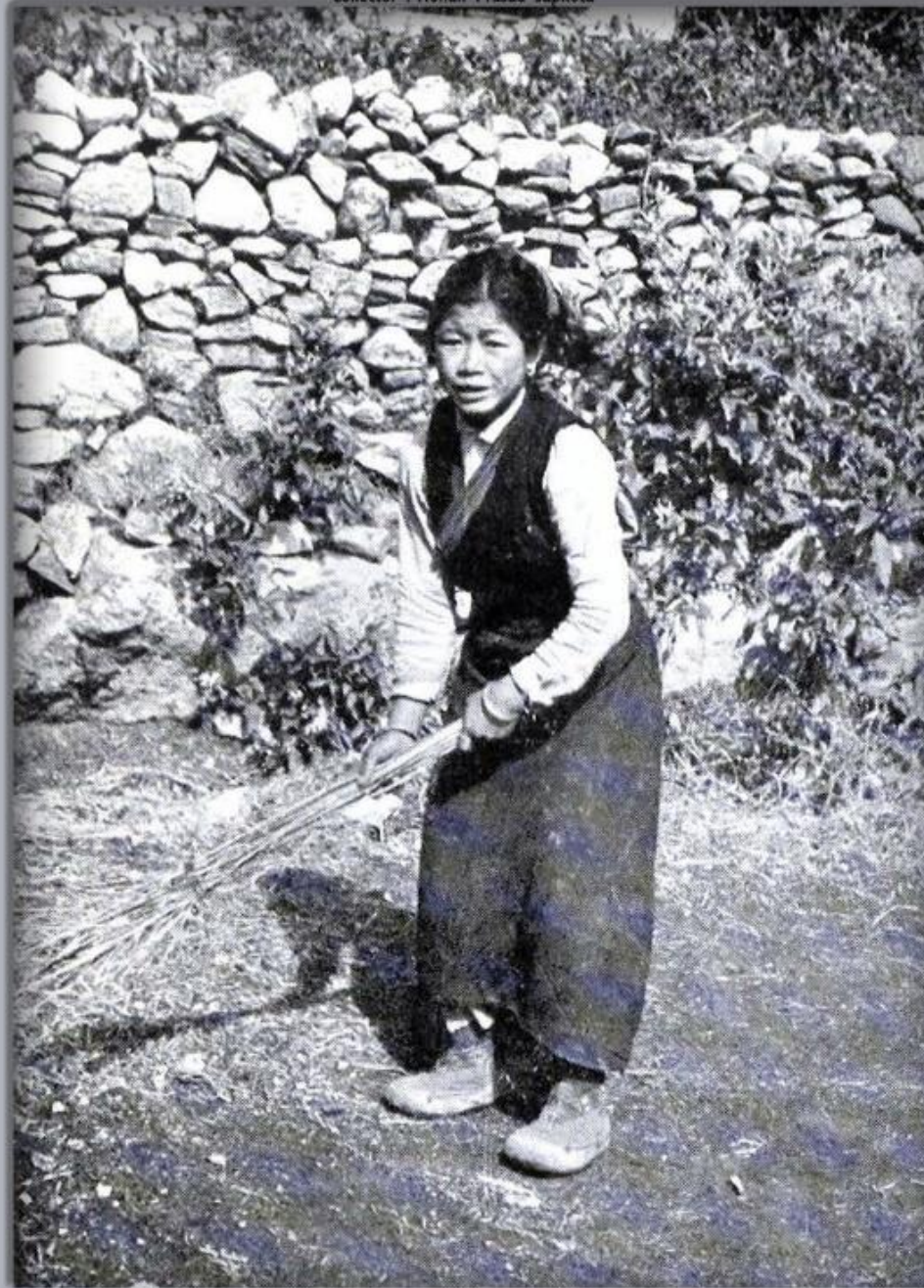
An easy track in the lower foothills passes by an old Newari rest house in the shade of a Banyan tree, Nepal

Source : From the book "IN HIGHEST NEPAL Our Life Among the Sherpas" written by NORMAN HARDIE in 1957, Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota



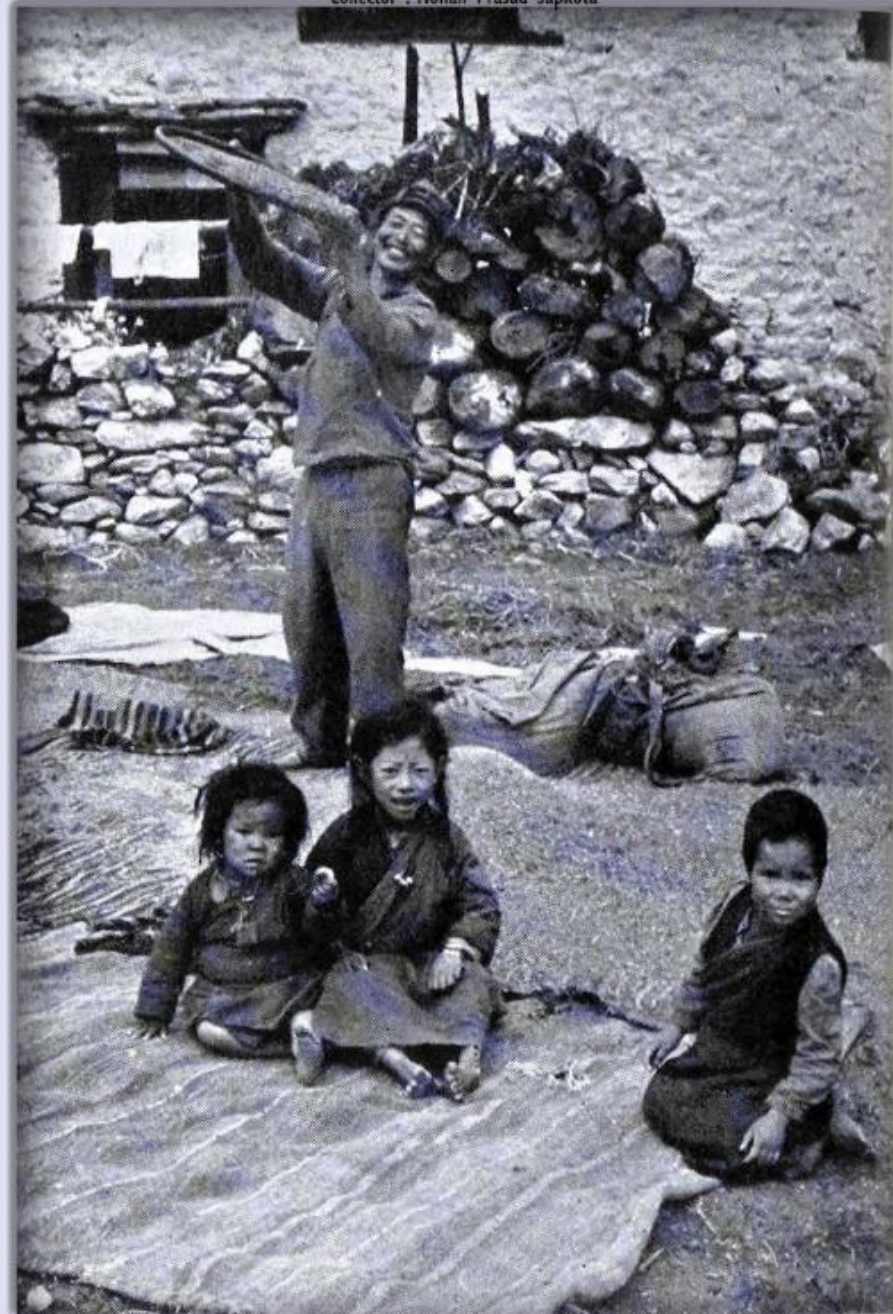
A caravan of grunting yak arriving from Tibet, laden with bags of salt, Nepal

Source : From the book "IN HIGHEST NEPAL Our Life Among the Sherpas" written by NORMAN HARDIE in 1957,
Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota



Kami Doma, the Lama's daughter, carefully sweeps the ground for a tent site

Source : From the book "IN HIGHEST NEPAL Our Life Among the Sherpas" written by NORMAN HARDIE in 1957,
Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota



Sherap Lama enjoys winnowing buckwheat before the threshold of his house. The children sit on a woven yak-hair mat



House-building in in Khumjung. Here a draught-proof plaster of mud and yak dung is applied to the rough granite walls. The 'ladder on the right is adze cut from local pine, while that in the left is from duralium. It was left behind on the ice-fall by the 1953 Everest Expedition

Source : From the book "IN HIGHEST NEPAL Our Life Among the Sherpas" written by NORMAN HARDIE in 1957, Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota



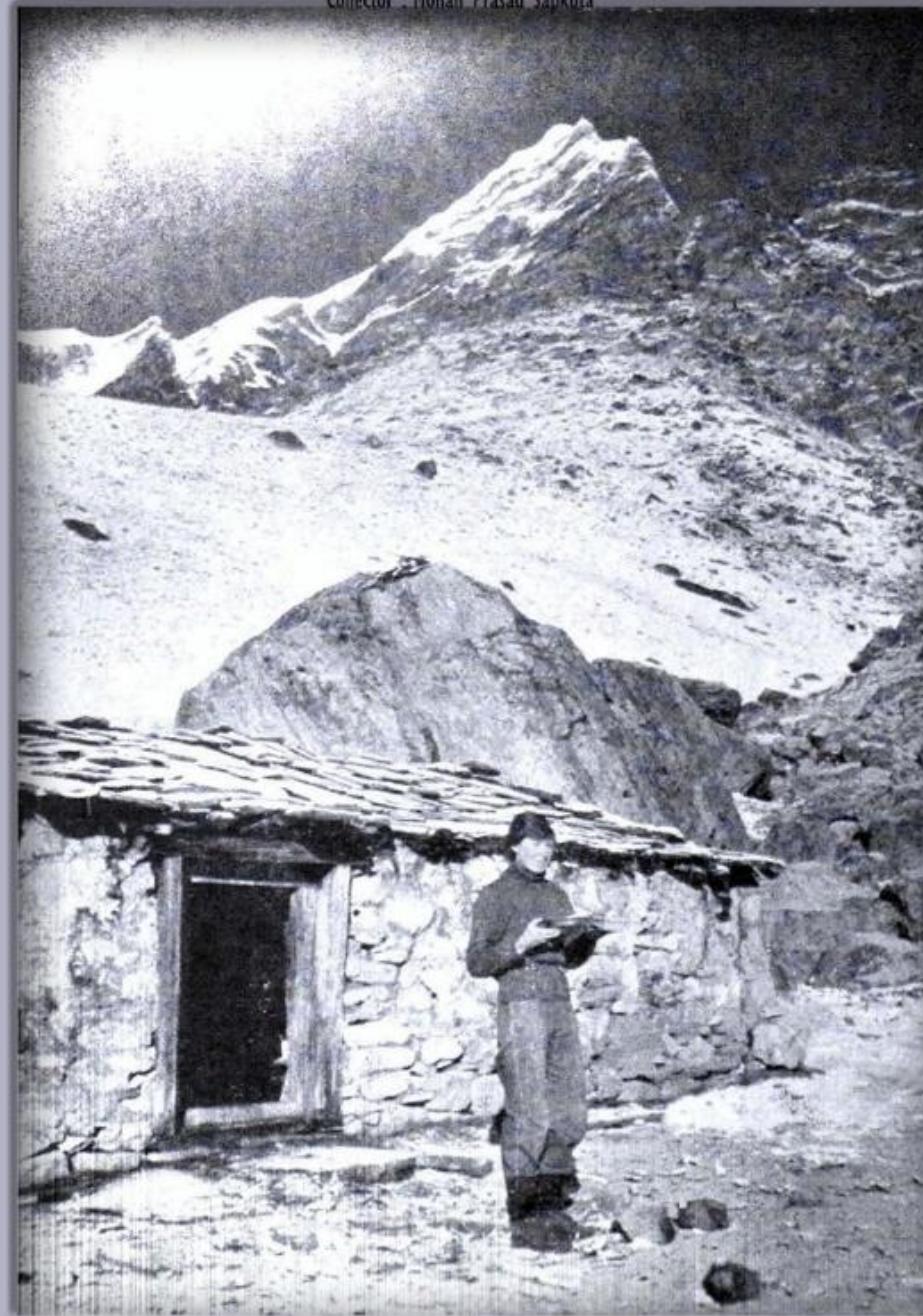
A painstaking housewife slicing cooked potatoes preparatory to drying for export to Tibet, Nepal

Source : From the book "IN HIGHEST NEPAL Our Life Among the Sherpas" written by NORMAN HARDIE in 1957, Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota



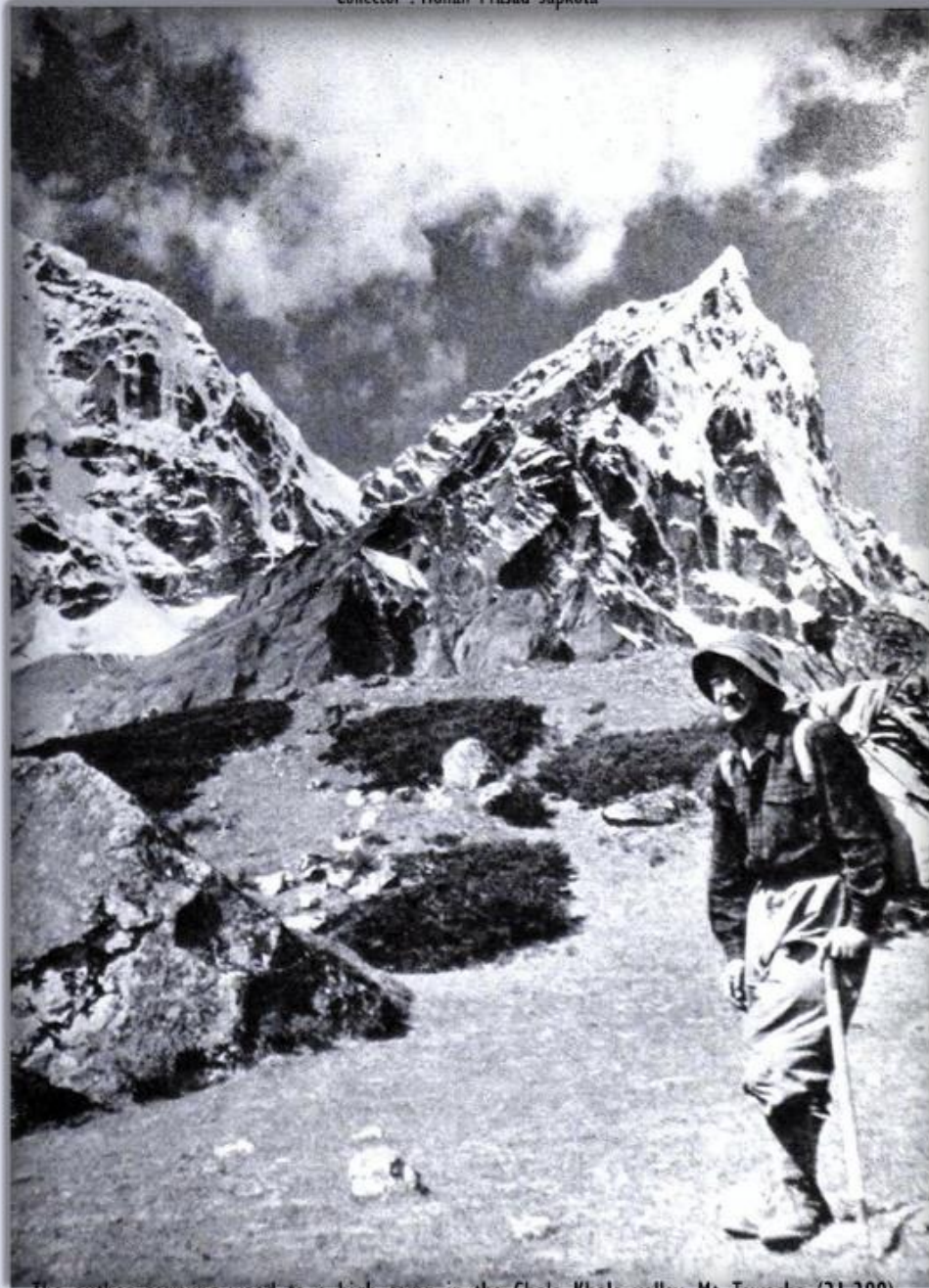
A Sherpani excavating a potato clamp, Nepal

Source : From the book "IN HIGHEST NEPAL Our Life Among the Sherpas" written by NORMAN HARDIE in 1957,
Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota



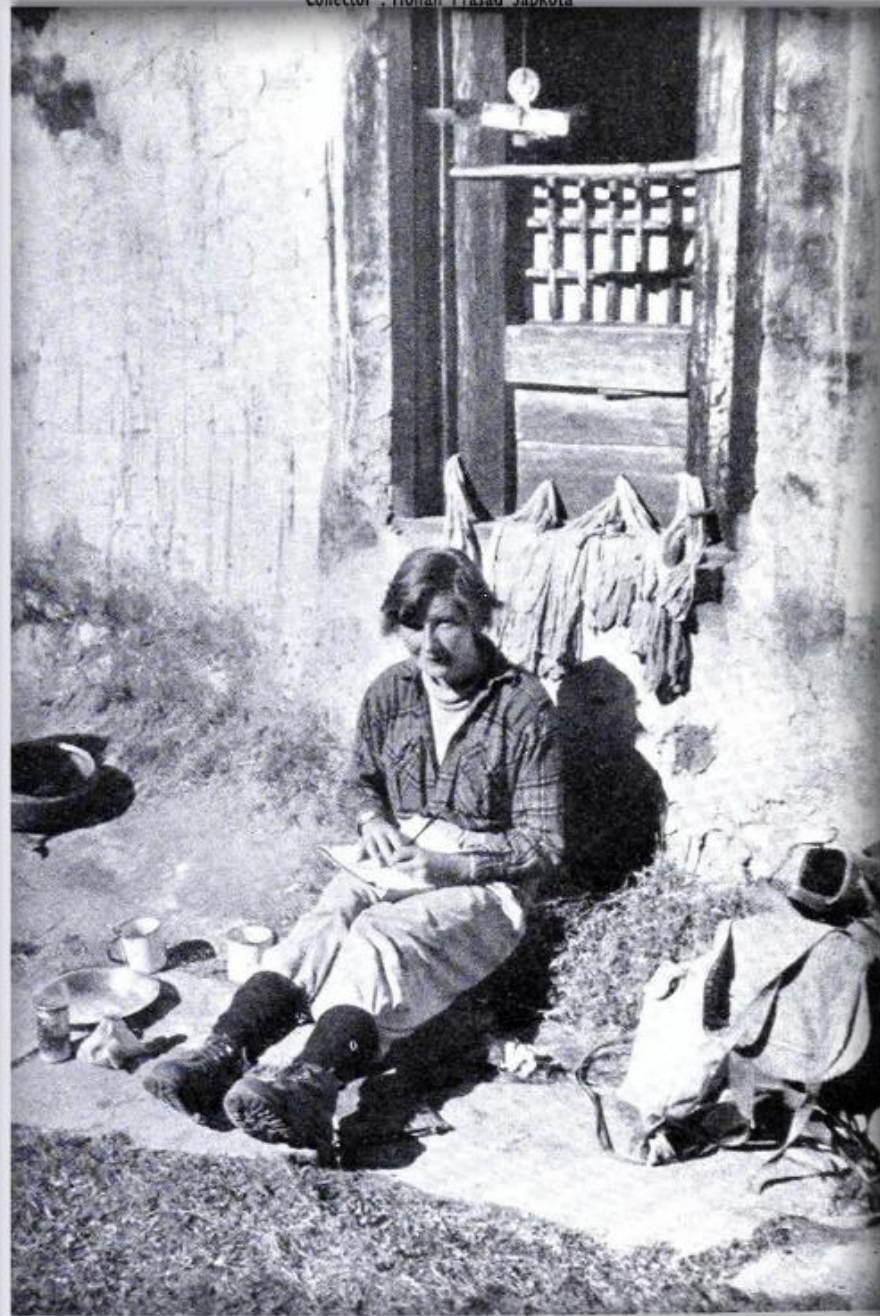
Enid enjoys breakl fast outside the yakherd hut at Lobuje, Nepal

Source : From the book "IN HIGHEST NEPAL Our Life Among the Sherpas" written by NORMAN HARDIE in 1957,
Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota



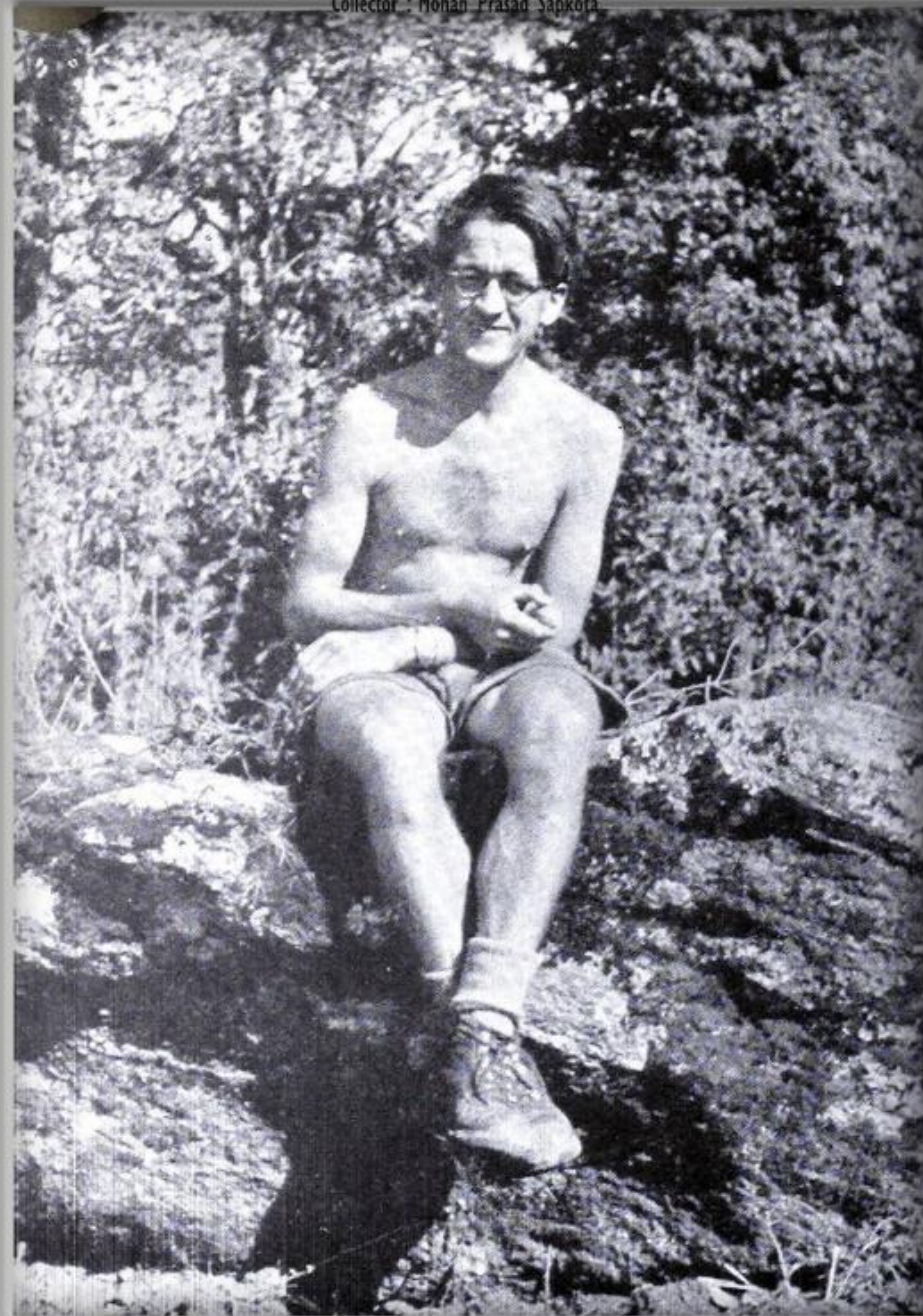
The author carrying wood to a high camp in the Chola Khola valley. Mt. Taweche (21,390)
dominates the skyline

Source : From the book "IN HIGHEST NEPAL Our Life Among the Sherpas" written by NORMAN HARDIE in 1957,
Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota



The memsahib writing her diary, Nepal

Source : From the book "IN HIGHEST NEPAL Our Life Among the Sherpas" written by NORMAN HARDIE in 1957,
Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota

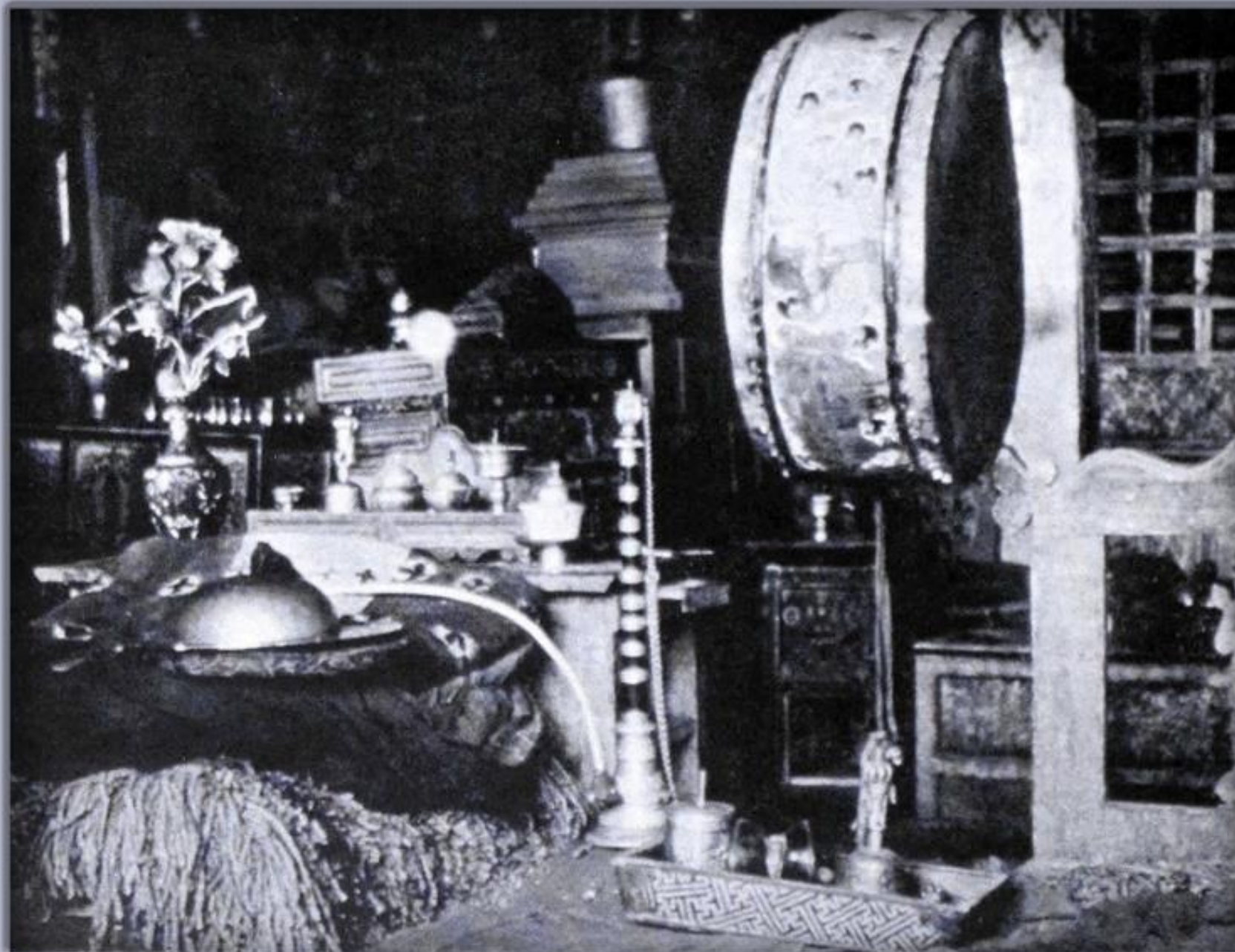


The author

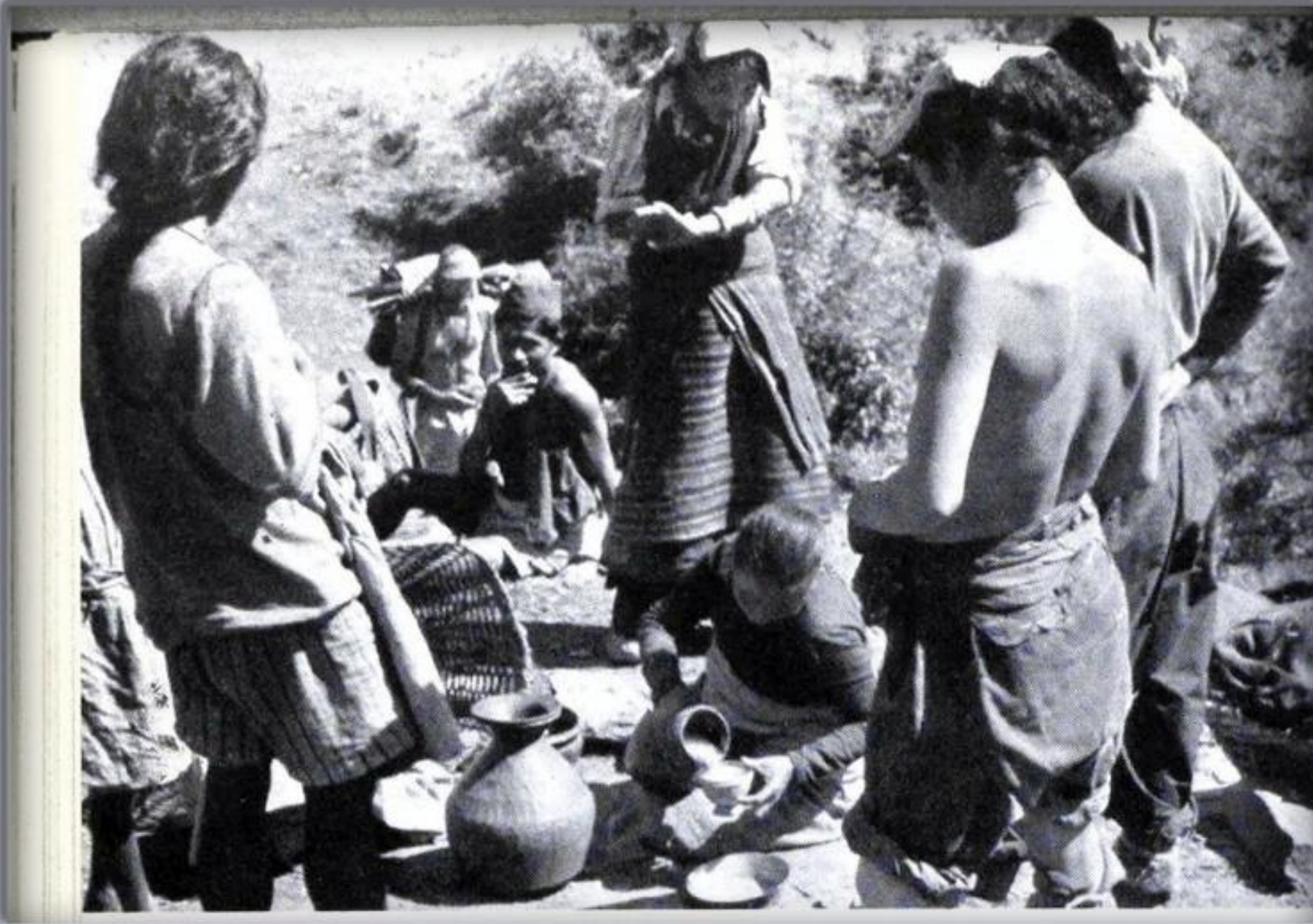
Source : From the book "IN HIGHEST NEPAL Our Life Among the Sherpas" written by NORMAN HARDIE in 1957, Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota



A Sherpa artist's conception of a yak, a goat and a sheep, Nepal



Holy vessels and musical instruments. Nepal



Thirsty Sherpas wait eagerly while chyang is poured at a wayside stop., Nepal

Source : From the book "IN HIGHEST NEPAL Our Life Among the Sherpas" written by NORMAN HARDIE in 1957, Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota



The author crossing a precarious bridge. , Nepal

Source : From the book "IN HIGHEST NEPAL Our Life Among the Sherpas" written by NORMAN HARDIE in 1957,
Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota



A silver tea cup with lid and stand

Source : From the book "IN HIGHEST NEPAL Our Life Among the Sherpas" written by NORMAN HARDIE in 1957, Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota



Scaffolding erected by Buddhist monks for the carving of a mani stone , Nepal

Source : The Book "PEOPLES OF NEPAL, HIMALAYA", 1953 AD



लो गाउँर मनस्लु हिमाल, गोरखा

Source : The Book "PEOPLES OF NEPAL, HIMALAYA", 1953 AD



याकका तिब्बती गोठाला, कर्छे, मनाङ्ग, वि.सं.२०१०, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता

Source : The Book "PEOPLES OF NEPAI, HIMALAYA", 1953 AD



एक महिला, एउटा कुखुरी र बेचन राखिएका सालका पात, सम्री भंज्याग, नुवाकोट, वि.सं.२०१०, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



CM
Mohan Prasad Sapkota

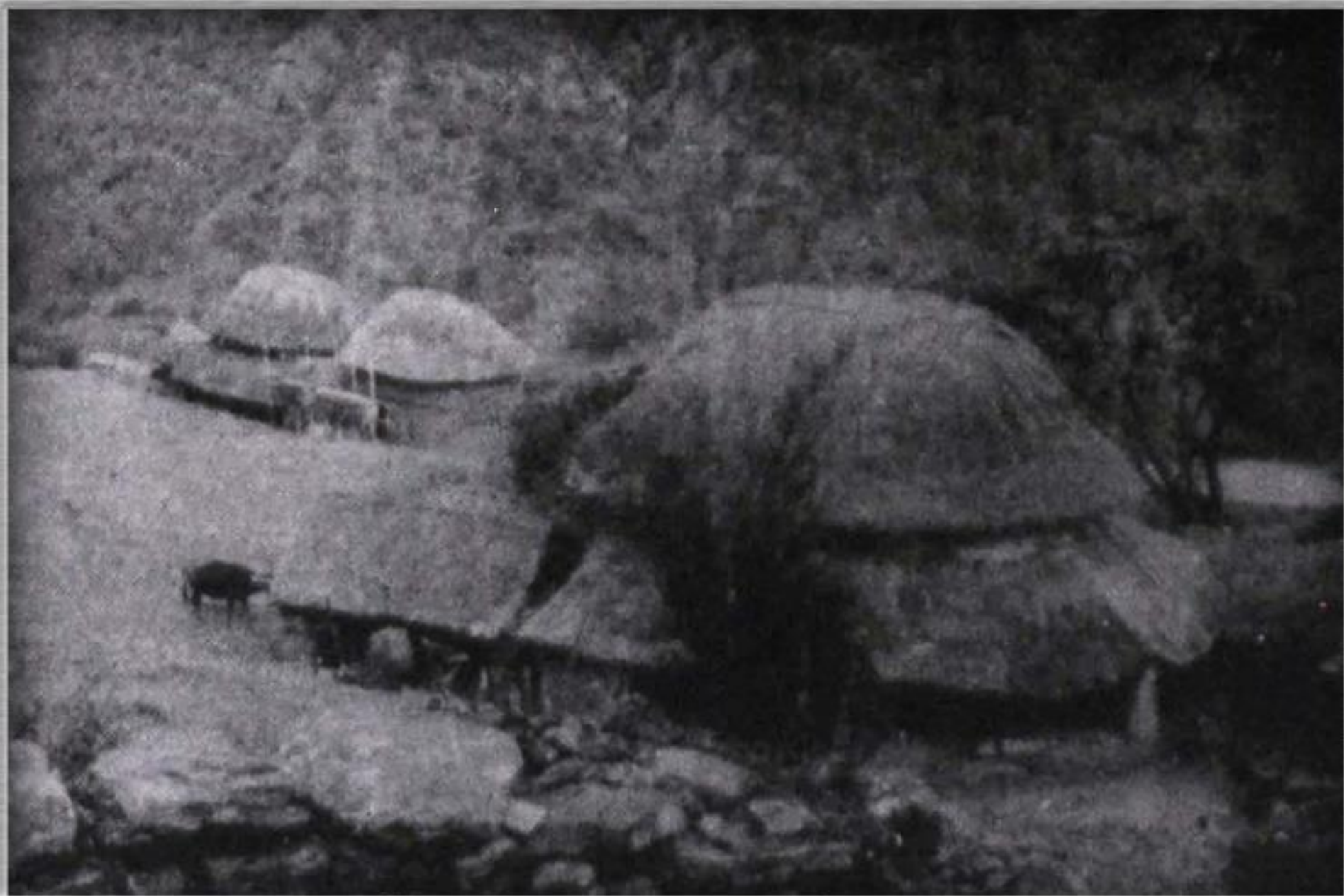
कुन्छा, लमजुङ्ग (?), वि.सं.२०१०, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता

Source : The Book "PEOPLES OF NEPAL, HIMALAYA", 1953 AD



CM
Nirvan Prasad Pokhrel

एक गाउँ, गण्डकी, वि.सं.२०१०, तस्विर : टी.योडा



सुर्खेत, अप्रिल १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



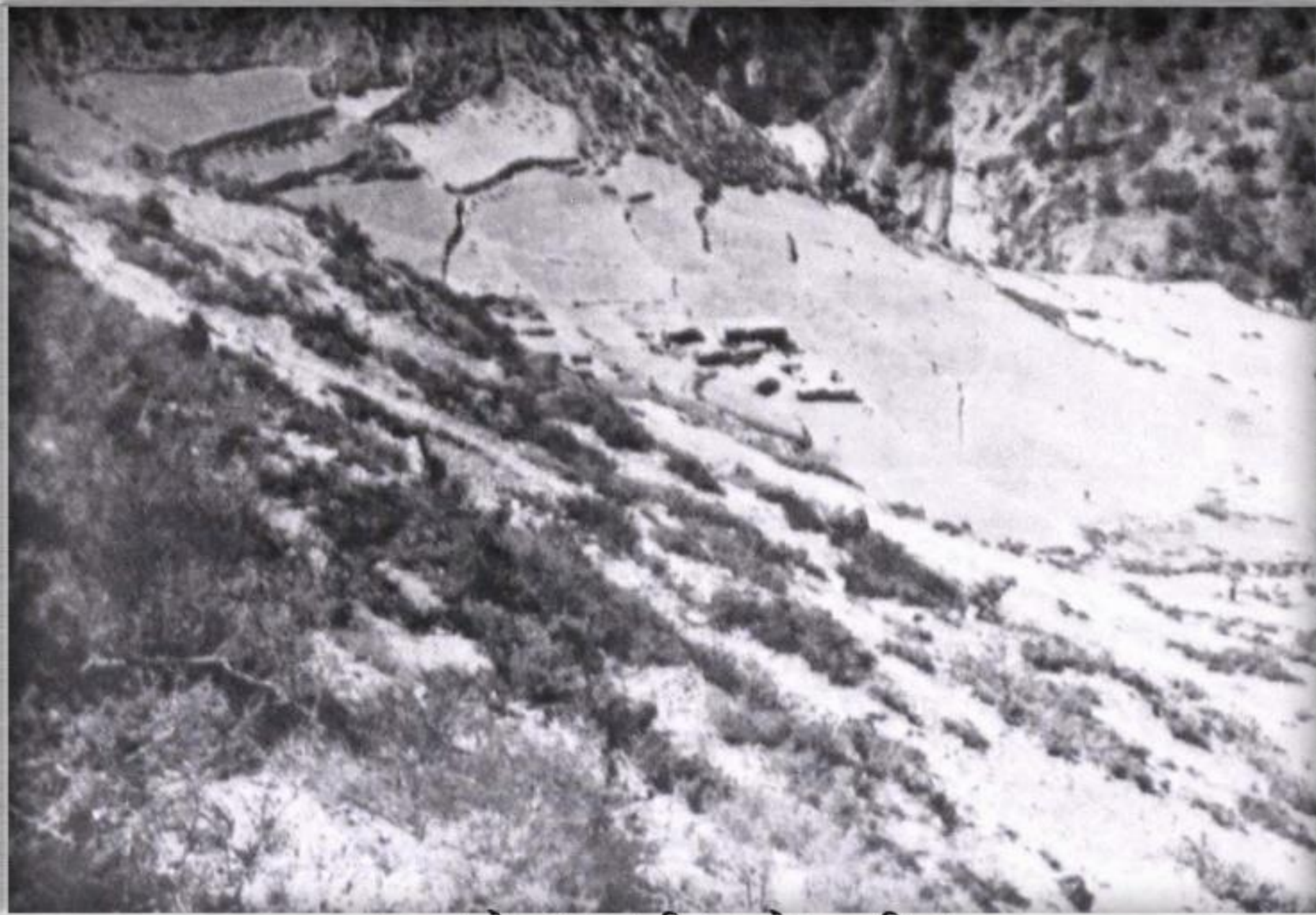
काशिगाउँ, अगस्त, १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



केरुझा, अगस्त १९५३, तस्विर : एस.नाकाओ



केरुञ्जा, अगस्त १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



कुजान, मे १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



ब्रगा, अक्टुबर १९५२, तस्विर : के.हायाशी



सङ्गदा, अप्रिल १९५३, तस्विर : एस.नाकाओ



दरबार क्षेत्र, पाटन, अगस्त १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



आरुघाट बजार, अगस्त १९५३, तस्विर : एस.नाकाओ



त्रिशूली बजार, मार्च १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



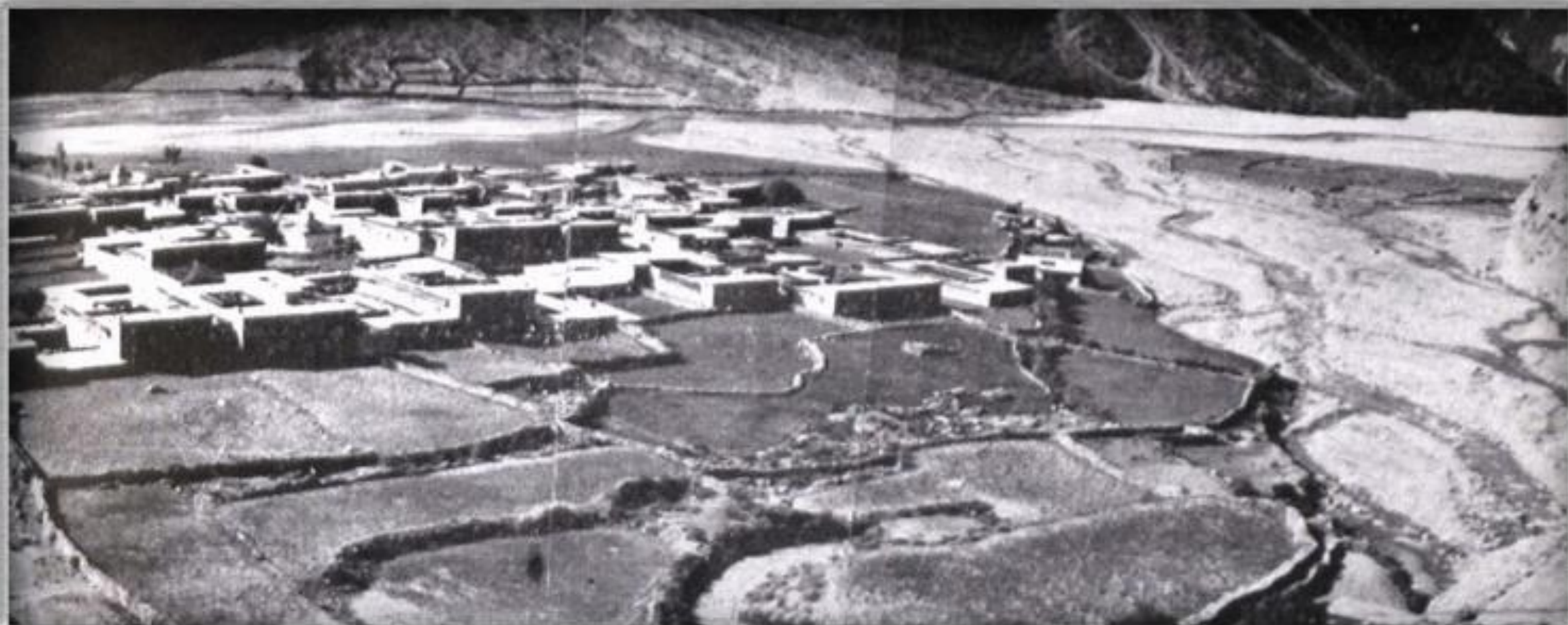
फेदी, काठमाडौं उपत्यका, मार्च १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



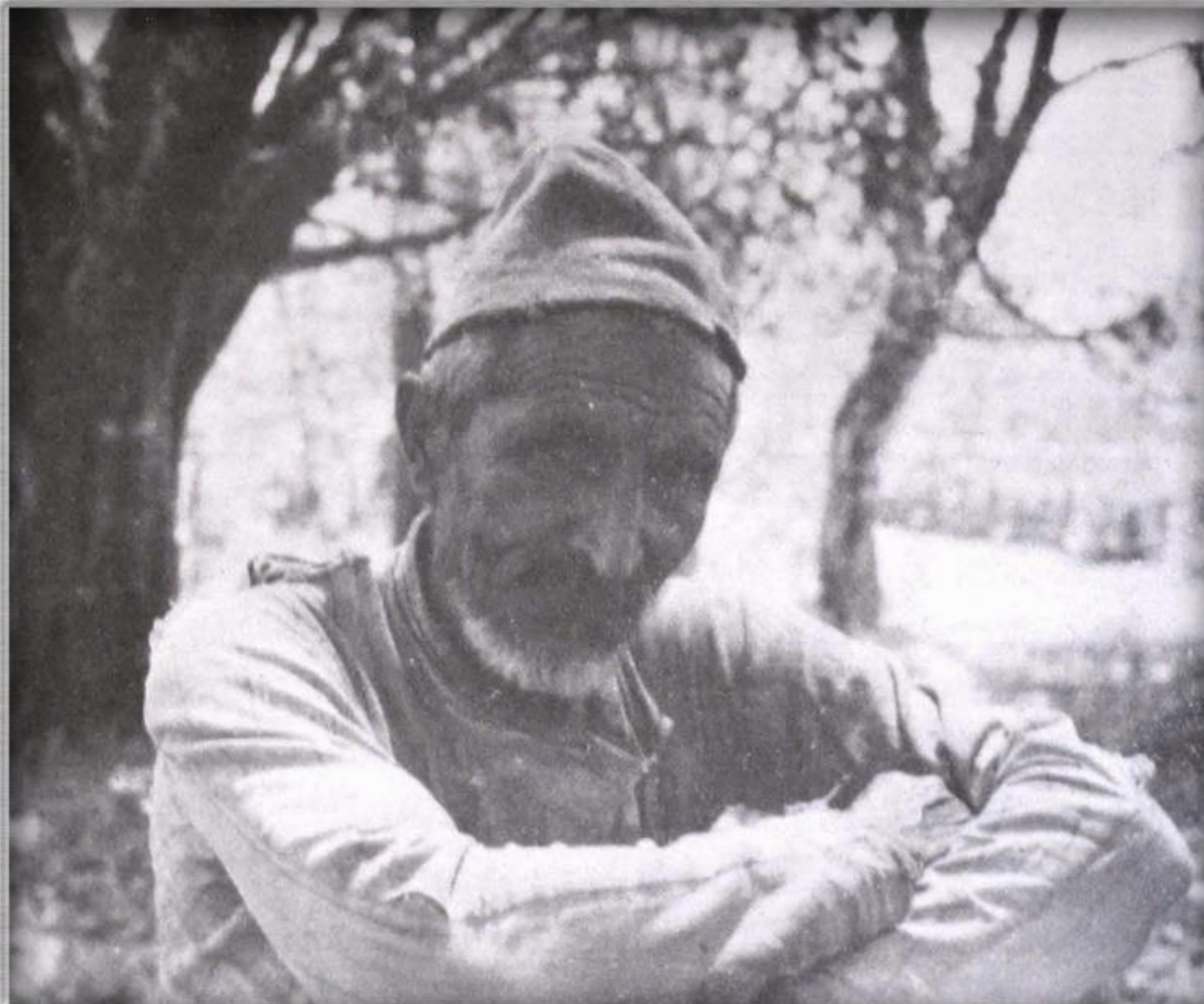
टुकुचे, मुस्ताङ्ग, अप्रिल १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



टुकुचे, मुस्ताङ, सन् १९५३



मुस्ताङ, अप्रिल १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



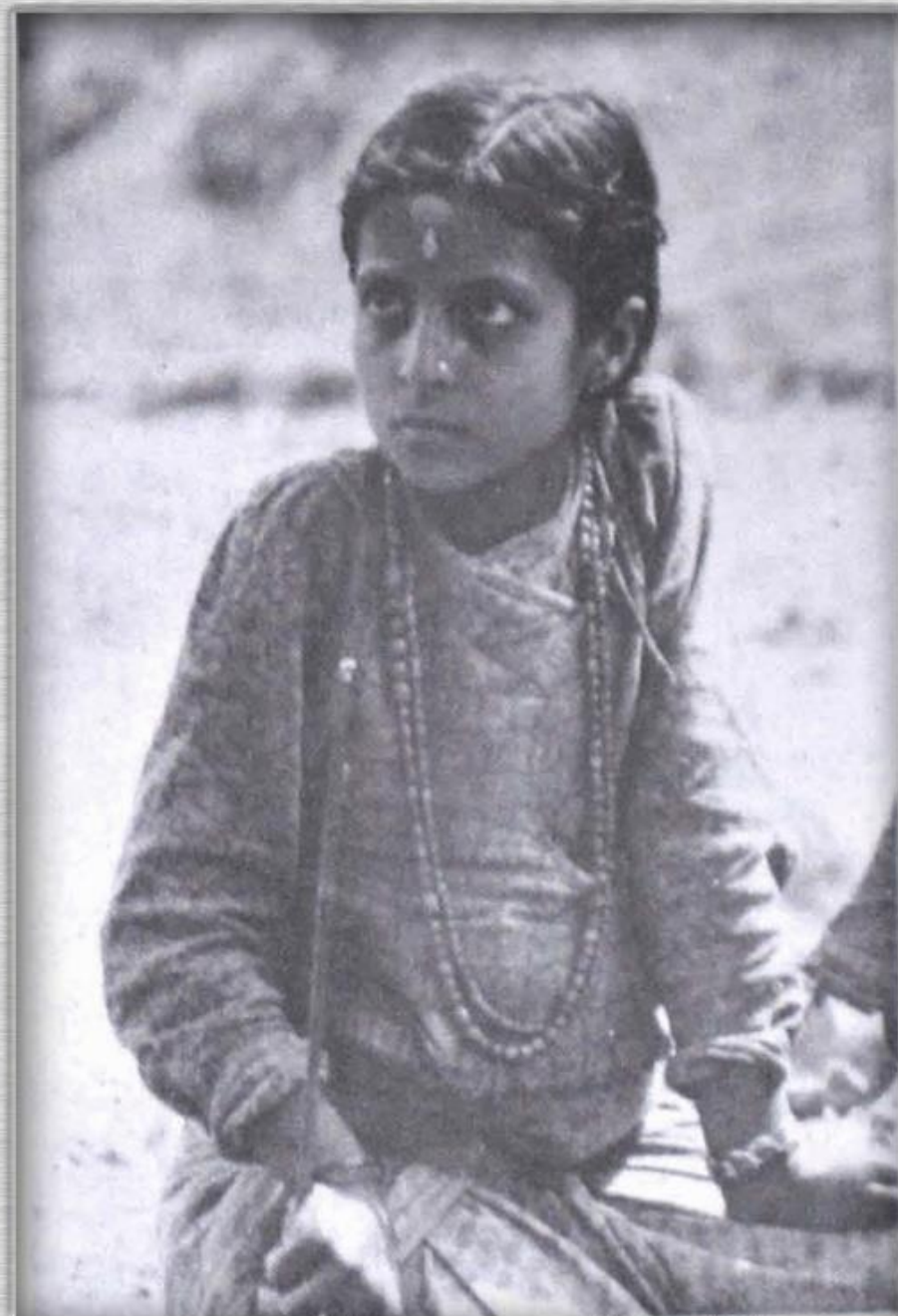
एक ब्राह्मण किसान, अप्रिल १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



एक ब्राह्मणी र उनकी नातिनी, अप्रिल १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



ब्राह्मण परिवारको एक घर, रेन्स, अप्रिल १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



एक ब्राह्मण केटी, सन् १९५३, तस्विर : टी.योडा



मगर गाउँ, शिख, अप्रिल १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



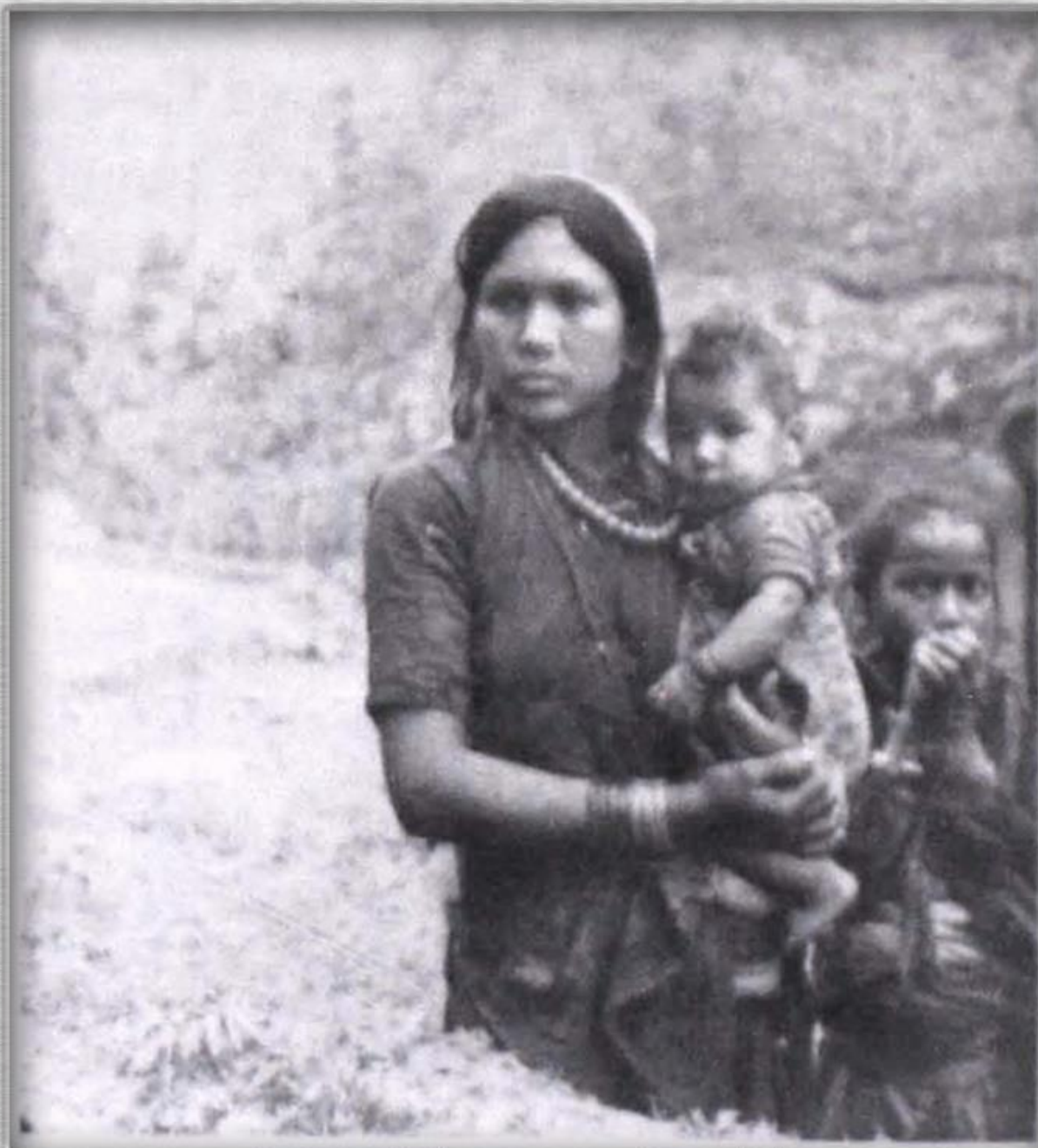
शुद्ध गुरुङ्ग महिला, बूढीगण्डकी, सन् १९५३, तस्विर : टी.योडा



शुद्ध गुरुङ्गहरू, केरुञ्जा, अगस्त १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



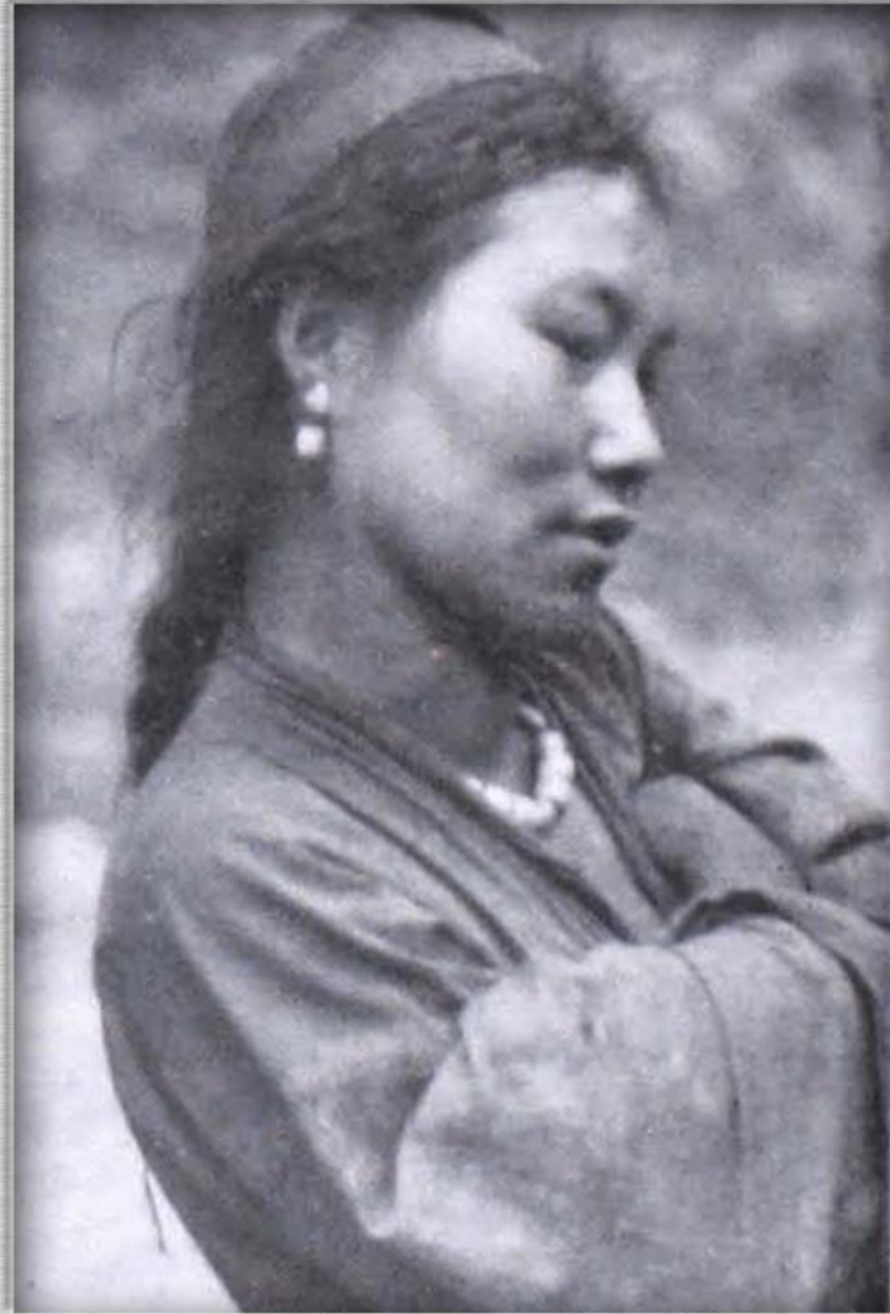
शुद्ध गुरुङ्ग केटाहरू, अगा, जुलाई १९५३, तस्विर: जे.कावाकिता



हिन्दू गुरुङ्गसेनी, सन् १९५३, तस्विर : टी.योडा



लामा गुरुङ्ग, सन् १९५३, तस्विर : टी.योडा



लामा गुरुङ्गसेनी, सन् १९५३, तस्विर : टी.योडा



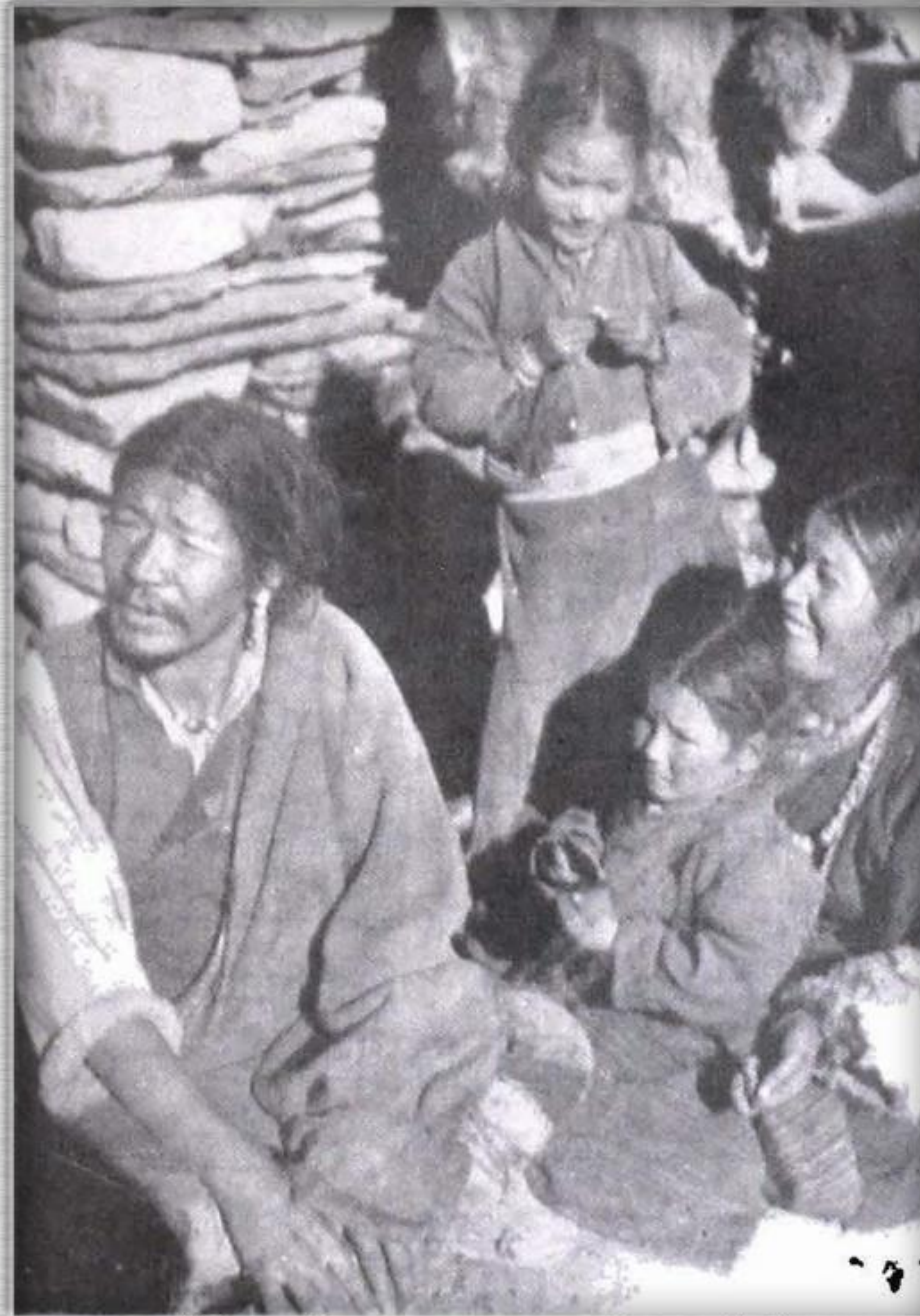
सुब्बा थकालनी, टुकुचे, मुस्ताङ्ग, अप्रिल १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



एक प्रा.वि.मा थकाली समूह, टुकुचे, अप्रिल १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



एक भोटिया, सन् १९५३, तस्विर टी.योडा



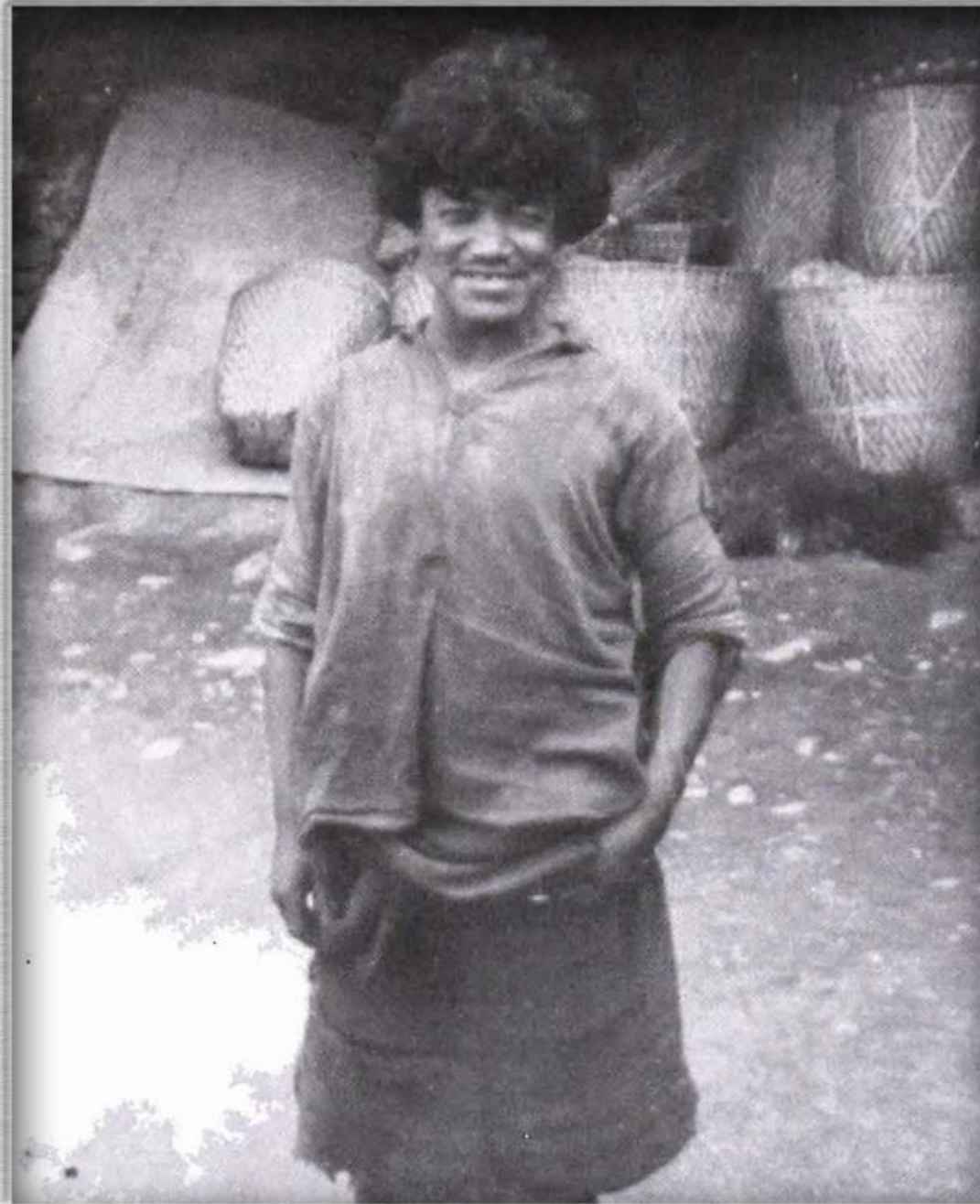
एक भोटिया परिवार, सन् १९५३, तस्विर : टी.योडा



एक गाइने, मञ्चौका, अप्रिल १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



साकीहरू, घासा, अप्रिल १९५३, तस्विर : जेकावाकिता



एक लामा गुरुङ्ग, छुम्जे, जुन १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



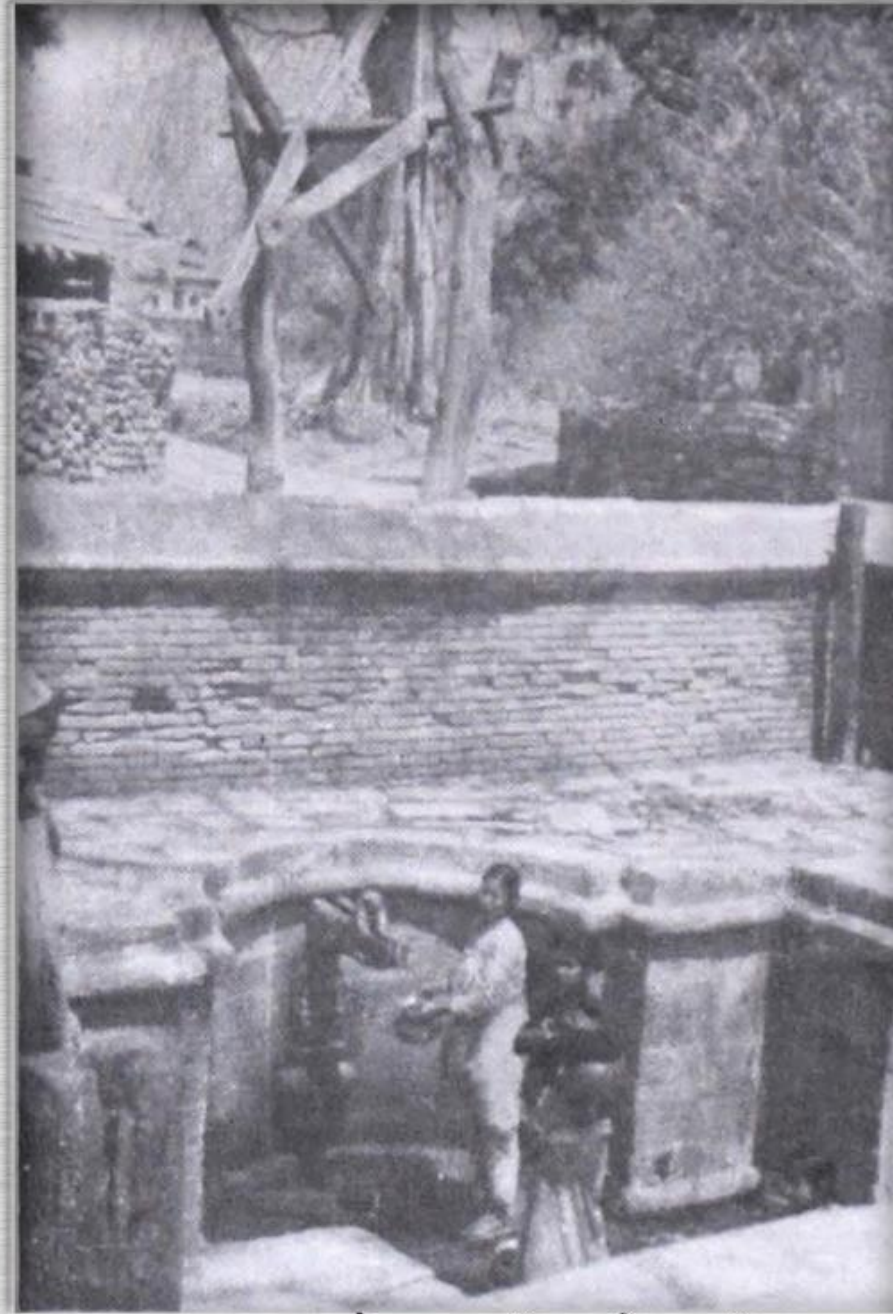
ધર્મટોલ, માર્ચ ૧૯૫૩, તસ્વિર : જે.કાવાકિતા



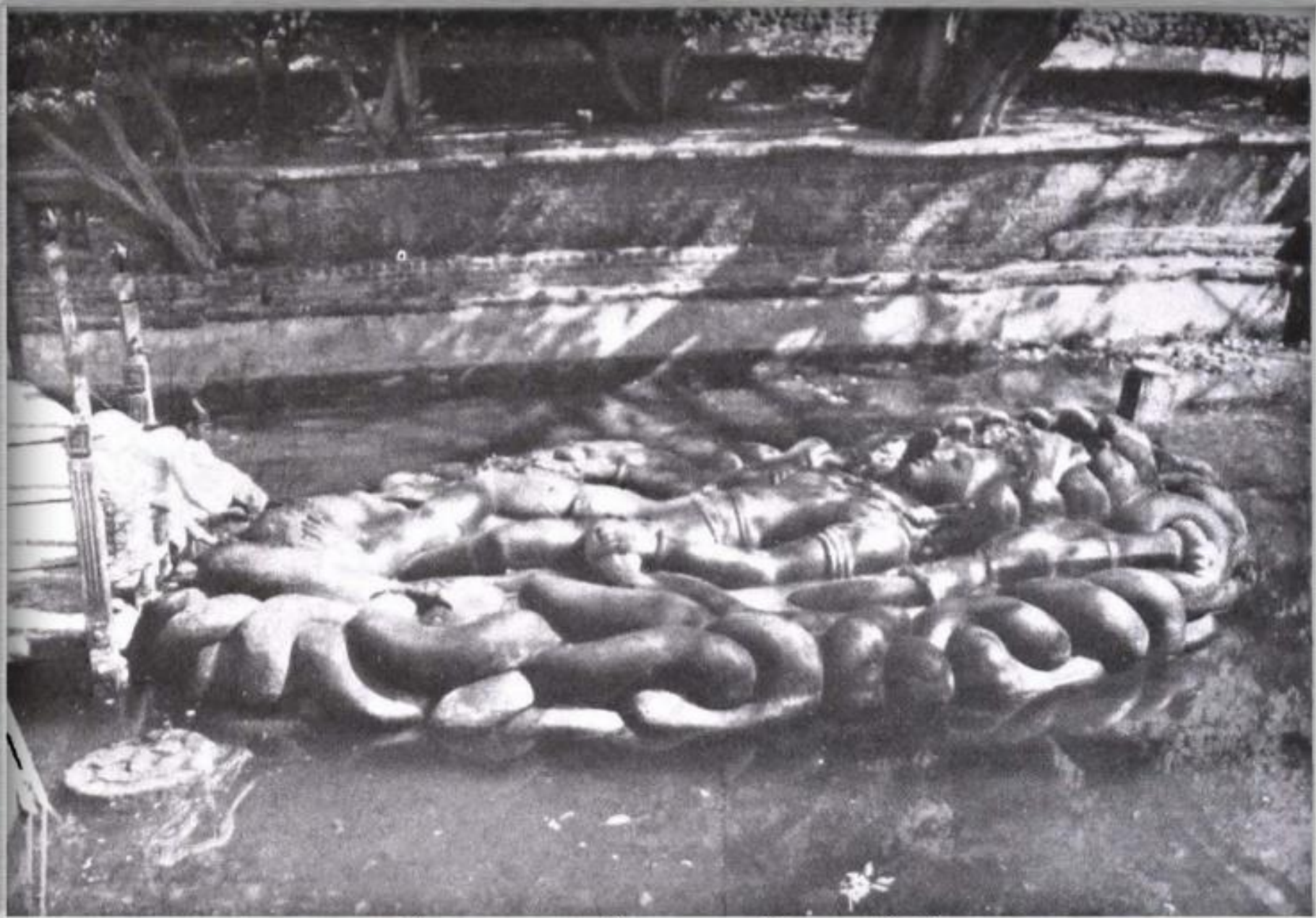
अघौं, पोखरा, अप्रिल १९५३, तस्बिर : जे.कावाकिता



आर्यघाट, पशुपति, अगस्त १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



बटार बजार, मार्च १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



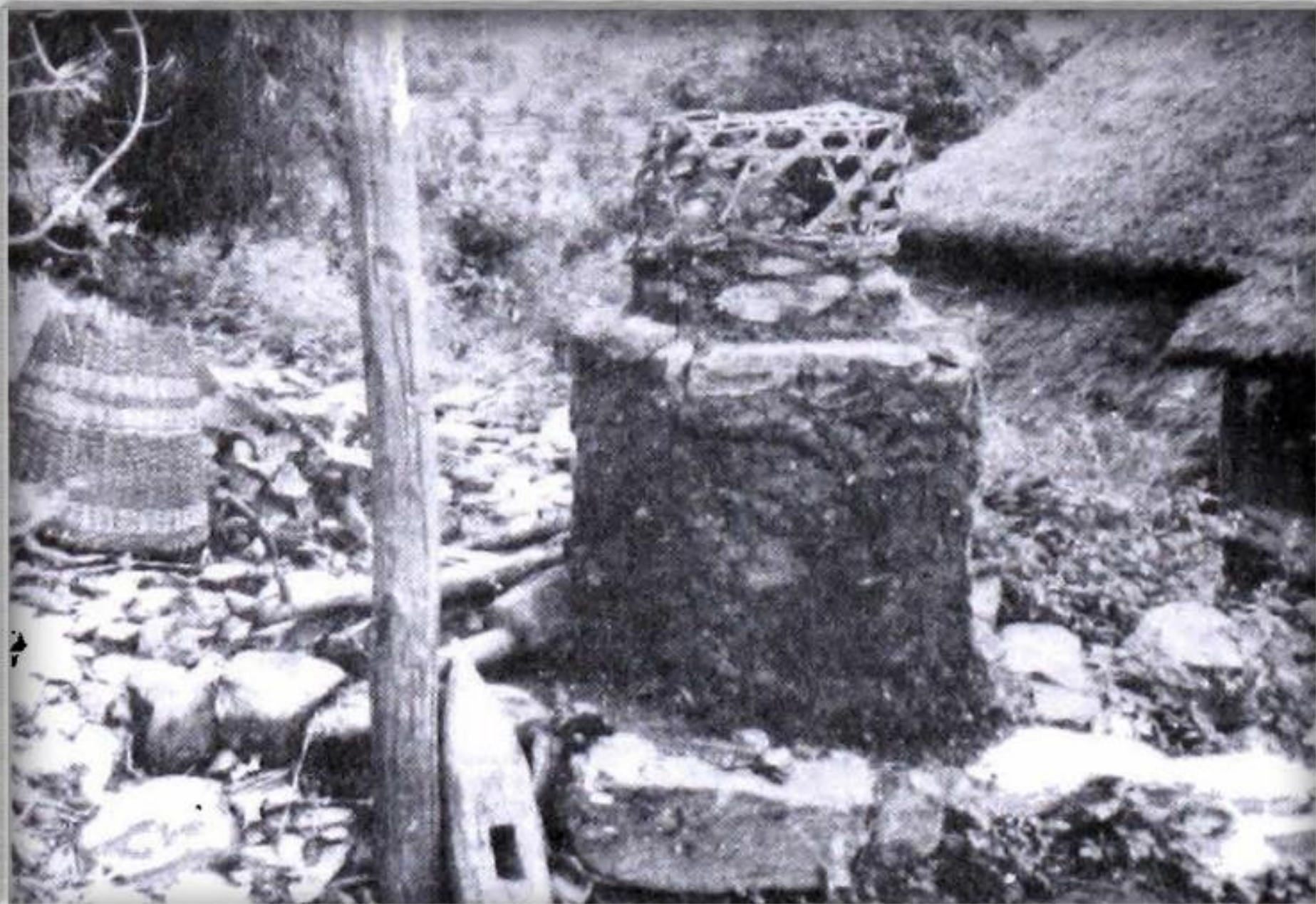
बूढानीलकण्ठ, मार्च १९५३, तस्विर : टी.योडा



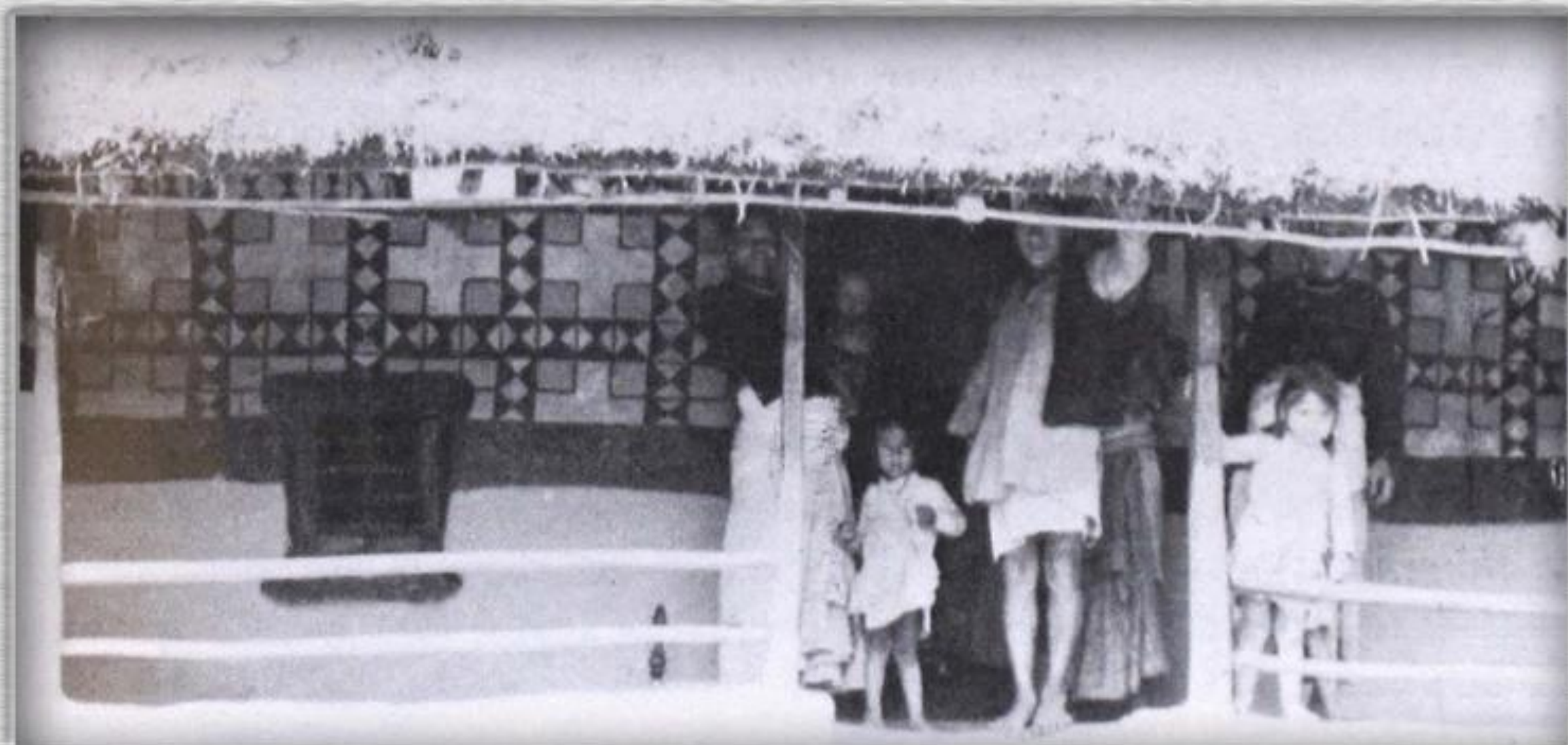
एक देवस्थल, समरी भञ्ज्याङ्ग, अप्रिल १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



जितपुर फेदी, अप्रिल १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



तुलसीको मोठ, भक्तिनी, अगस्त १९५३, तस्बिर : जे.कावाकिता



भित्तामा कोरिएको चित्र, देउराली, अप्रिल १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



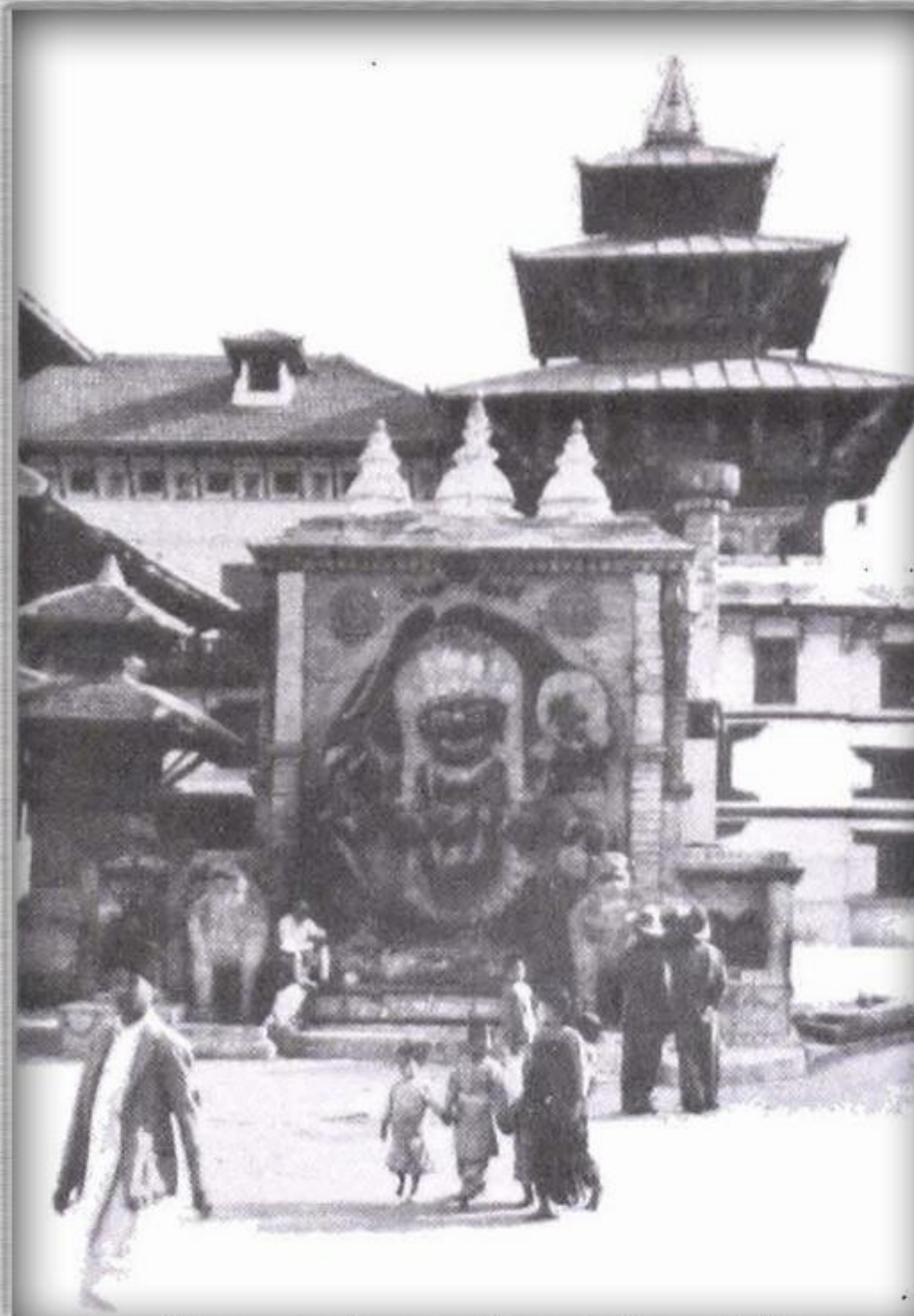
नौधारा, अप्रिल १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



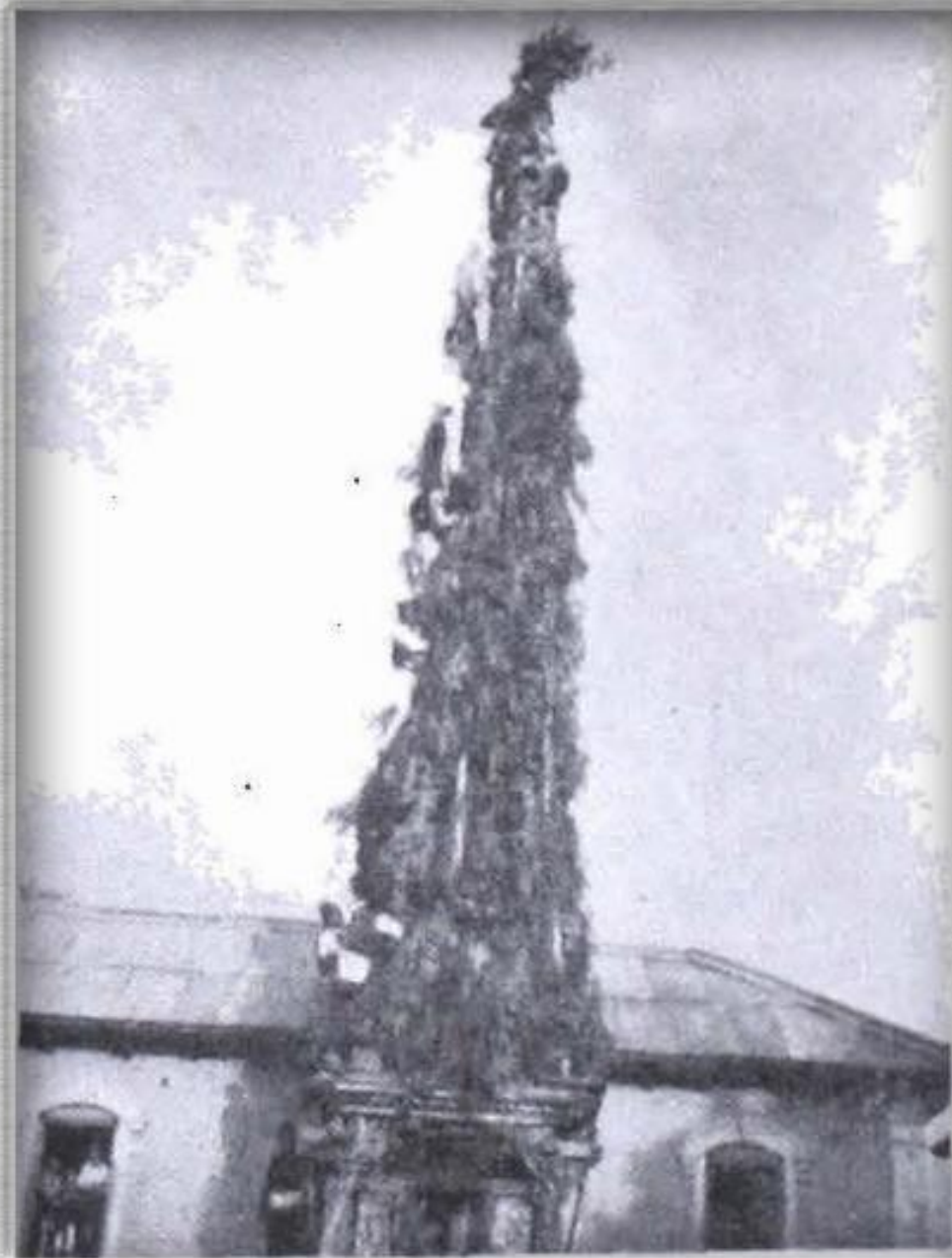
रुड्जे, अगस्त १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



ताराङ्चुङ, मे १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



कालभैरव, हनुमानढोका, मार्च १९५३, तस्विर : टी.योडा



सेतो मच्छिन्द्रनाथको रथ, तीनधारा, दरबारमार्ग, काठमाडौं, मार्च १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



गुराँस आदि फूल बेचन काठमाडौँतिर गइरहेका मानिस, जितपुर फेदी, मार्च १९५३, तस्विर : यस.नाकाओ



जात्रा विशेष, पोखरा, अप्रिल १९५३, तस्बिर : जे.कावाकिता



बाजा बजाइरहेका मानिस, काठमाडौं, मार्च १९५३, तस्विर : टी.योडा



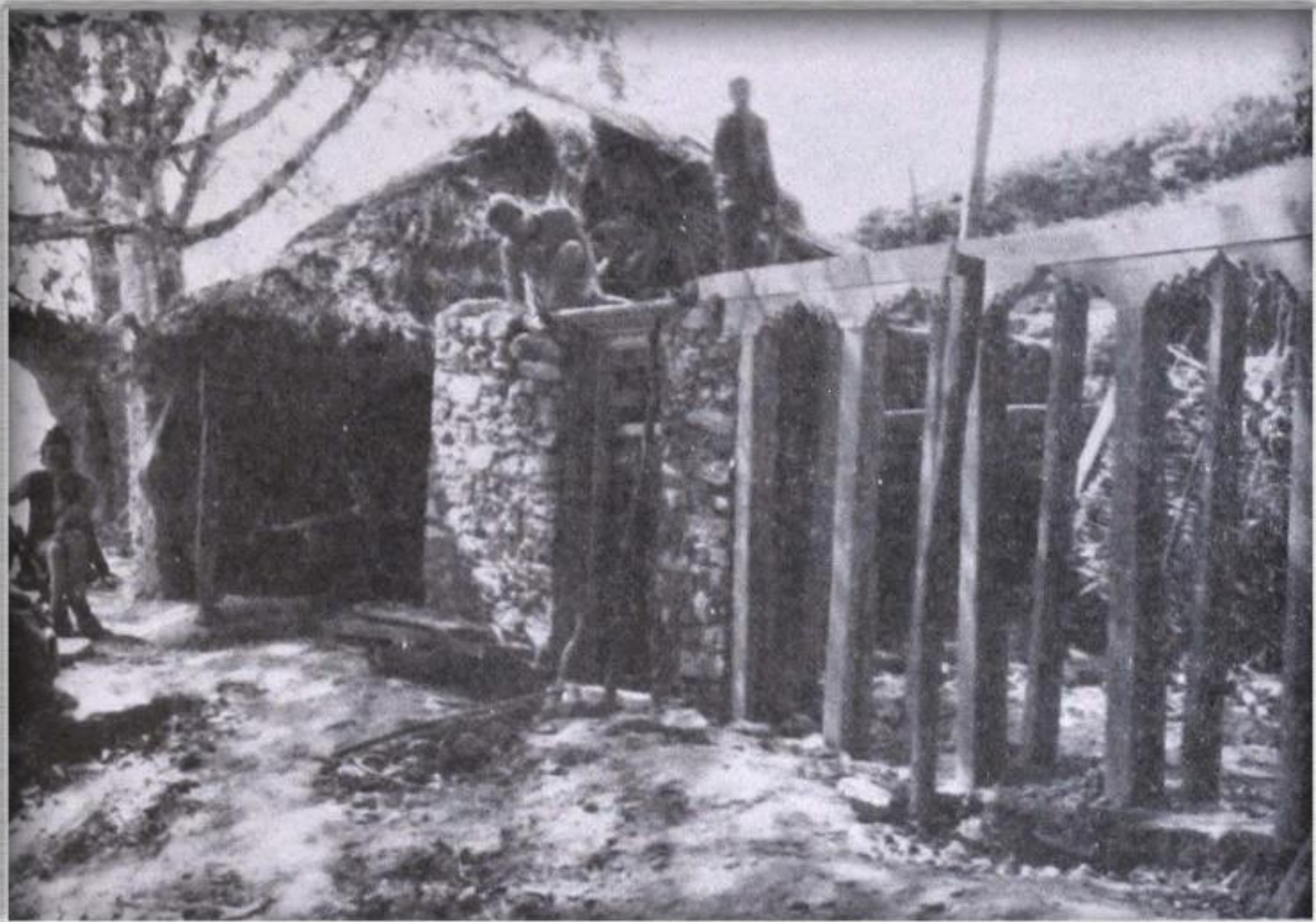
रोटेपिड, था(आ)रुघाट बजार, सन् १९५२, तस्विर : के.हायाशी



चौरिङ्गे फेदी, अप्रिल १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



मुरली बाड, अप्रिल १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



देउराली, अप्रिल १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



ठाँटी, धनफेदी, मार्च १९५३, तस्विर : टी.योडा



ठाँटी, खोप्लाङ्ग, अप्रिल १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



एक चैत्य, छुम्जे, जुन १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



थोबो, निसाङ्गो भंज्याङ्ग, मे १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



लाप्ट्से, साङ्गदा, मे १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



लाप्तसे, मुरा डाजेन भंज्याङ्ग, जुलाई ३, १९५३, तस्विर : एस.नाकाओ



માર્ફા, અપ્રિલ ૧૯૫૩, તસ્વિર : જે.કાવાકિતા



दाई, हसेइ बजार, सन् १९५२, तस्विर : एस.टाकेबुशी



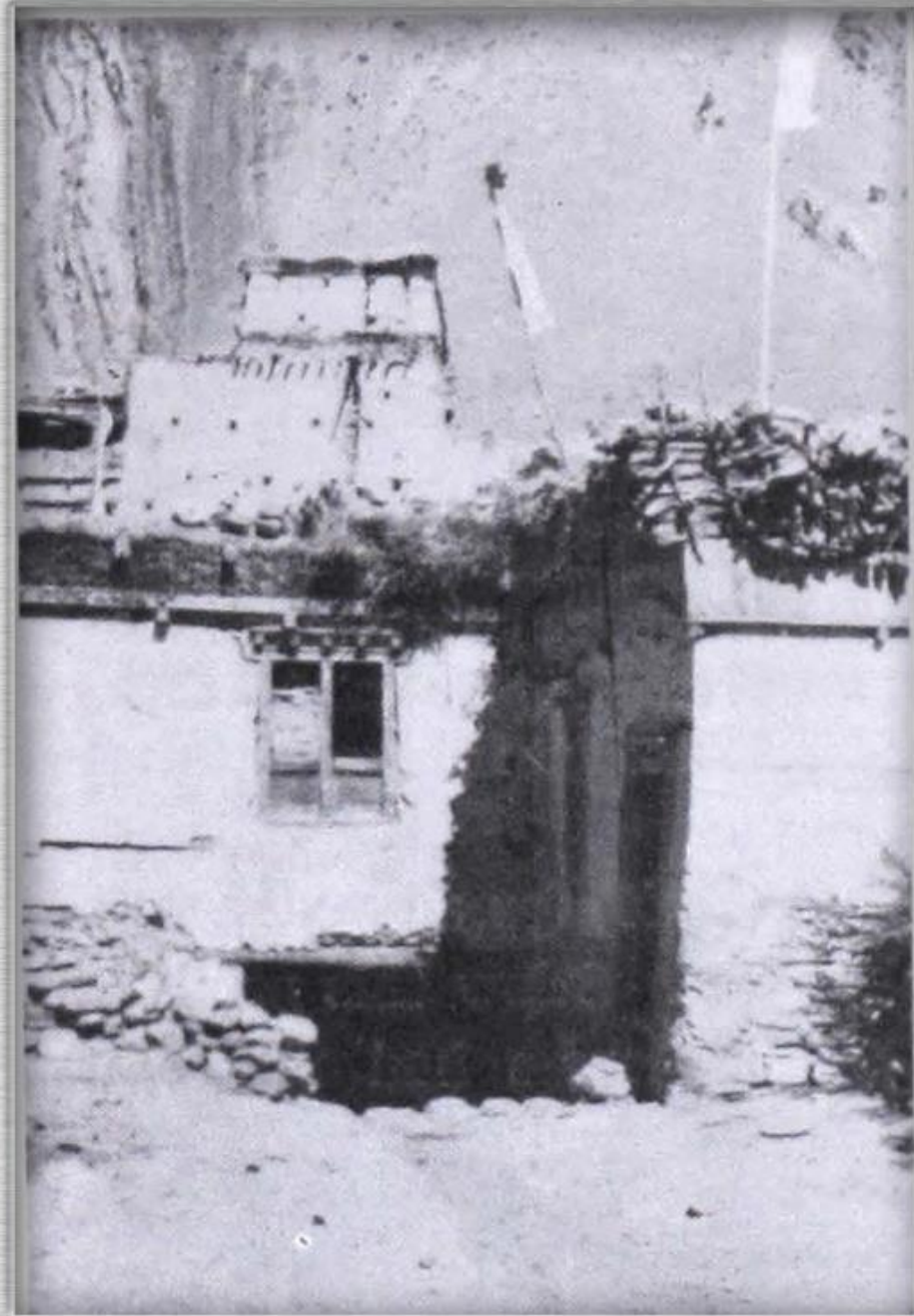
मुरली बाड, अप्रिल १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



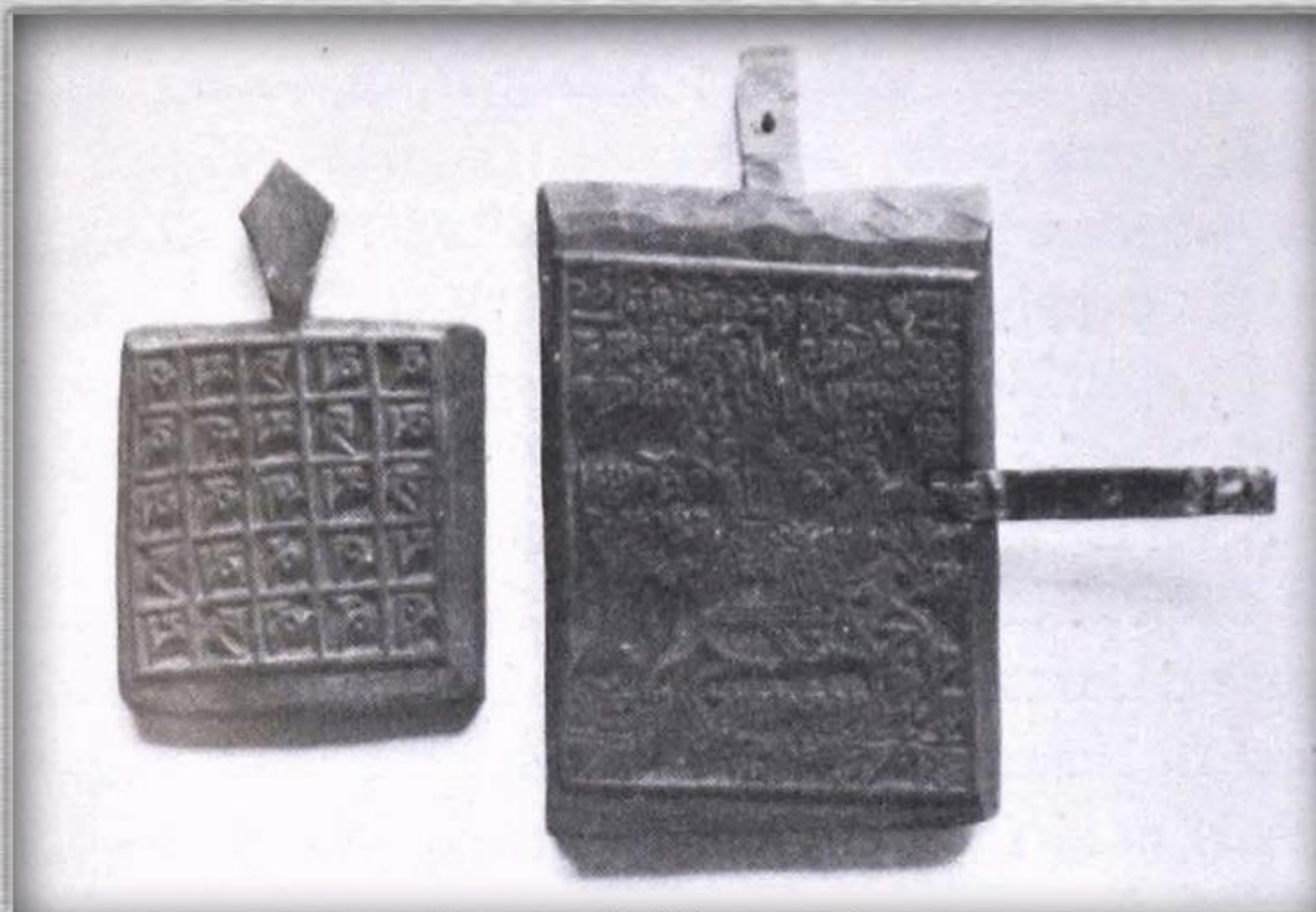
मुरली बाड, अप्रिल १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



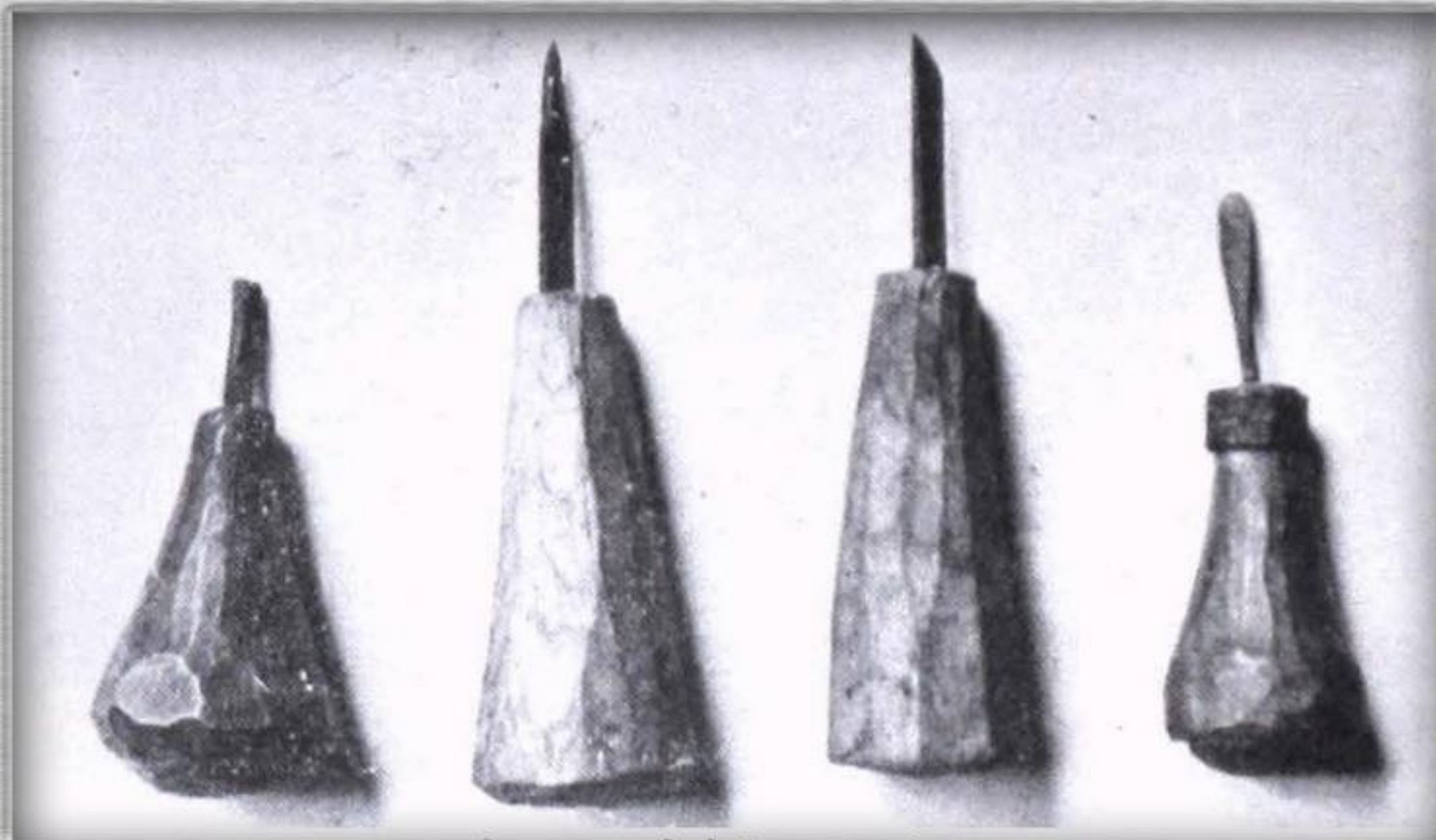
पिसाङ्ग, मे १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



कागबेनी, मे १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



छाप्ते ब्लक, इथोलोजिकल म्युजियम



छाप्पे ब्लक, इथोलोजिकल म्युजियम



पुराना हतियार, टुकुचे, अप्रिल १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



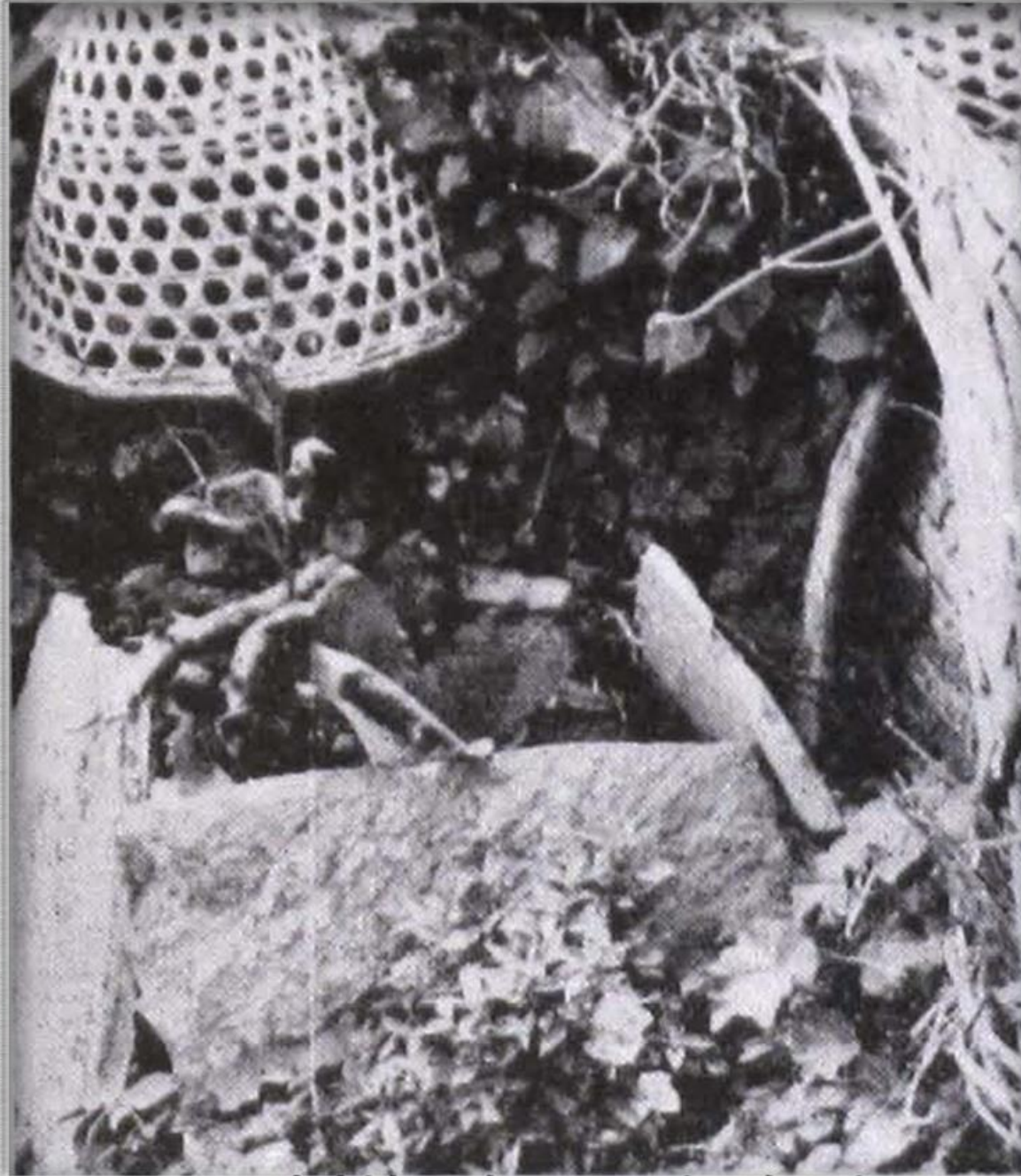
तिब्बती तरबार, इथोलोजिकल म्युजियम



त्रिशूल, छुम्जे, जुन १९५३, तस्विर : जे.कावाकिता



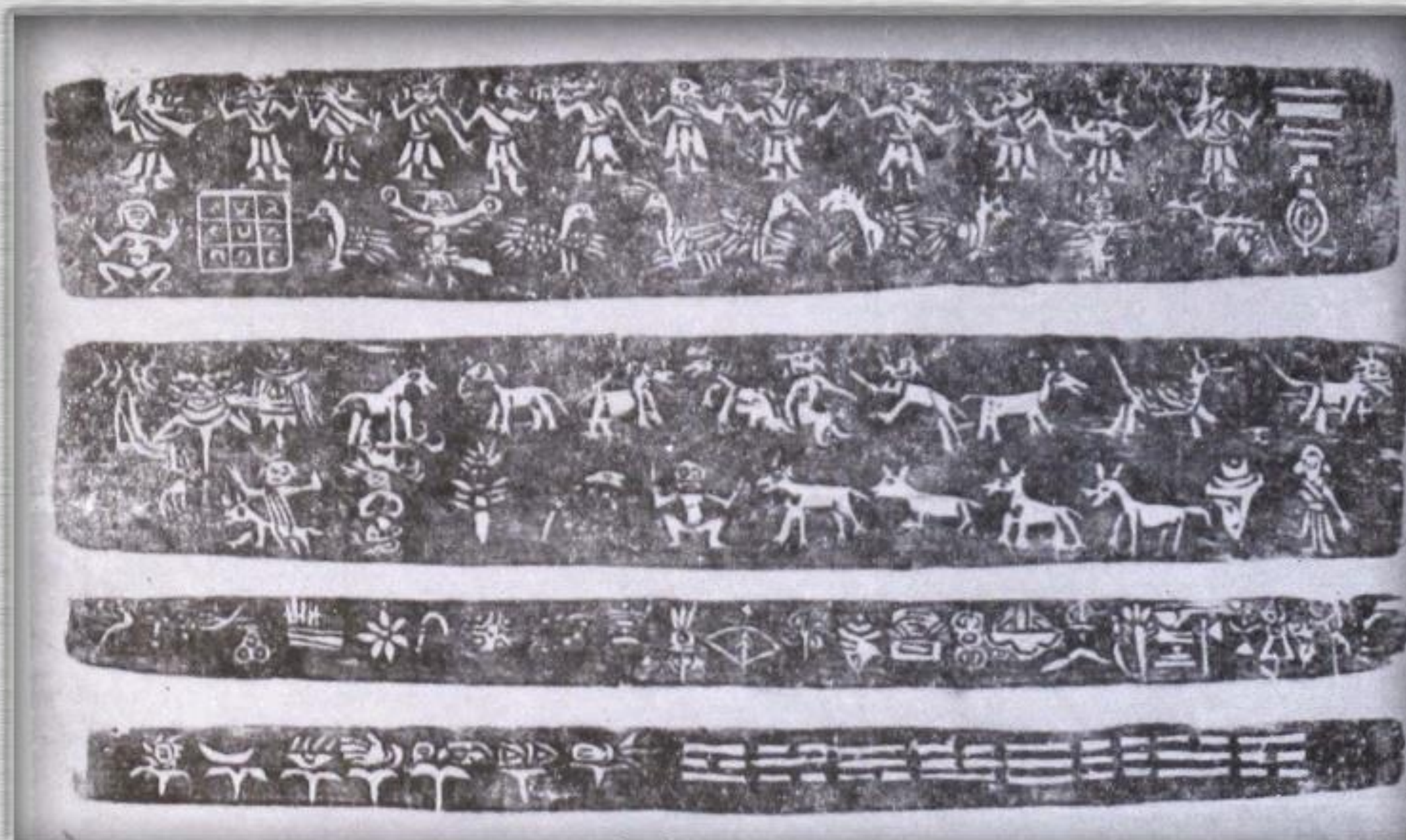
पहरामा कुँदिउको मणिमन्त्र, छेमे, सन् १९५२, तस्विर : एस.टाकेबुशी



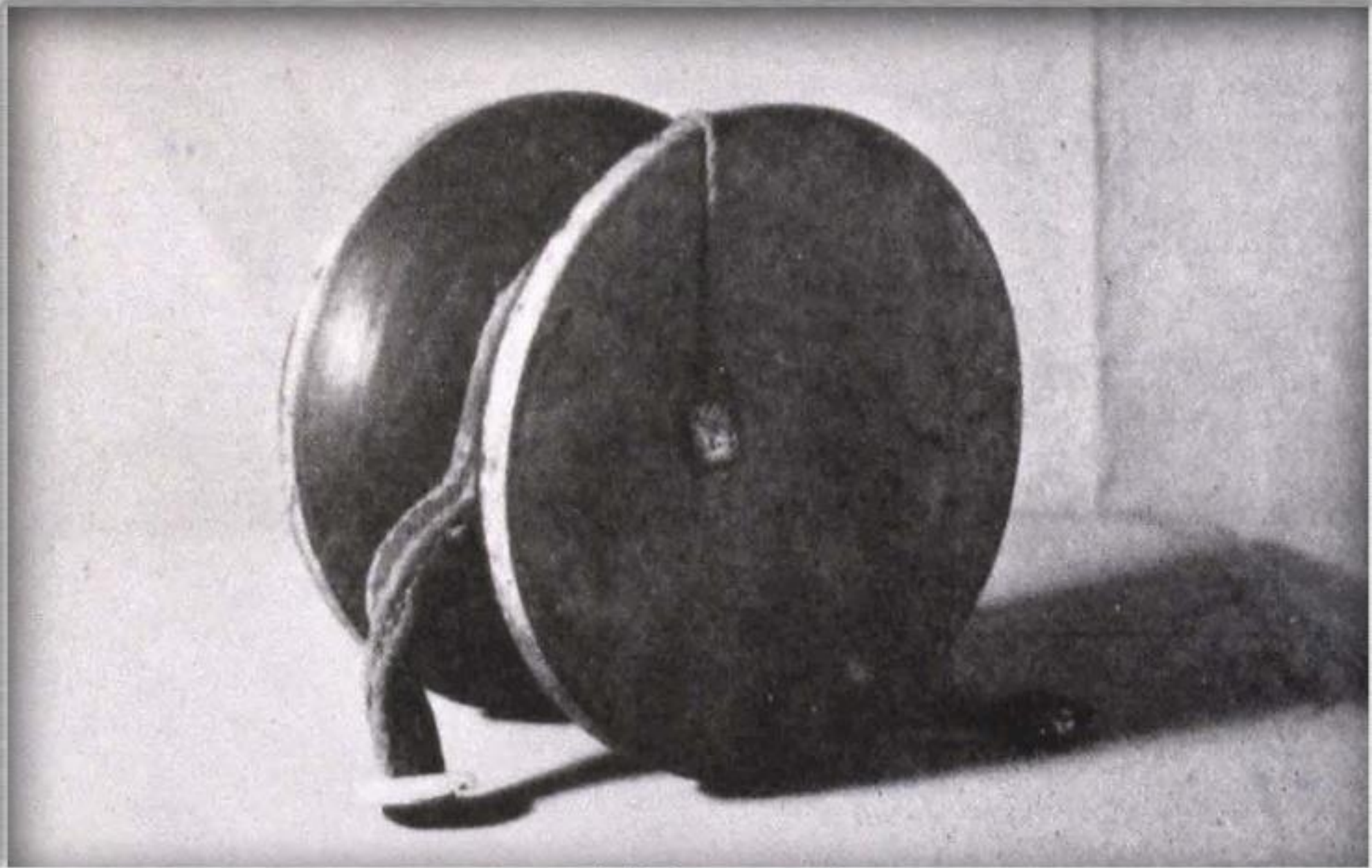
मनु नामक जडीबुटी विशेष, छुम्जे, जुन १९५३, तस्बिर : जे.कावाकिता



शम्बर, इथोलोजिकल म्युजियम



शम्बर, इथोलोजिकल म्युजियम



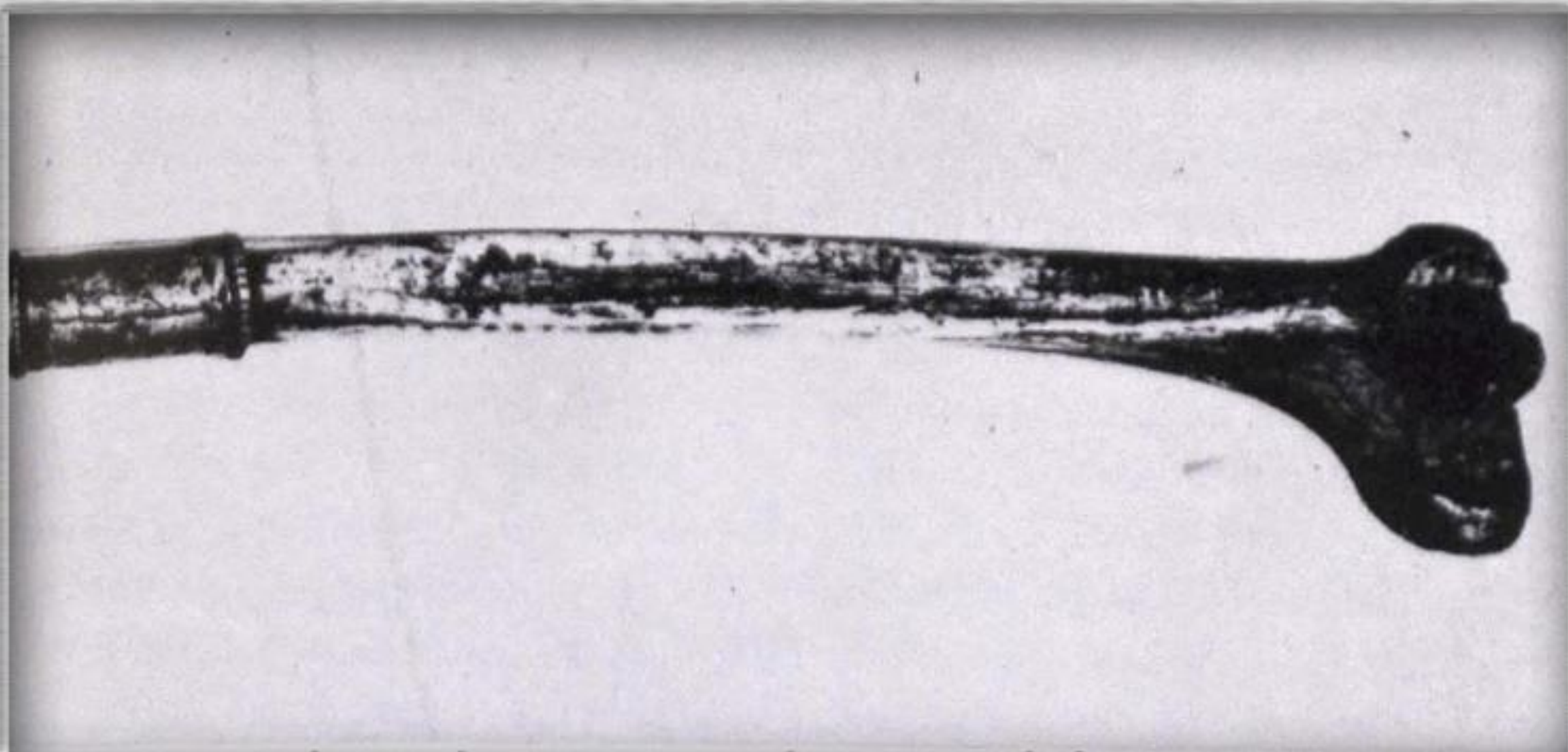
डमरु, इथोलोजिकल म्युजियम



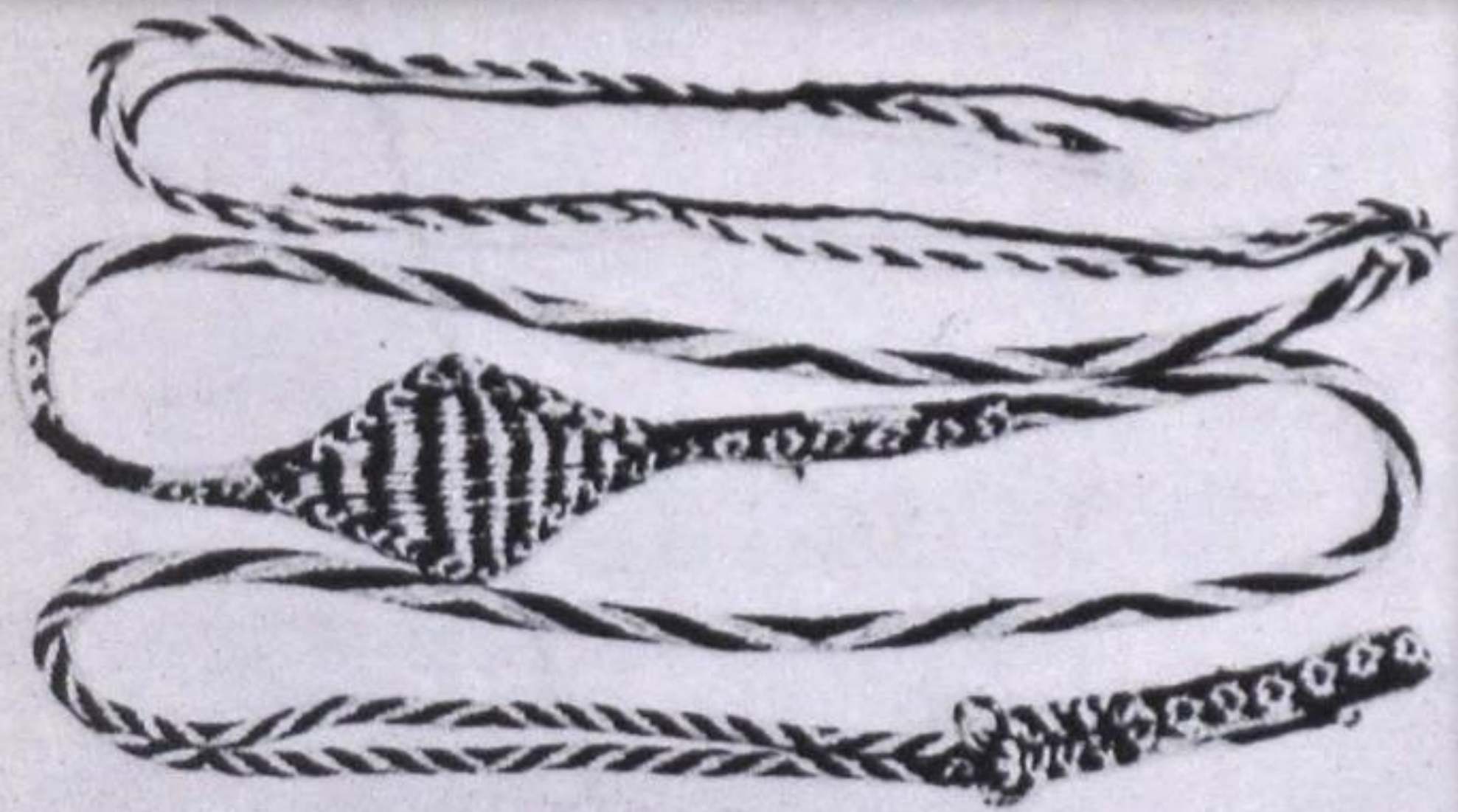
फुम्बा (करुवा विशेष), इथोलोजिकल म्युजियम

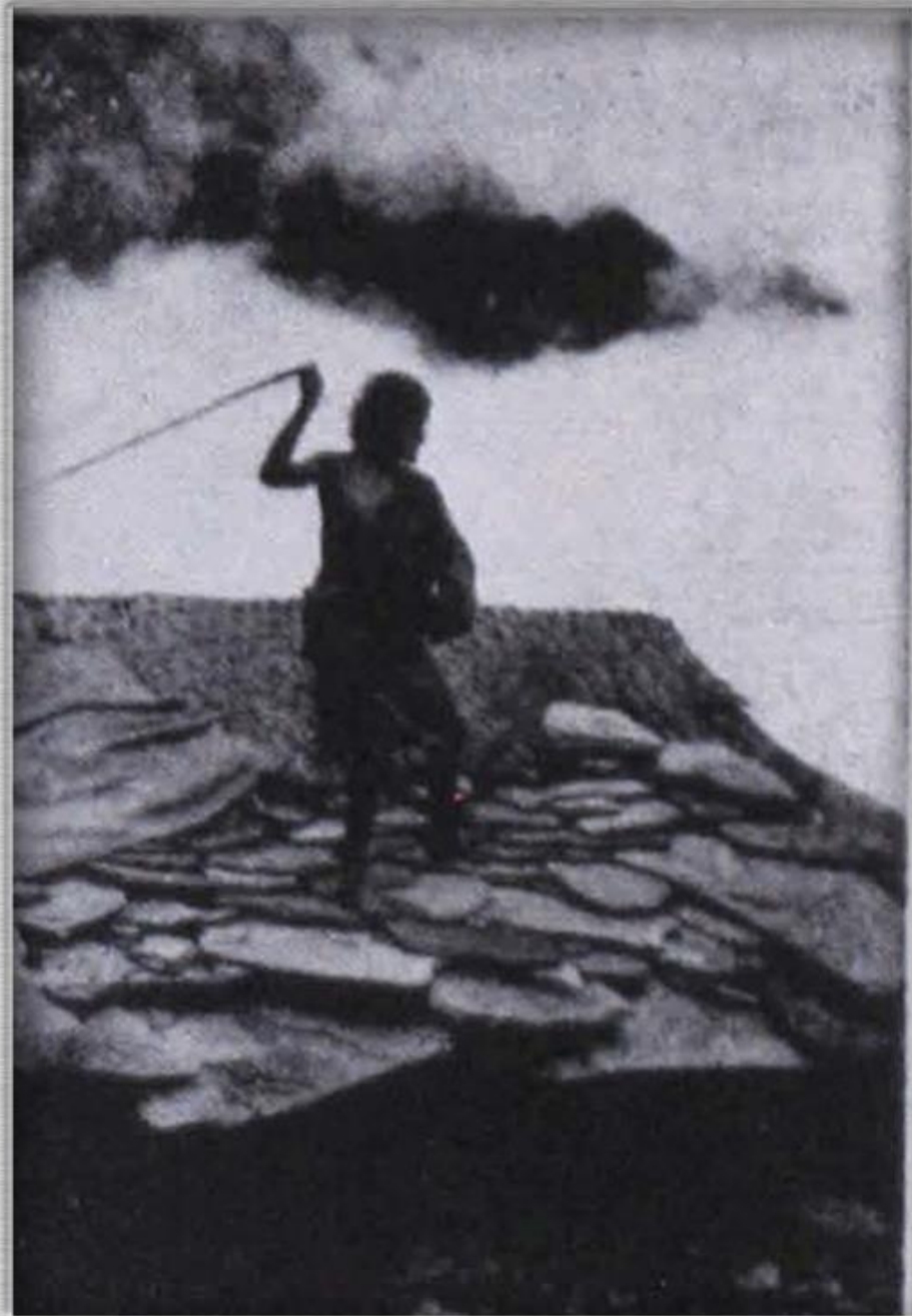


છેવુડ, ઇથોલોજિકલ મ્યુઝિયમ



मानिसको तिघ्राको हाडबाट बनाइएको हतियार, इथोलोजिकल म्युजियम

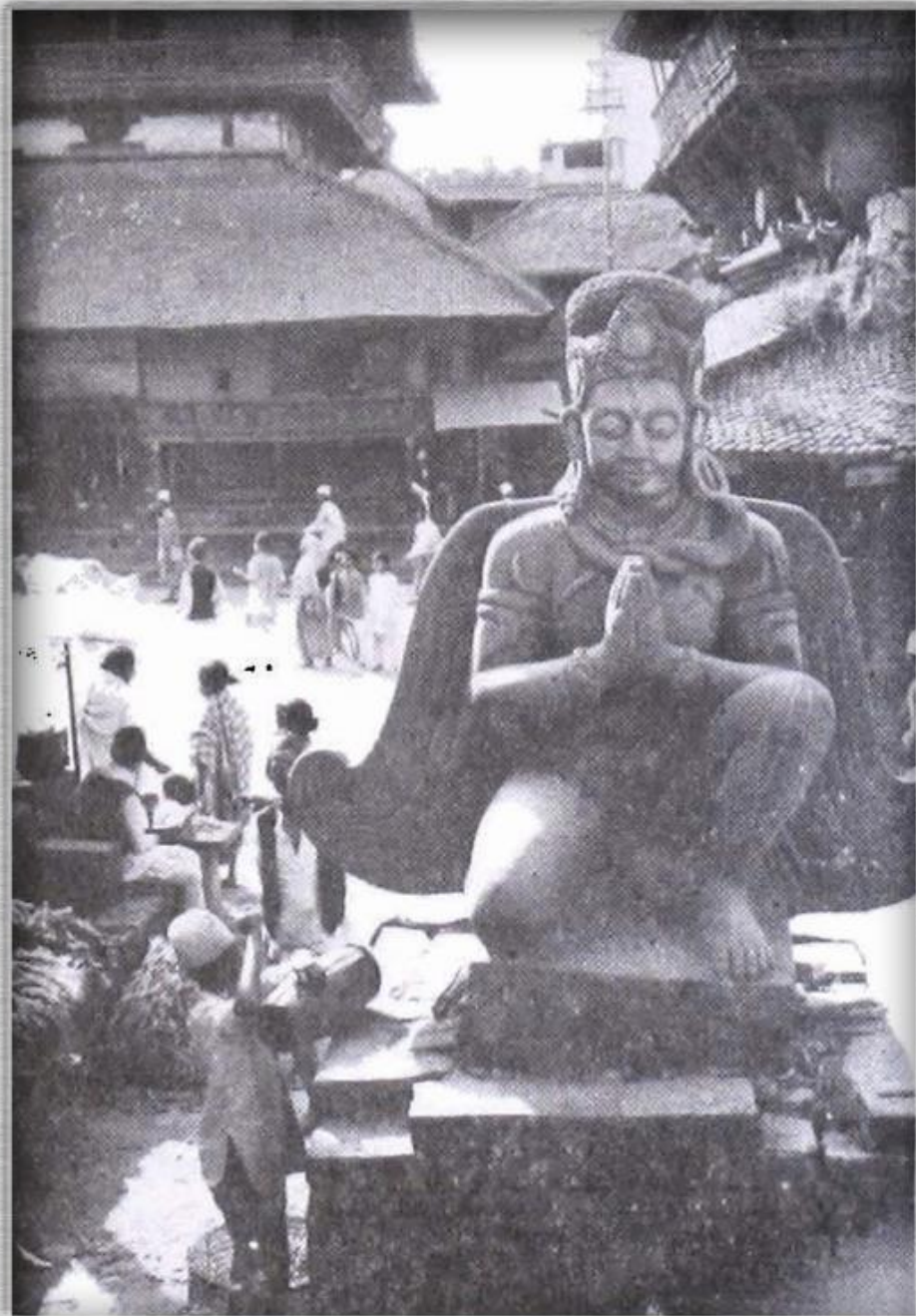












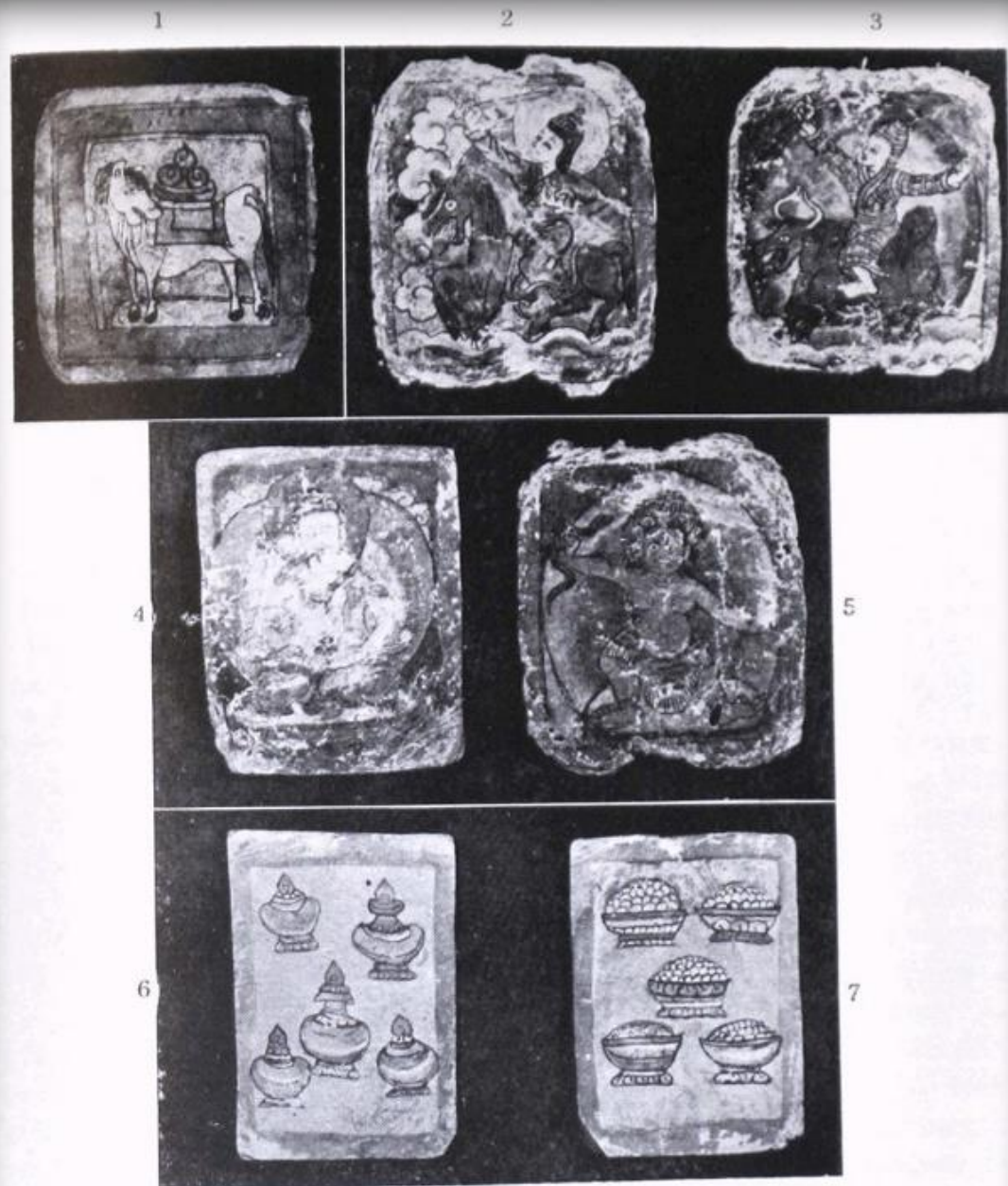
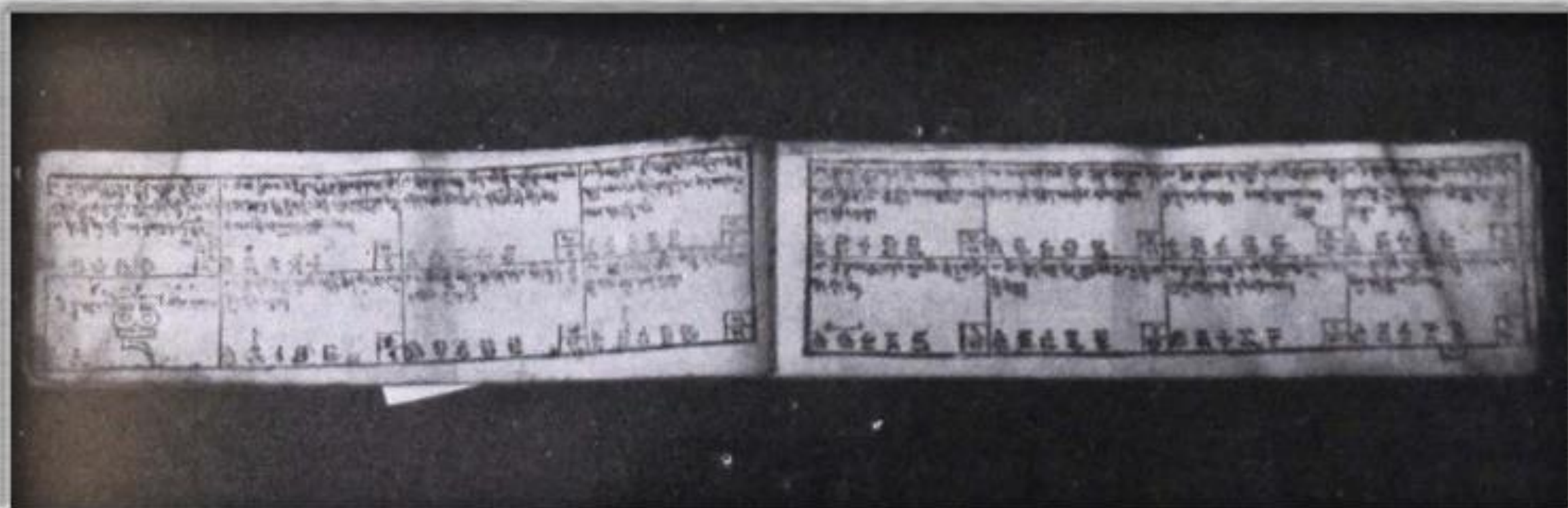


FIG. 119. *Tsangin Nodun*, the cards for a rite called *Thüie Chhembo* (that





ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ।
ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ।
ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ।
ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ।
ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ।

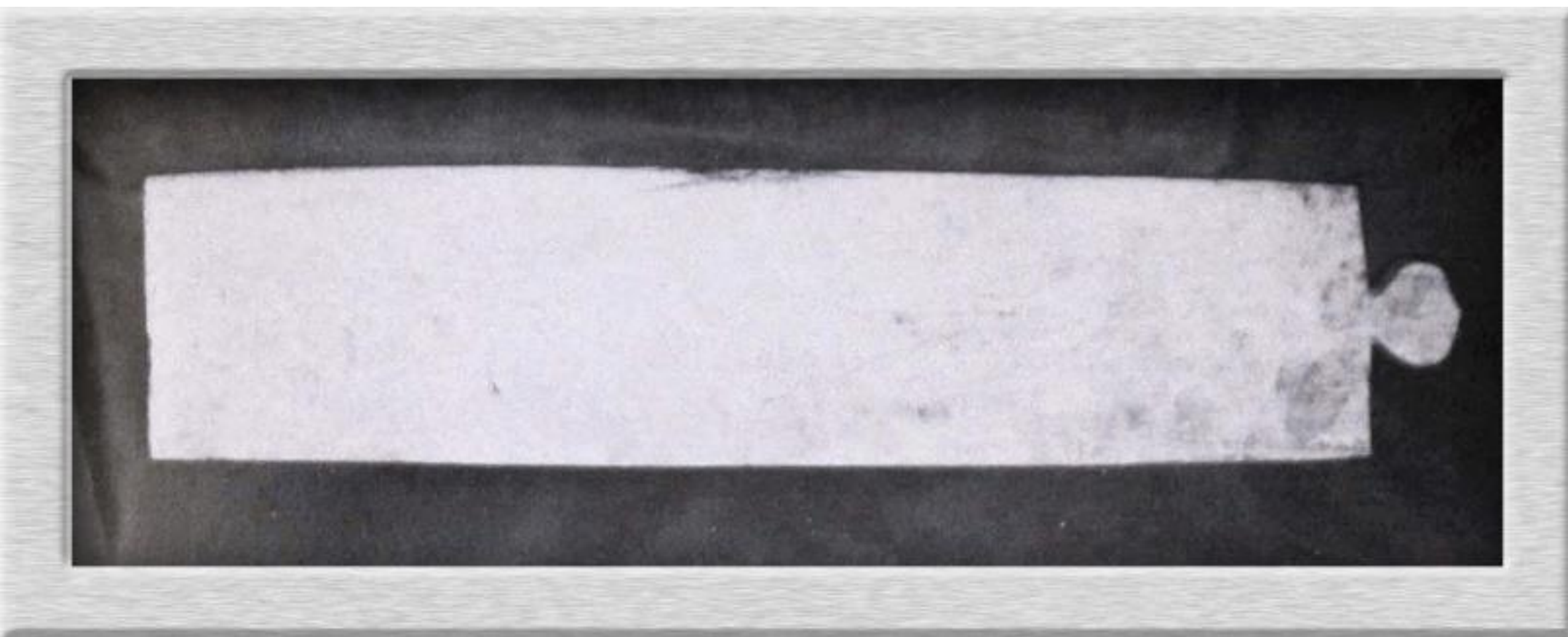








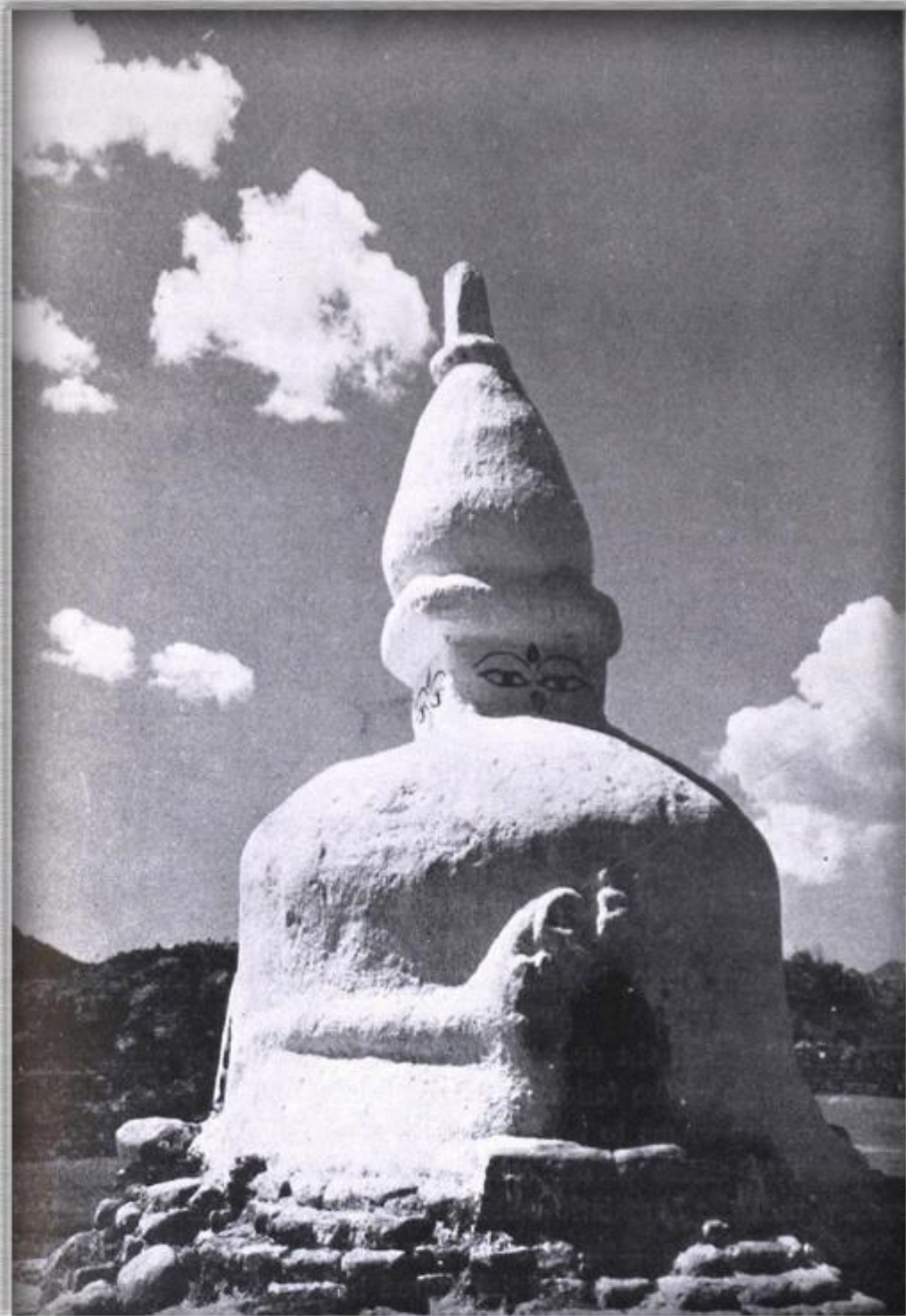






























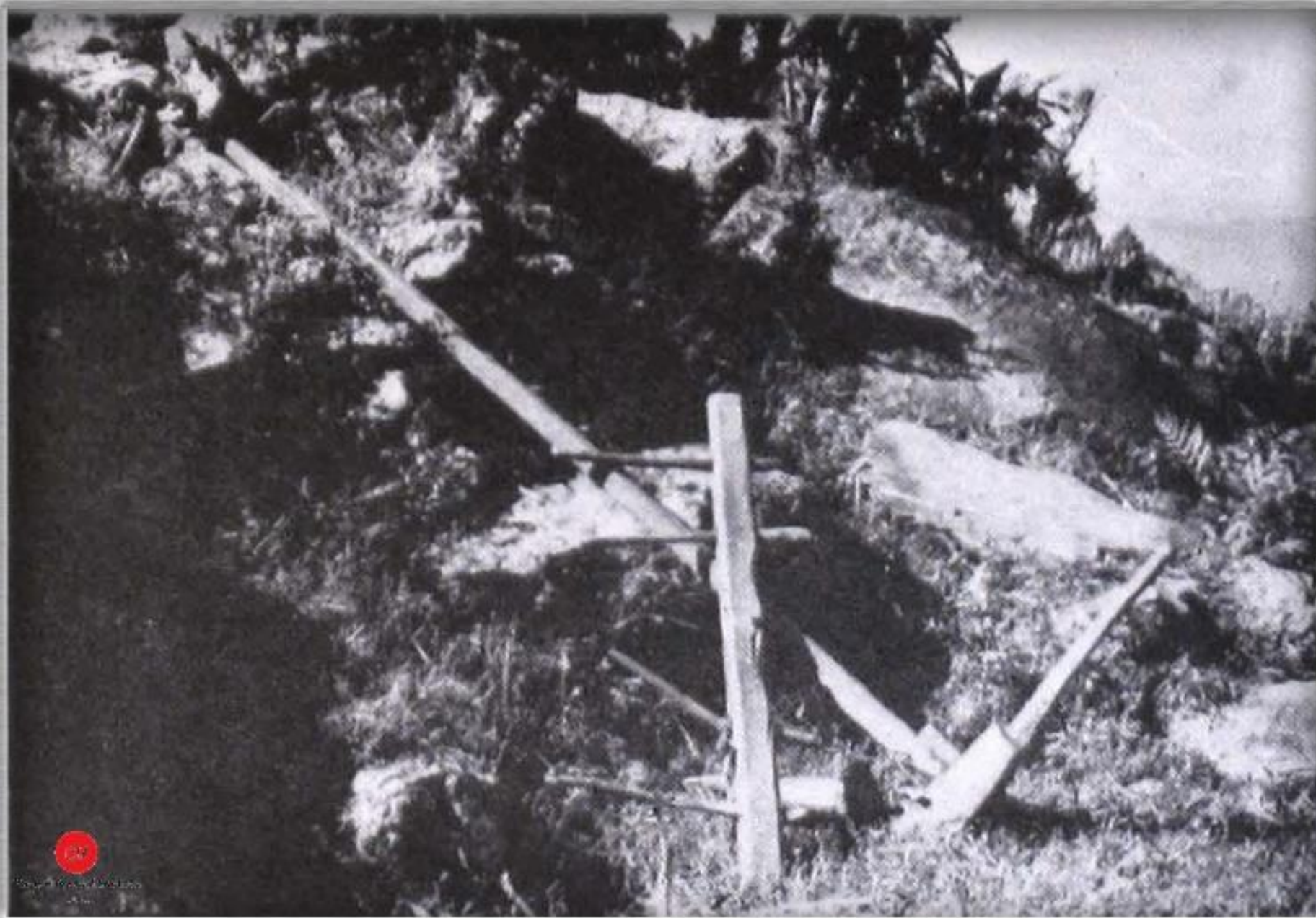
Milena Prasad Sapkota



Wisekam Meraad Sapkota



Mohan Prasad Sapkota





Utkan Prasad Sanyal



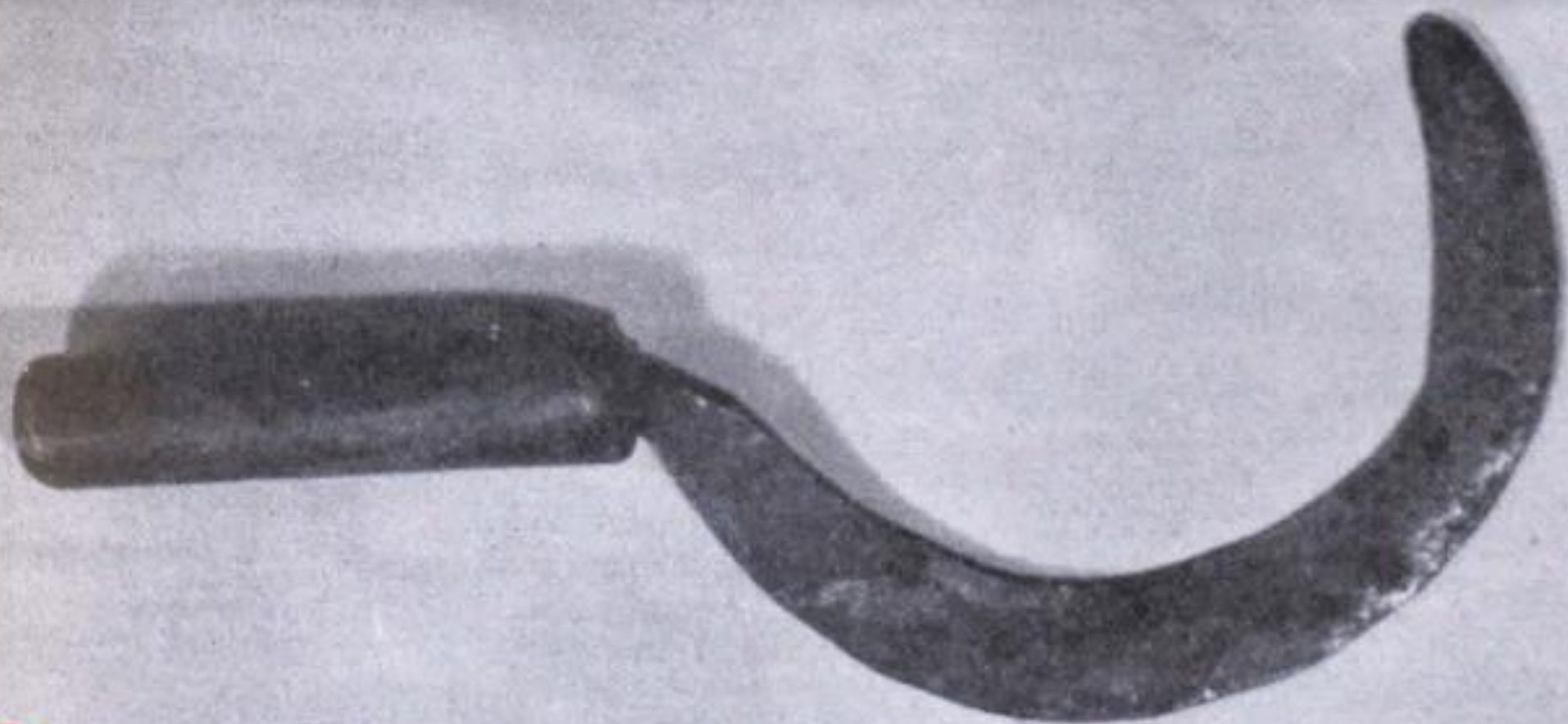
Michael Prasad Sapkota



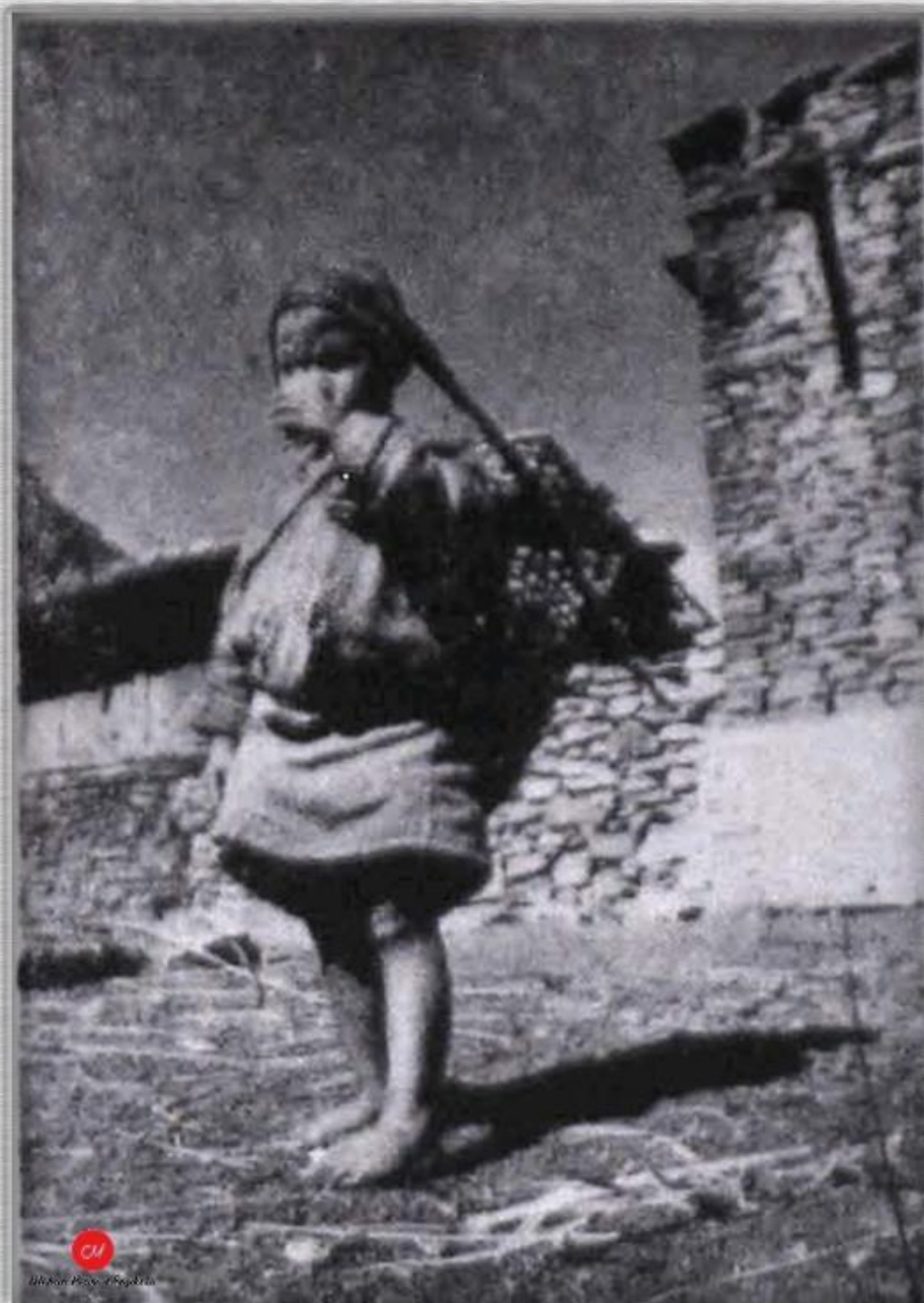
Wikan Prasad Sapkota



Михаил Петрович Сапожников



Nikam Prasad Sapkota

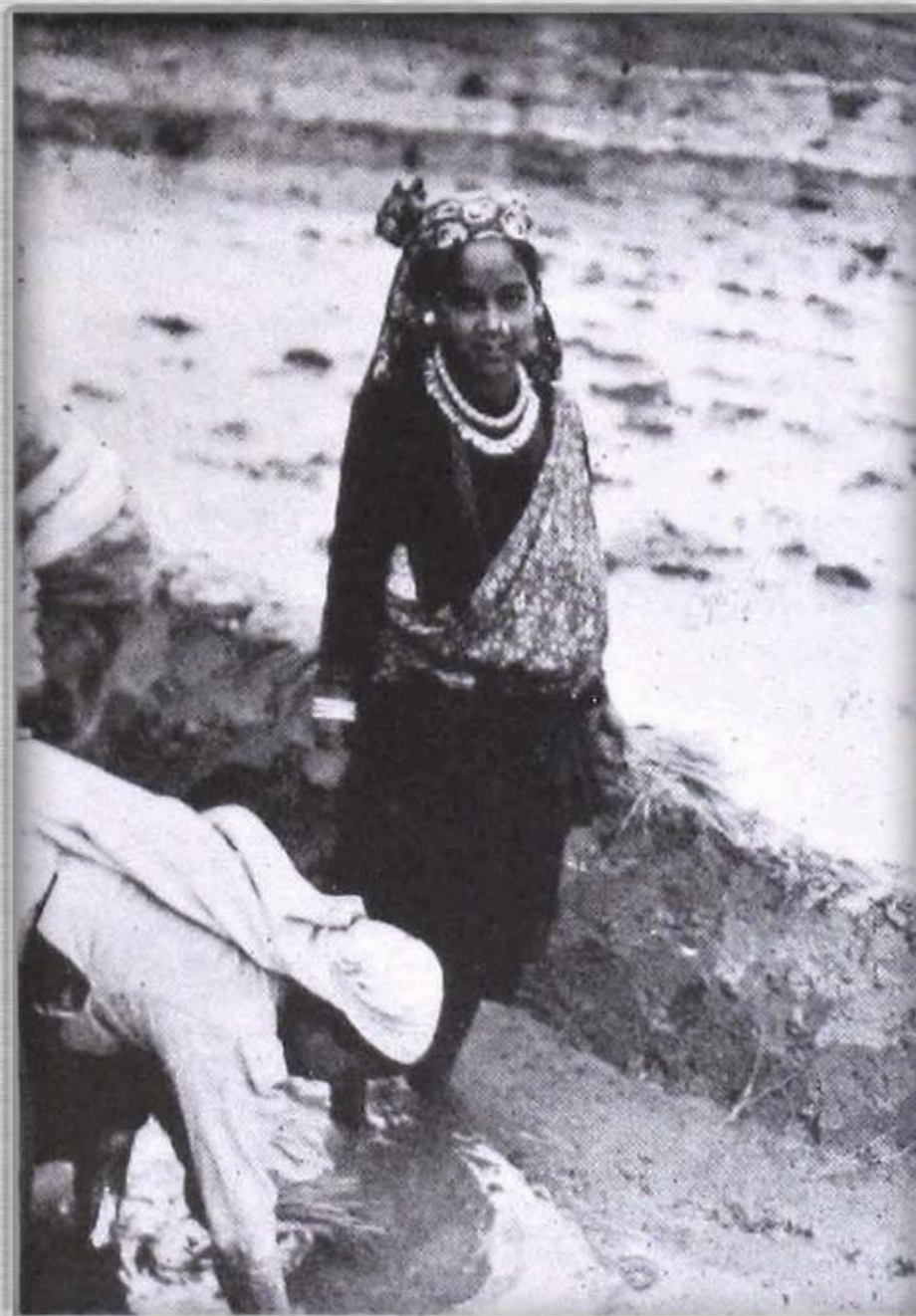


Unkon Ploy Theng

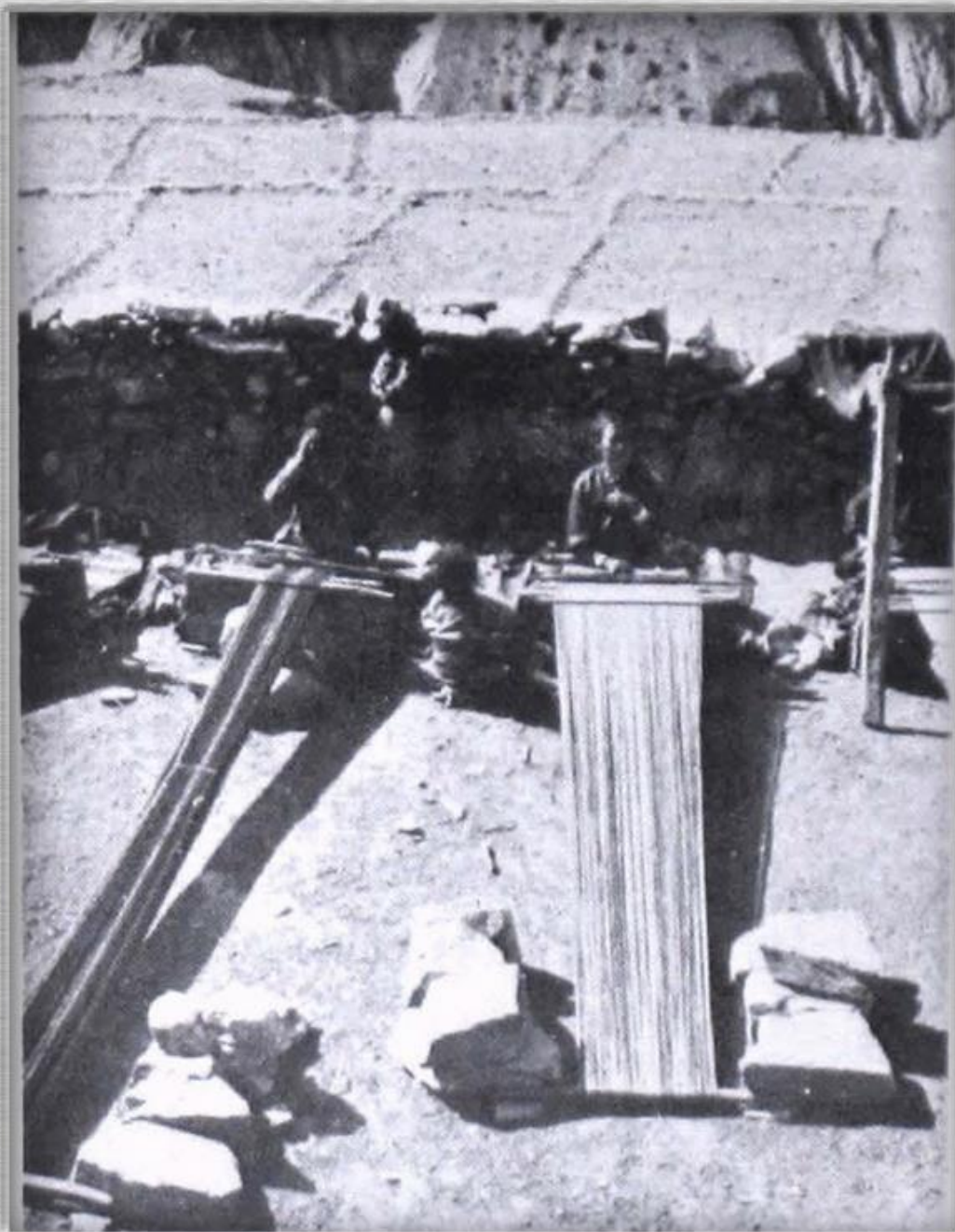












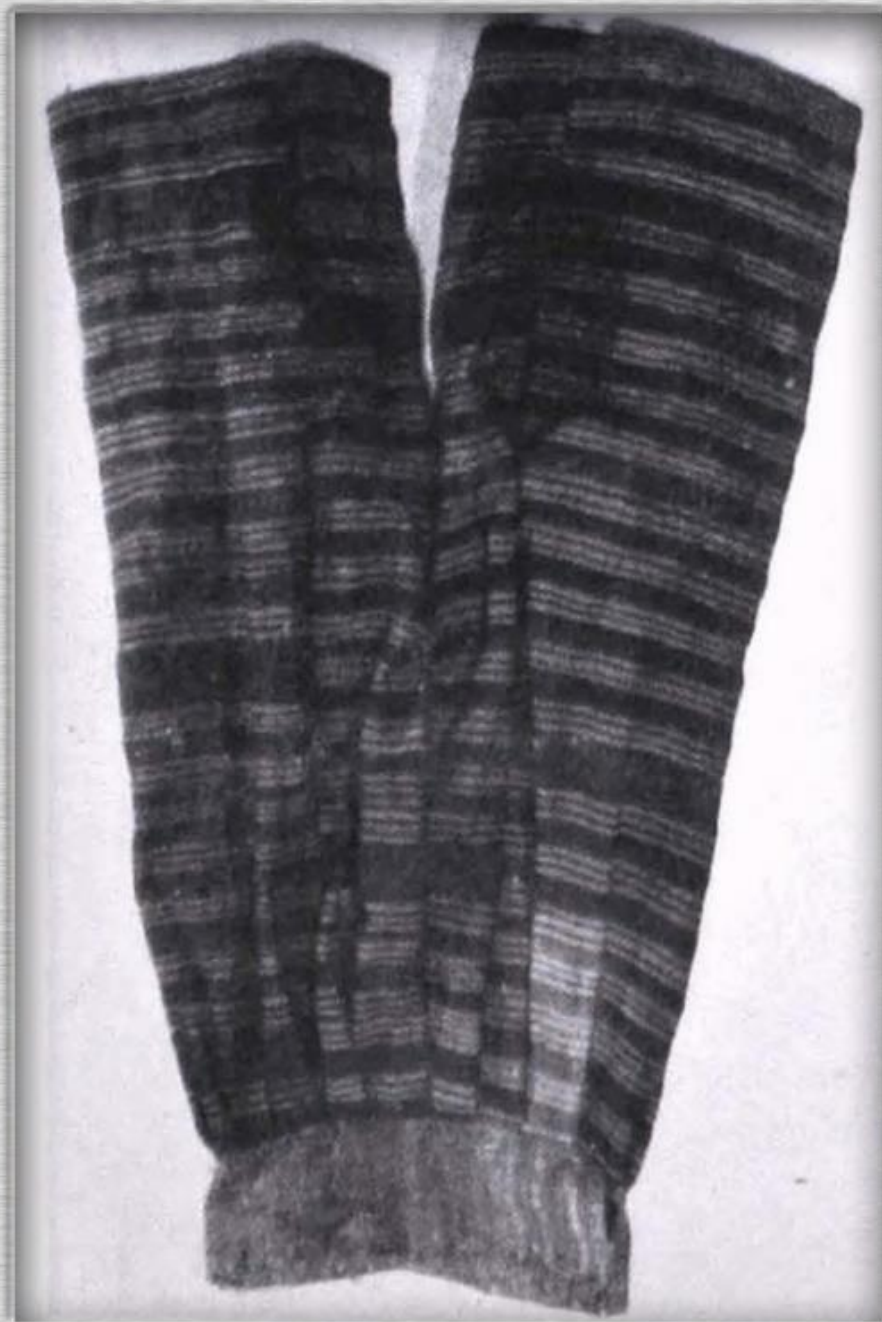


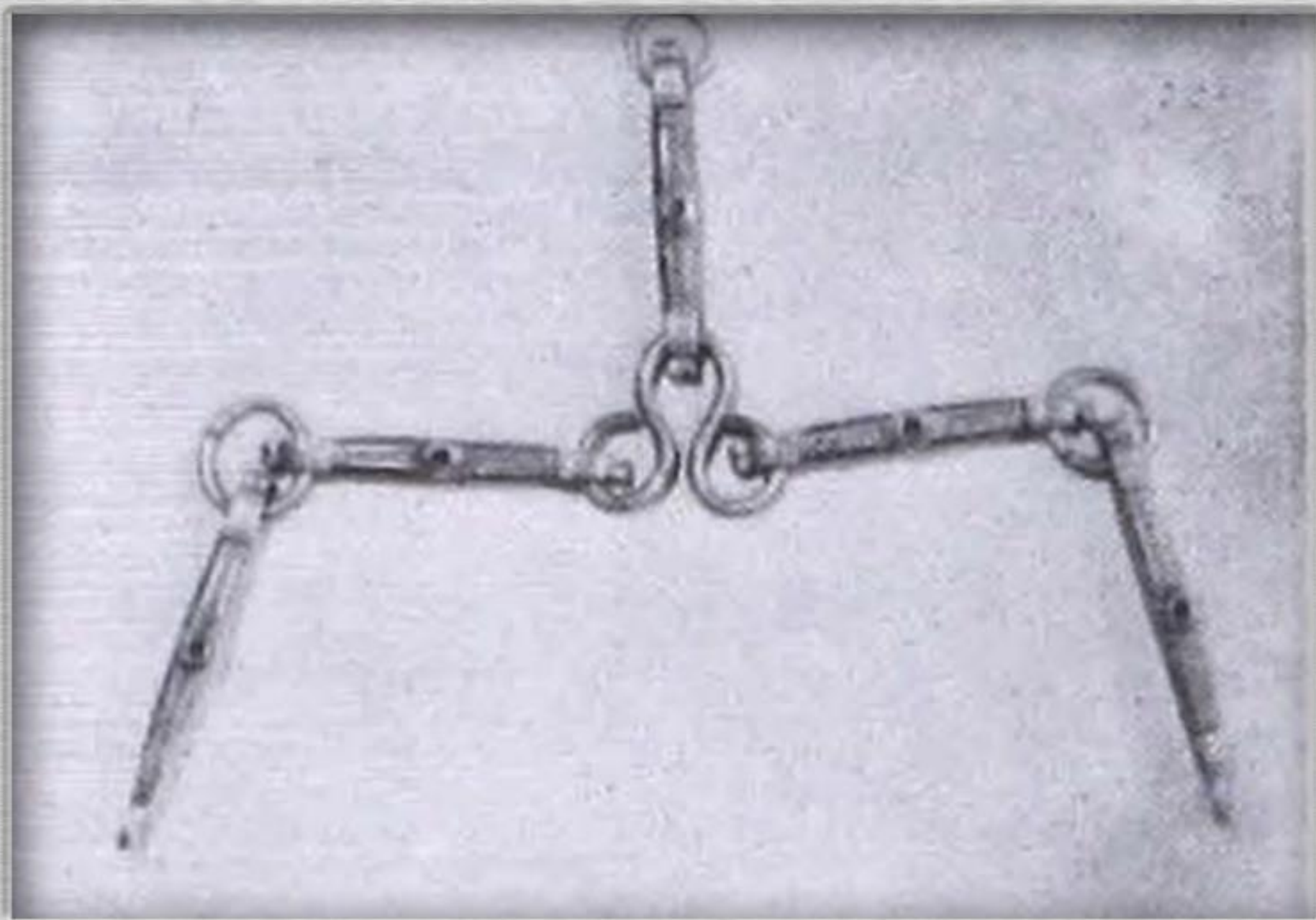






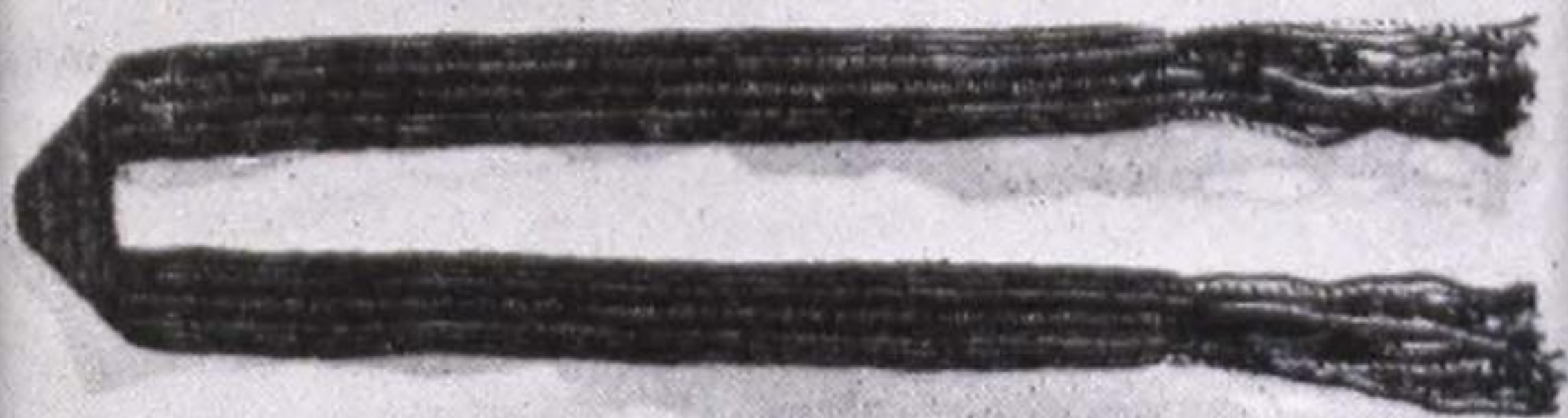


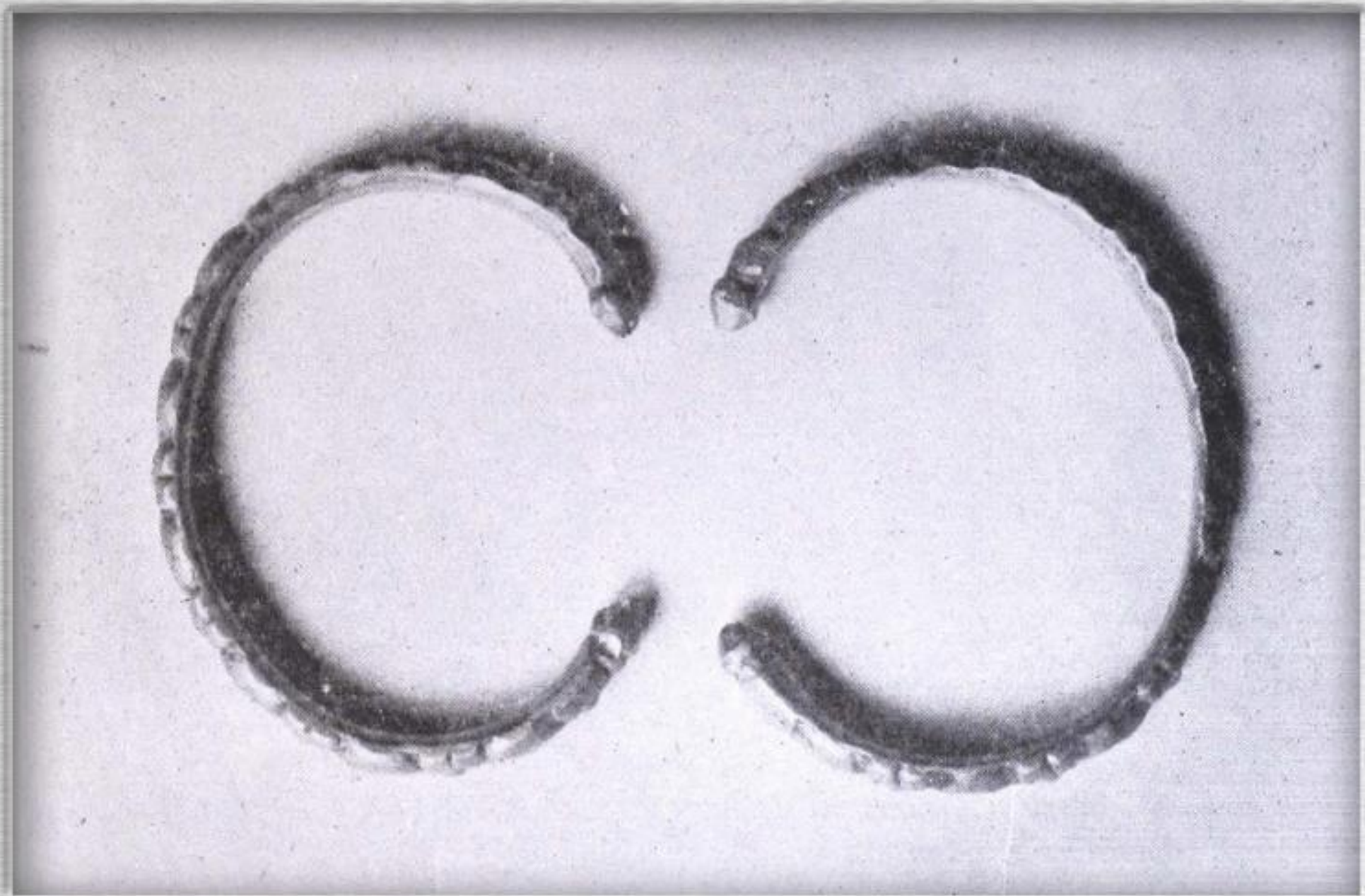


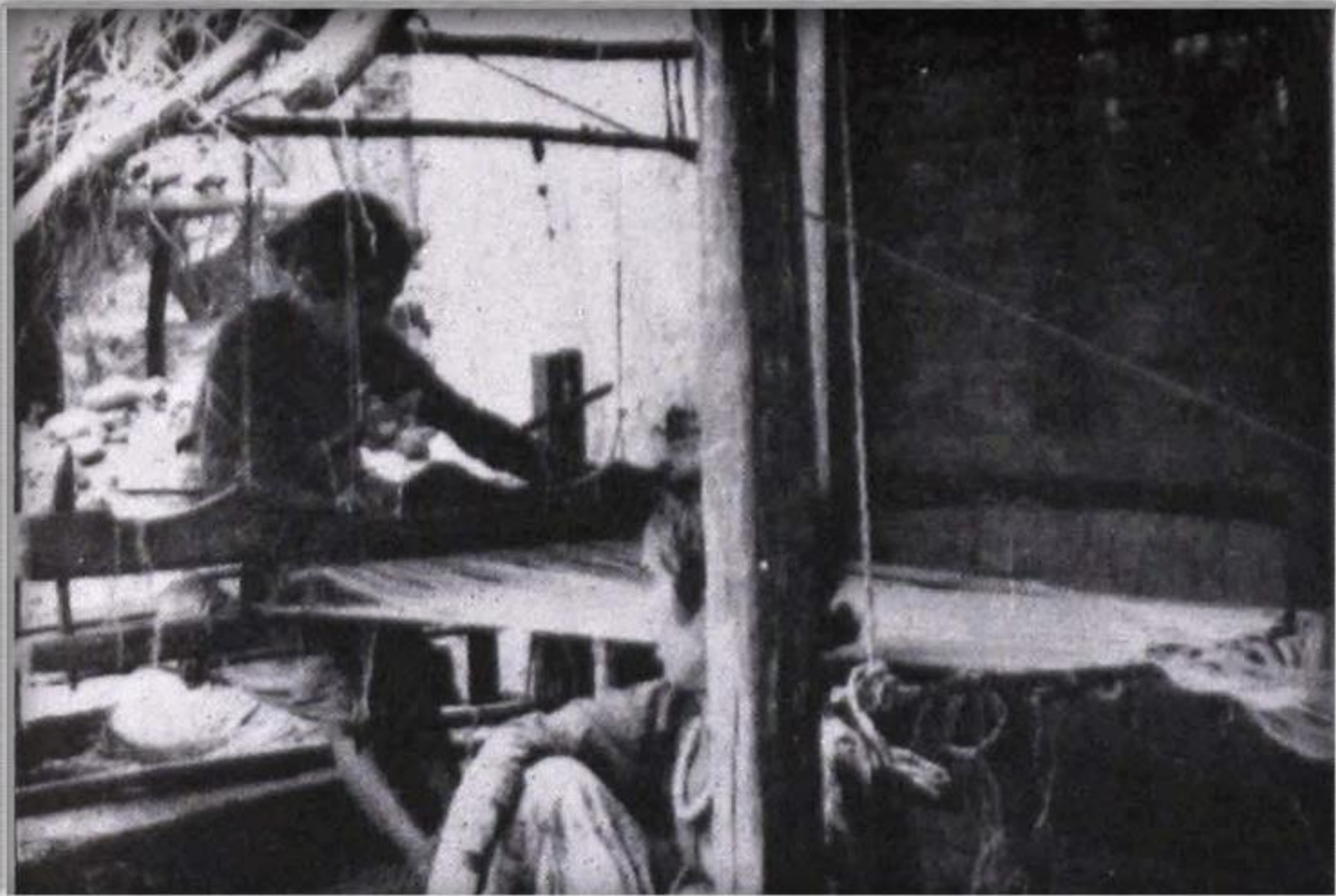










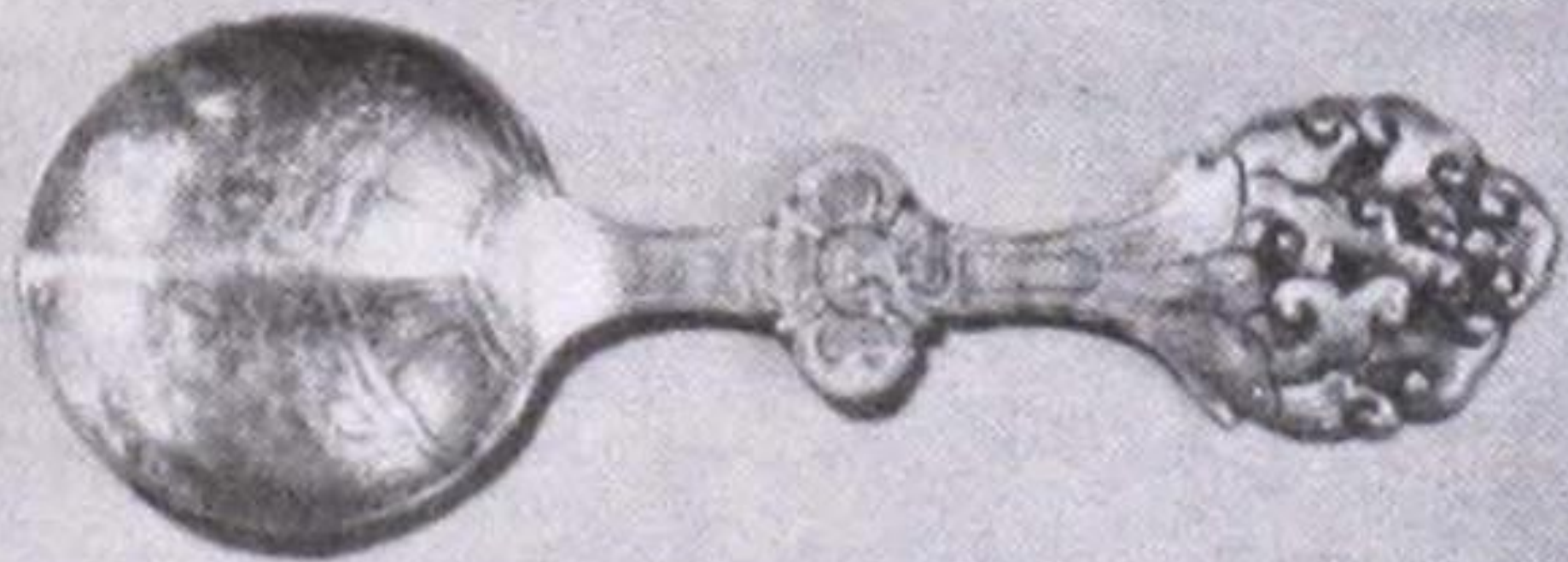


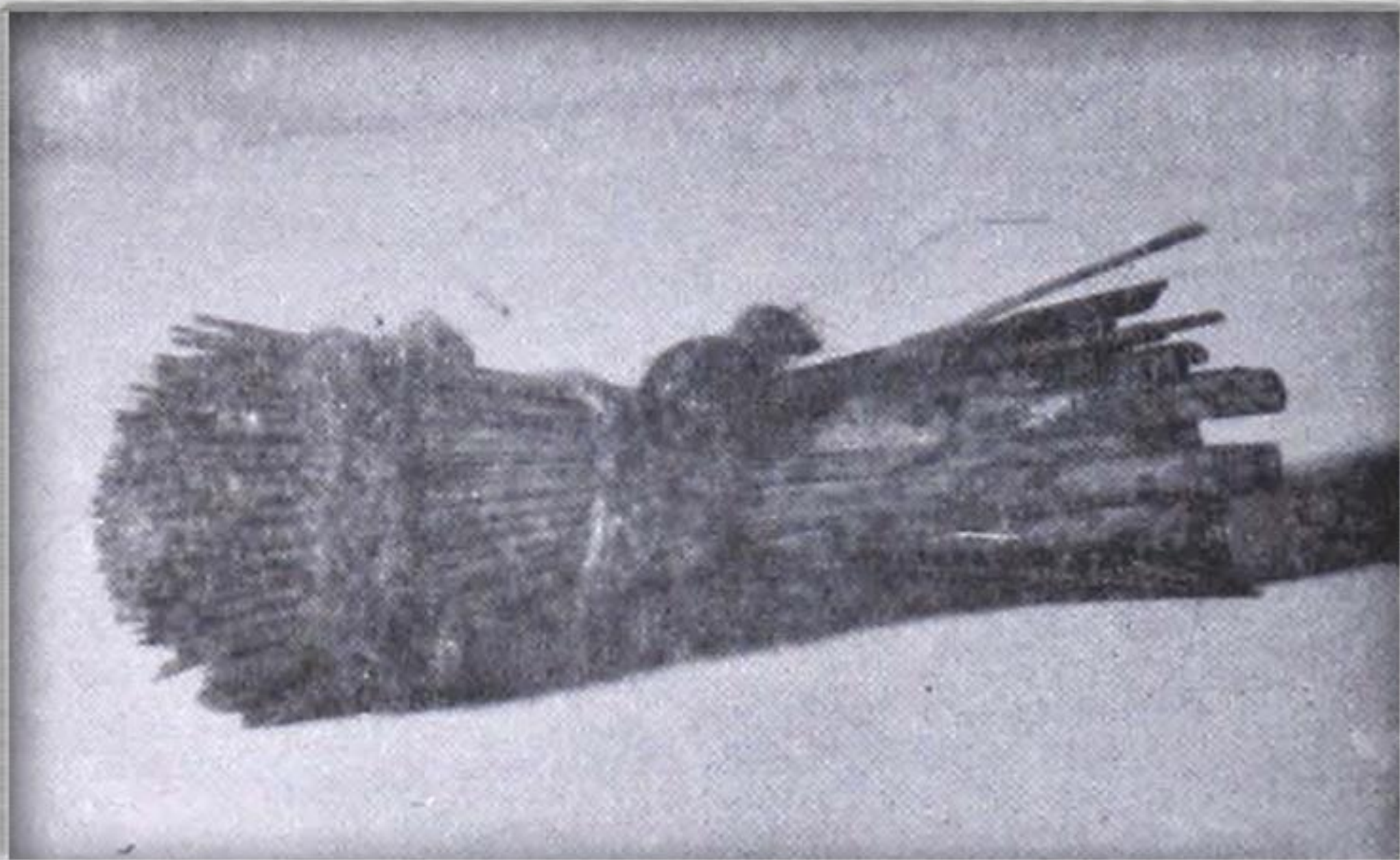


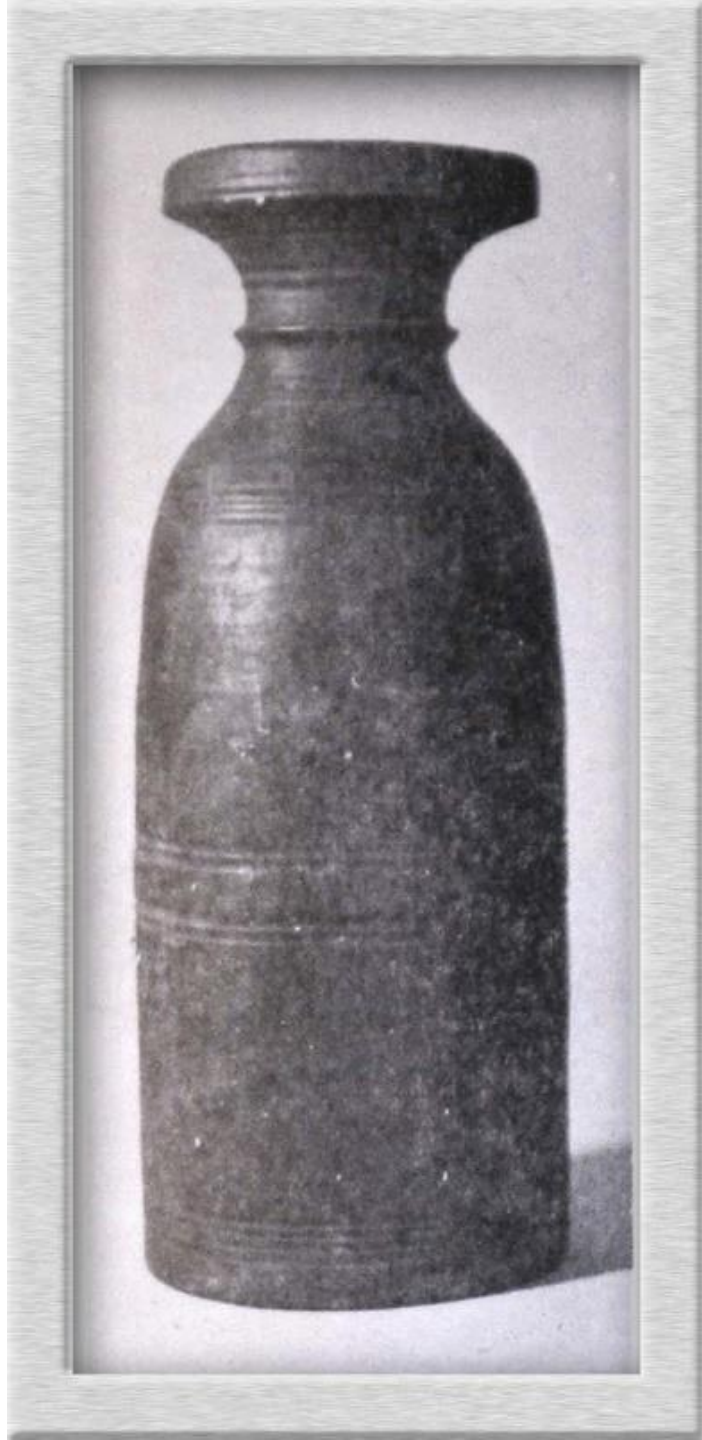








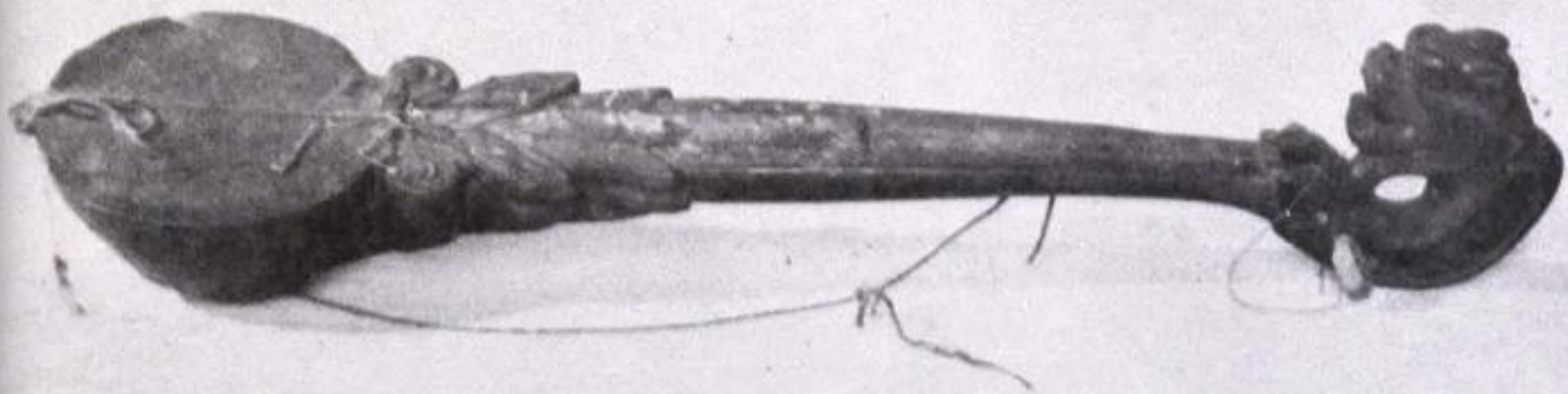












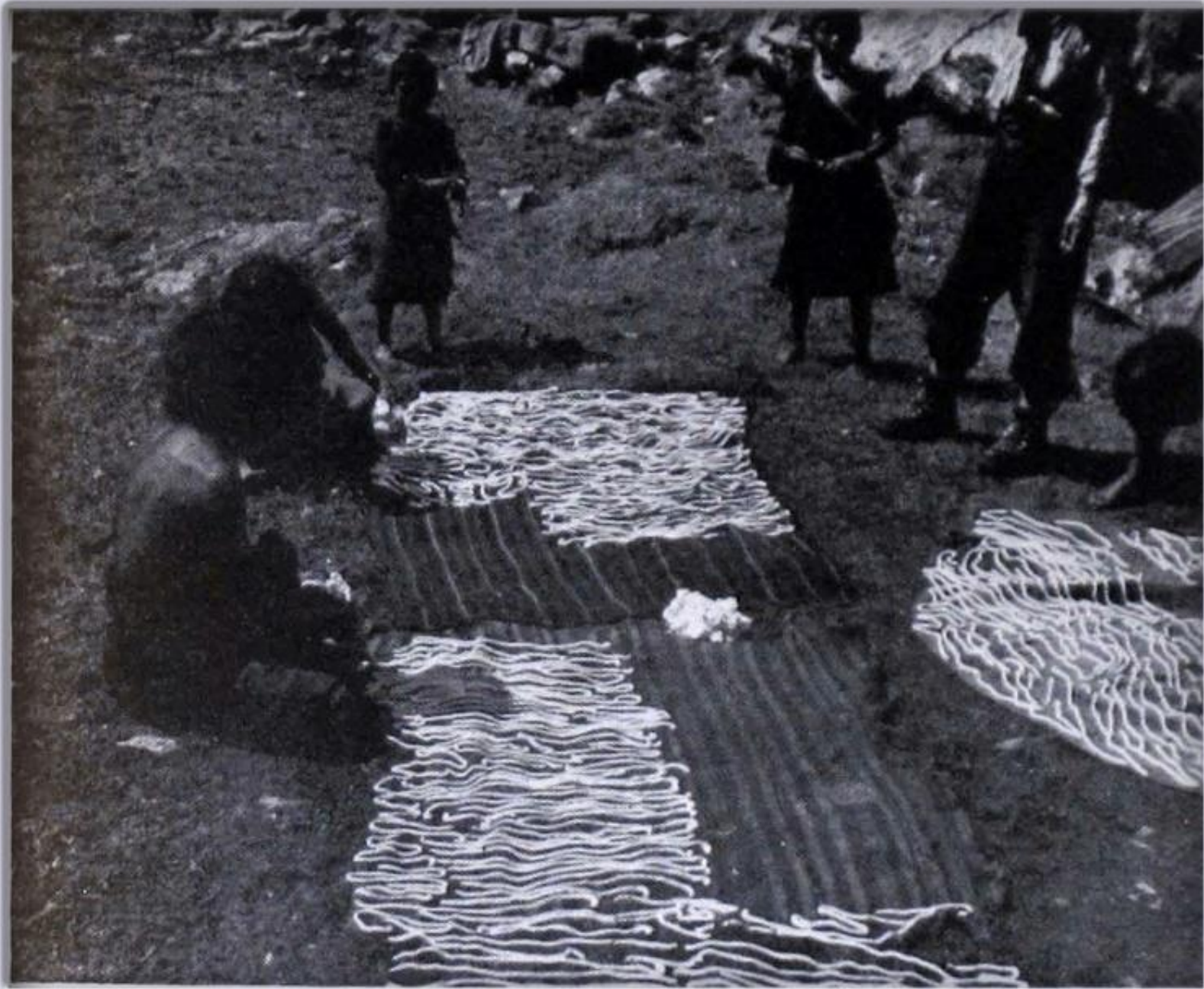


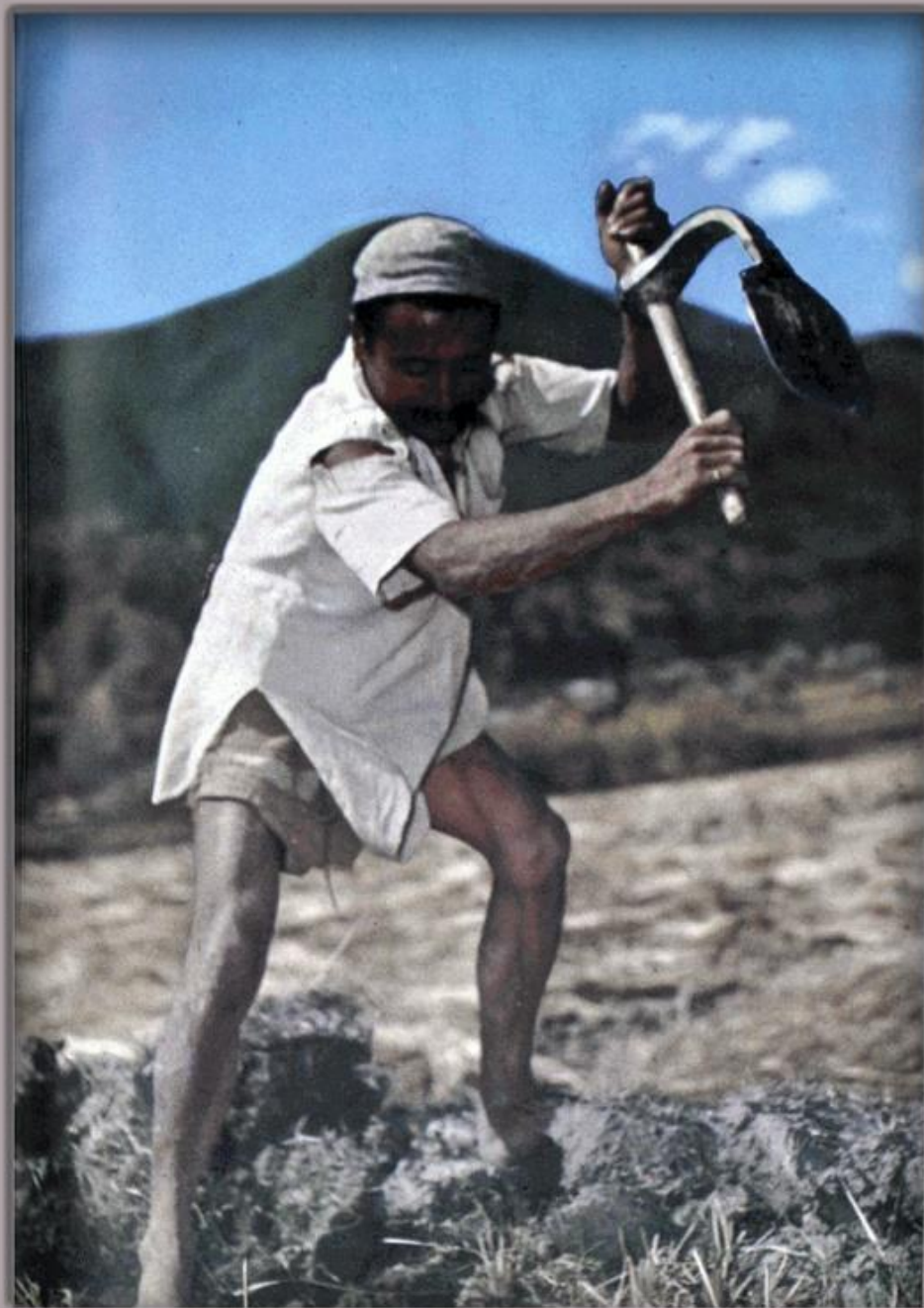


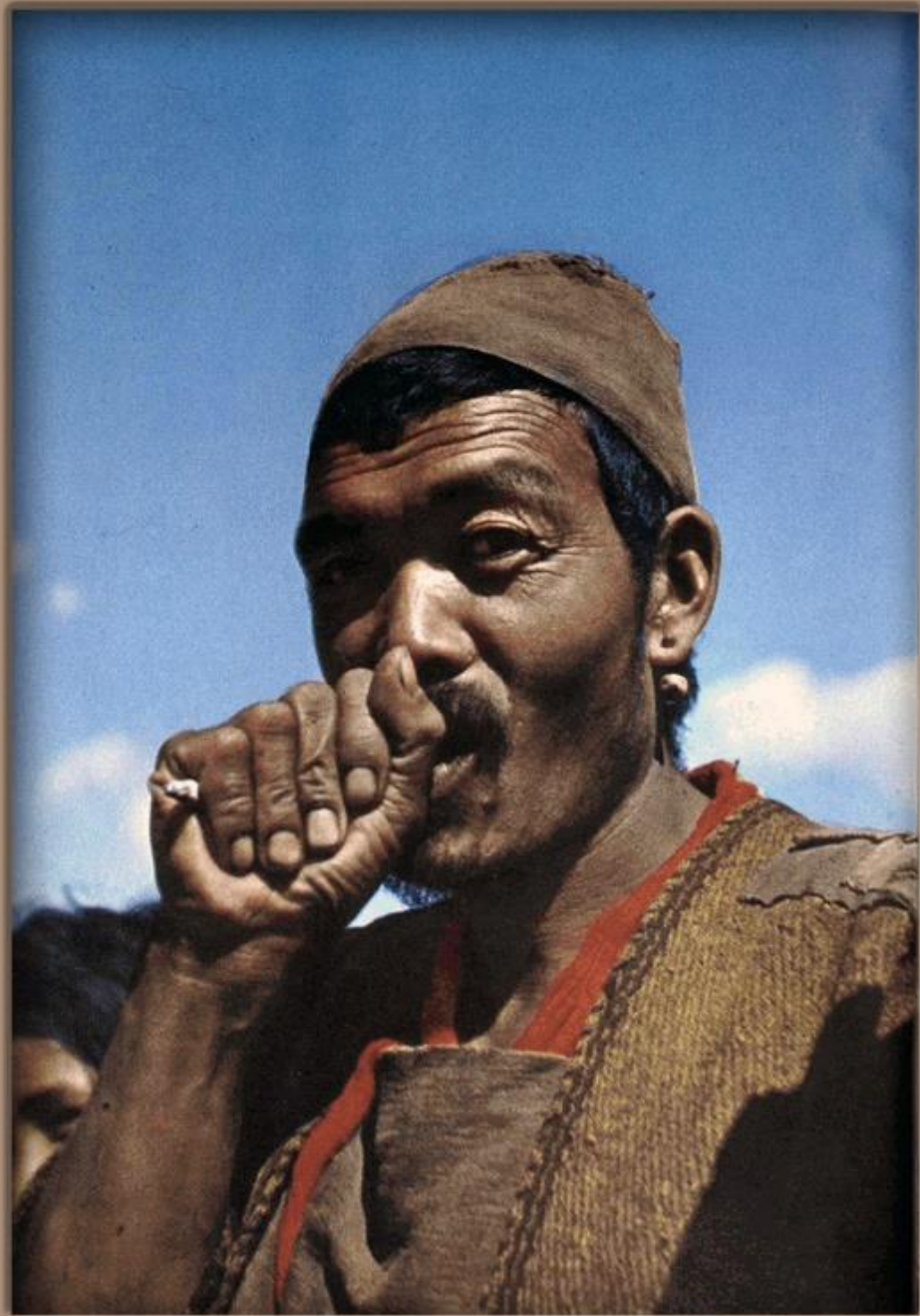


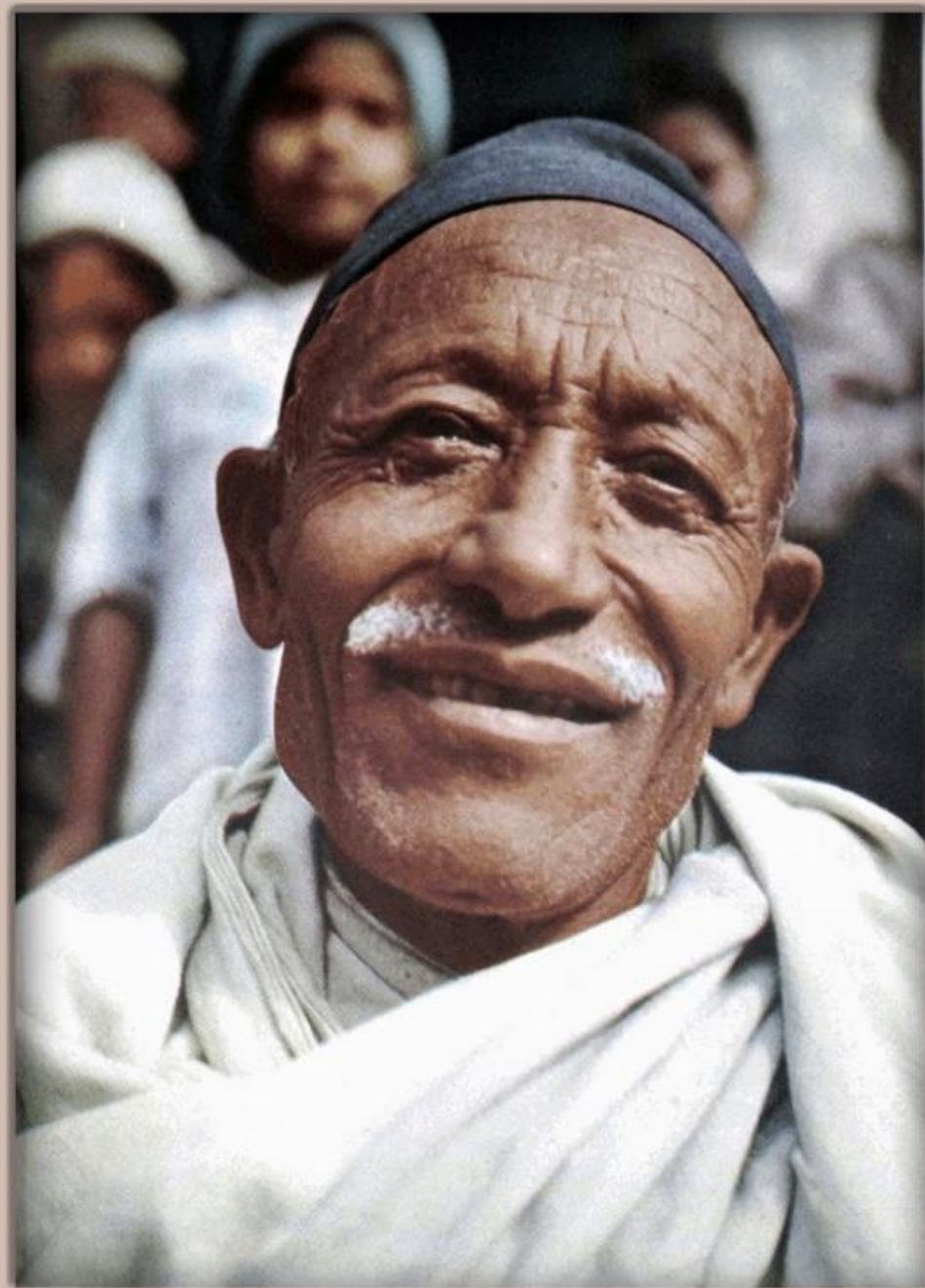


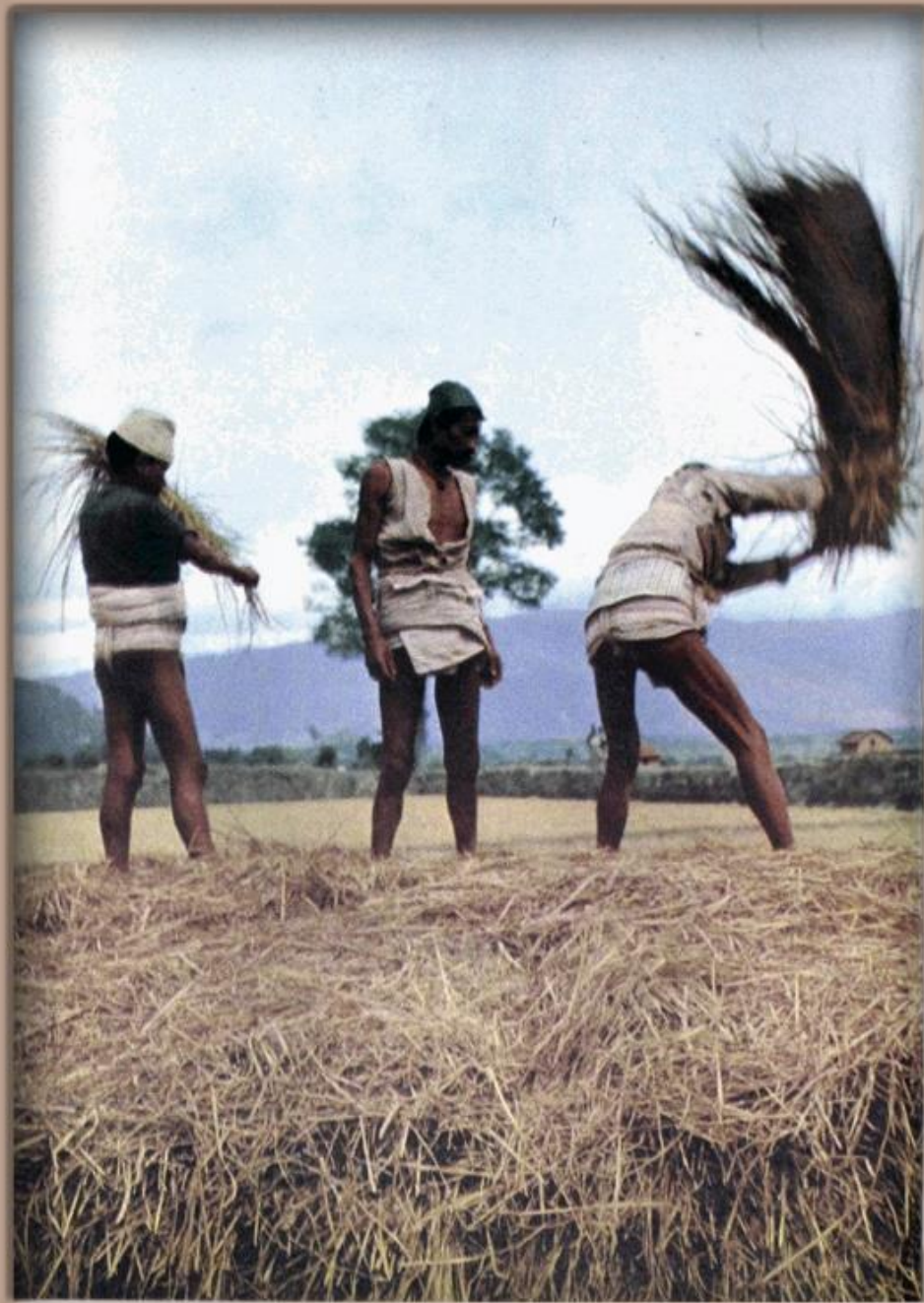


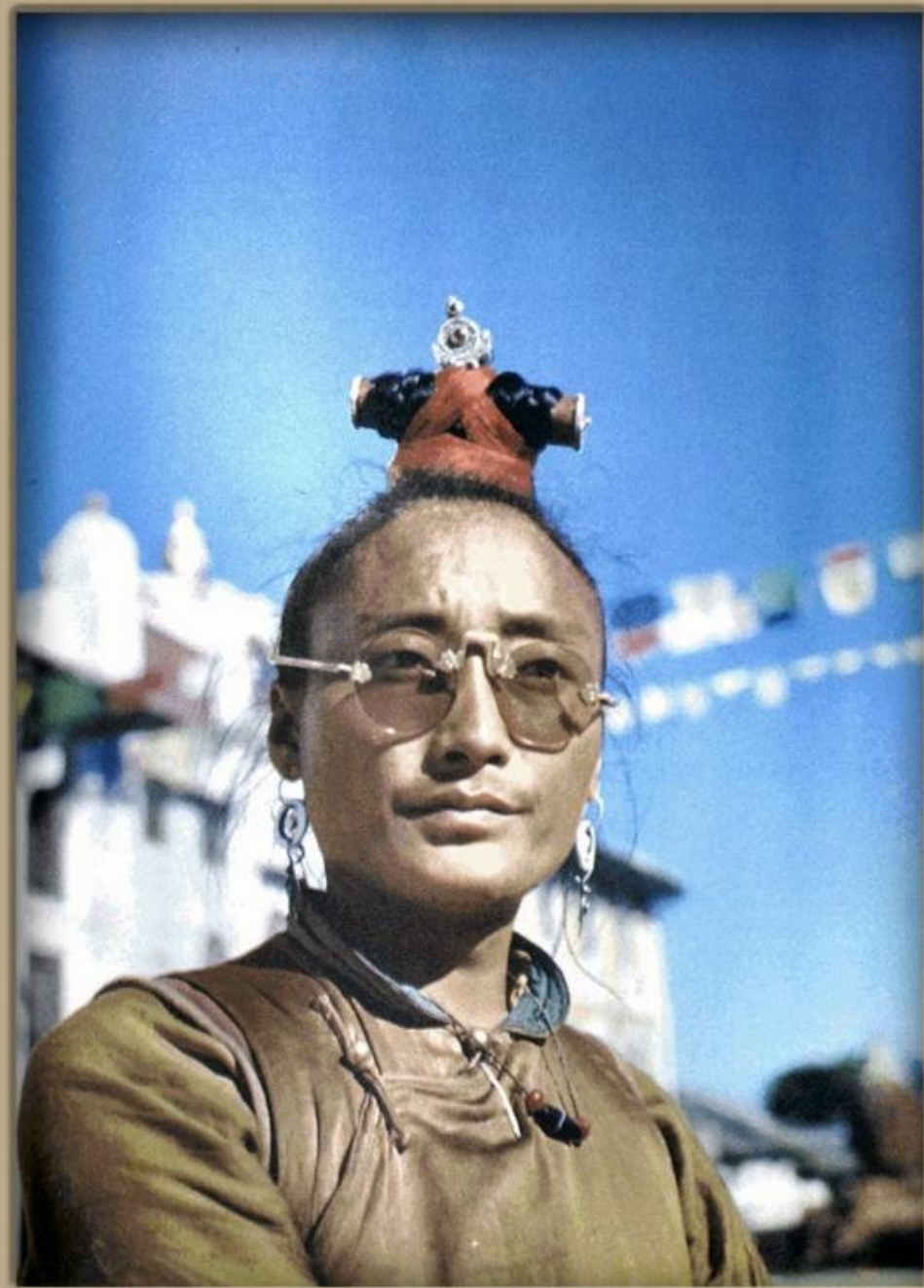






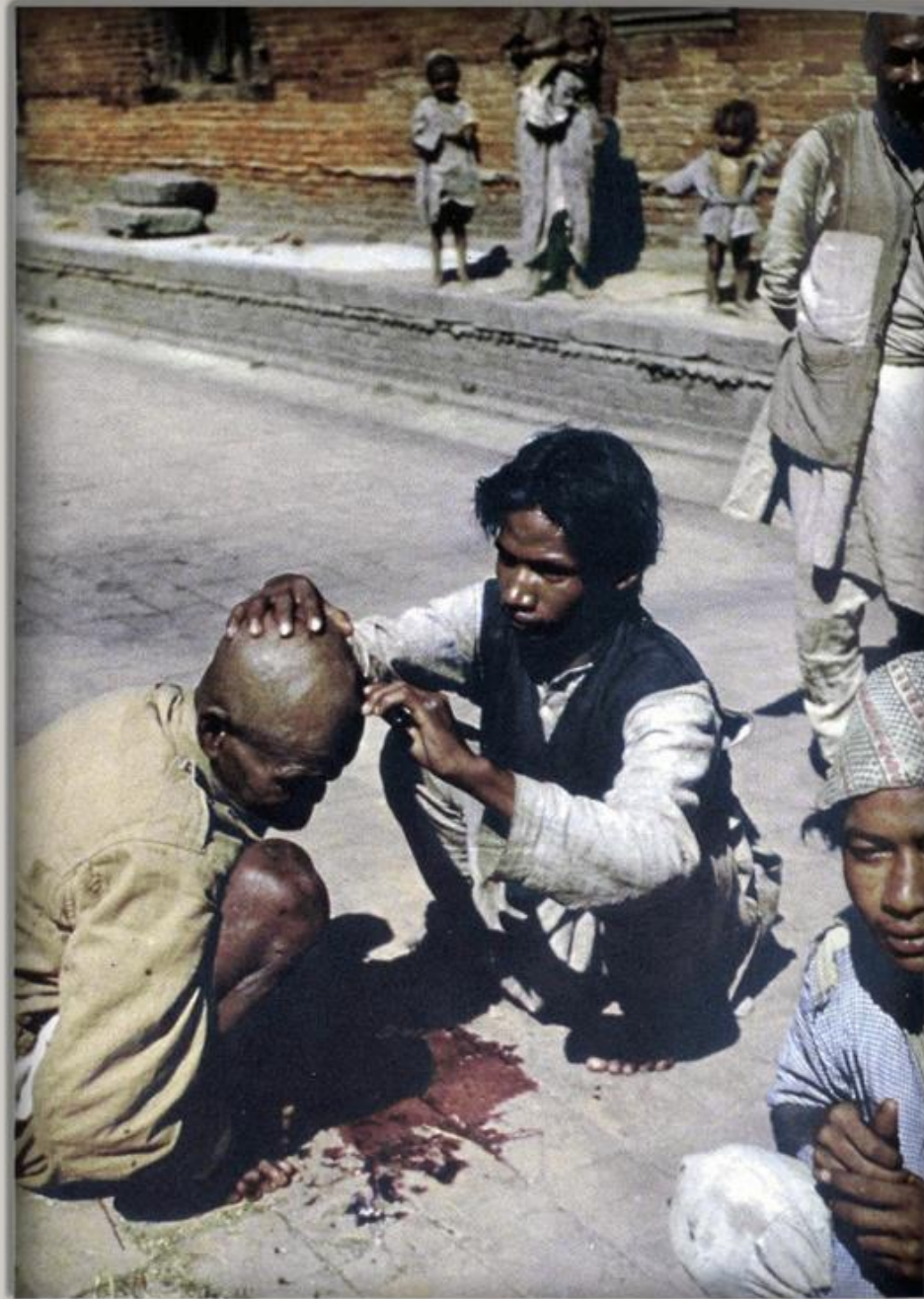


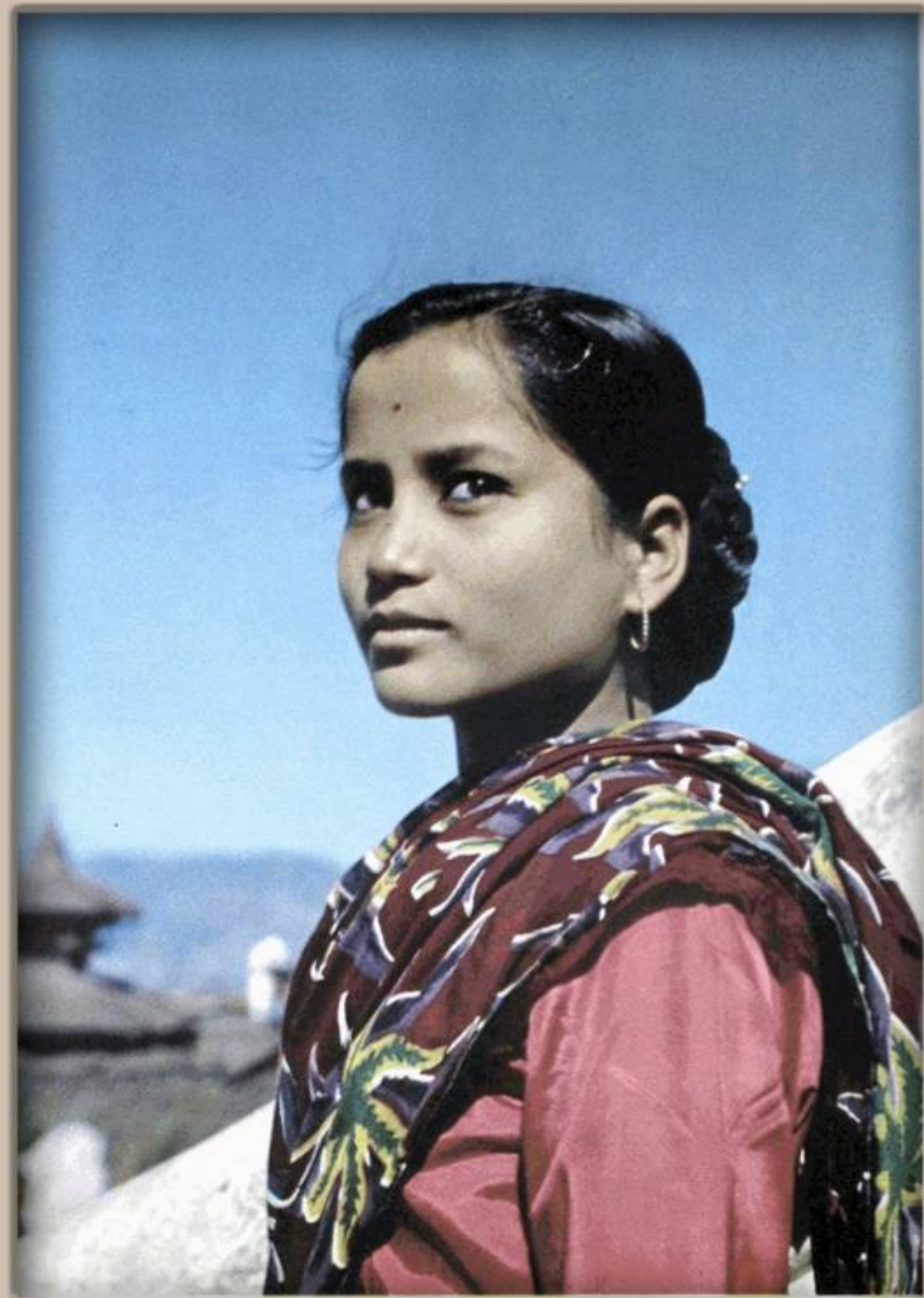




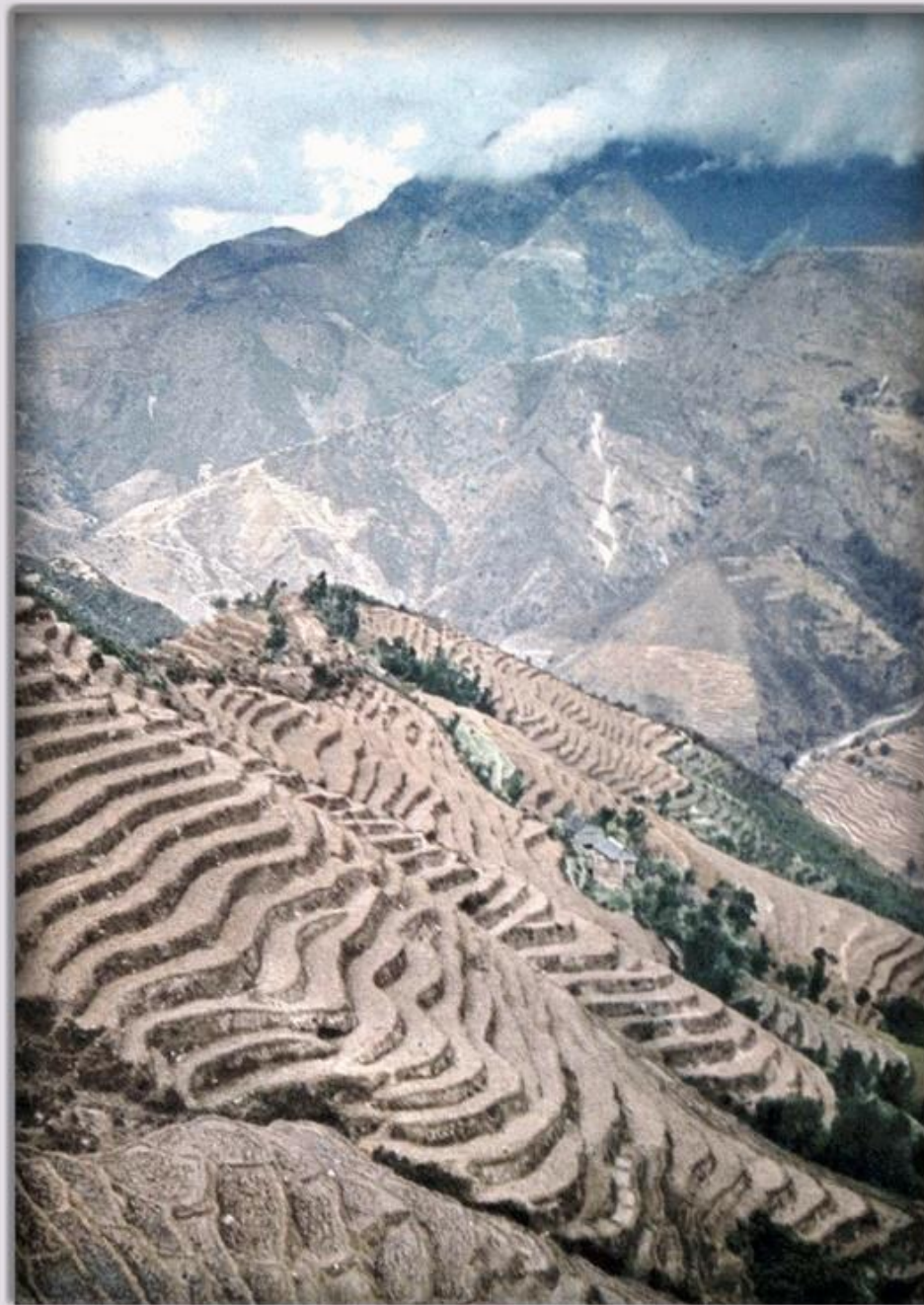


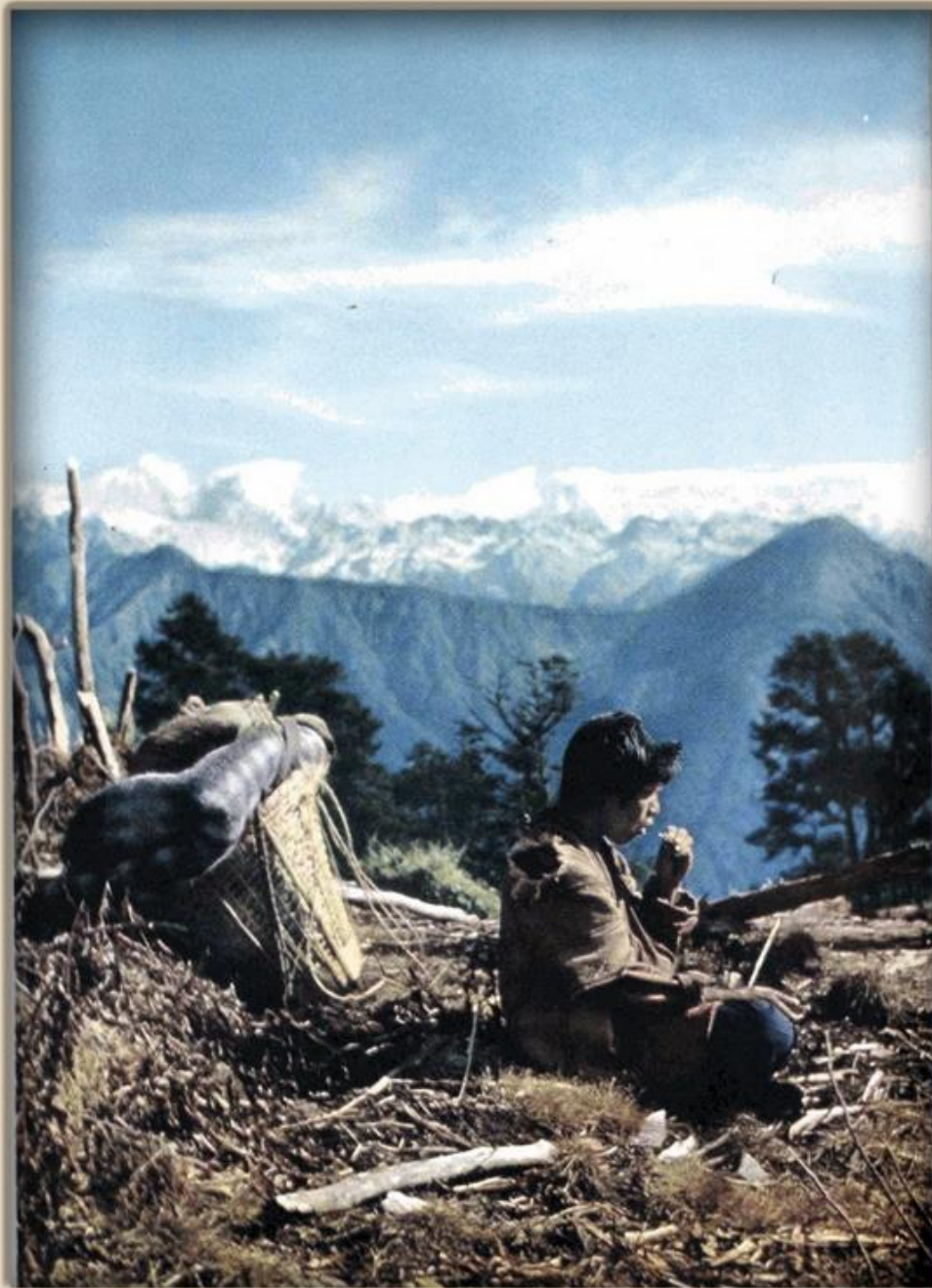








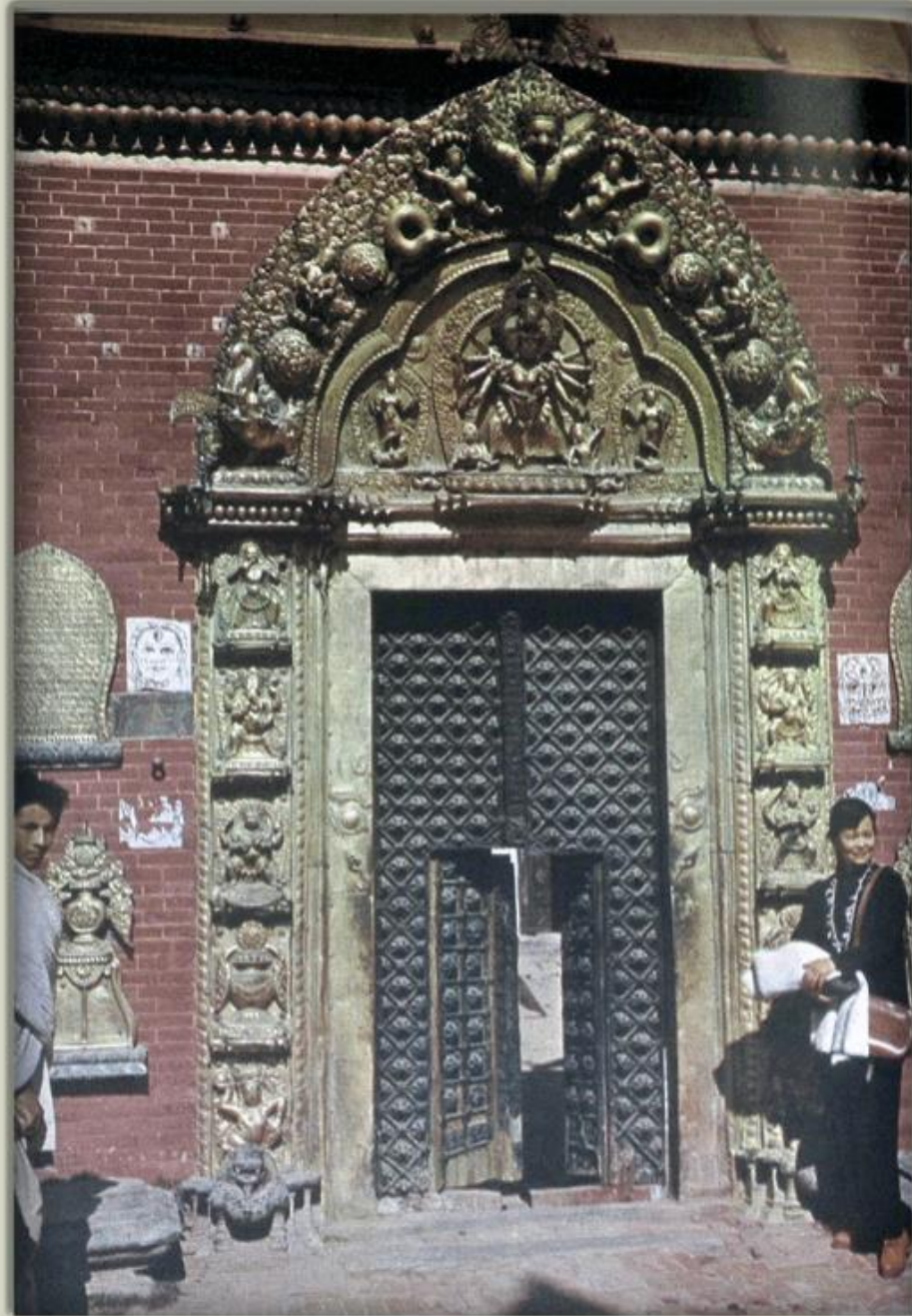






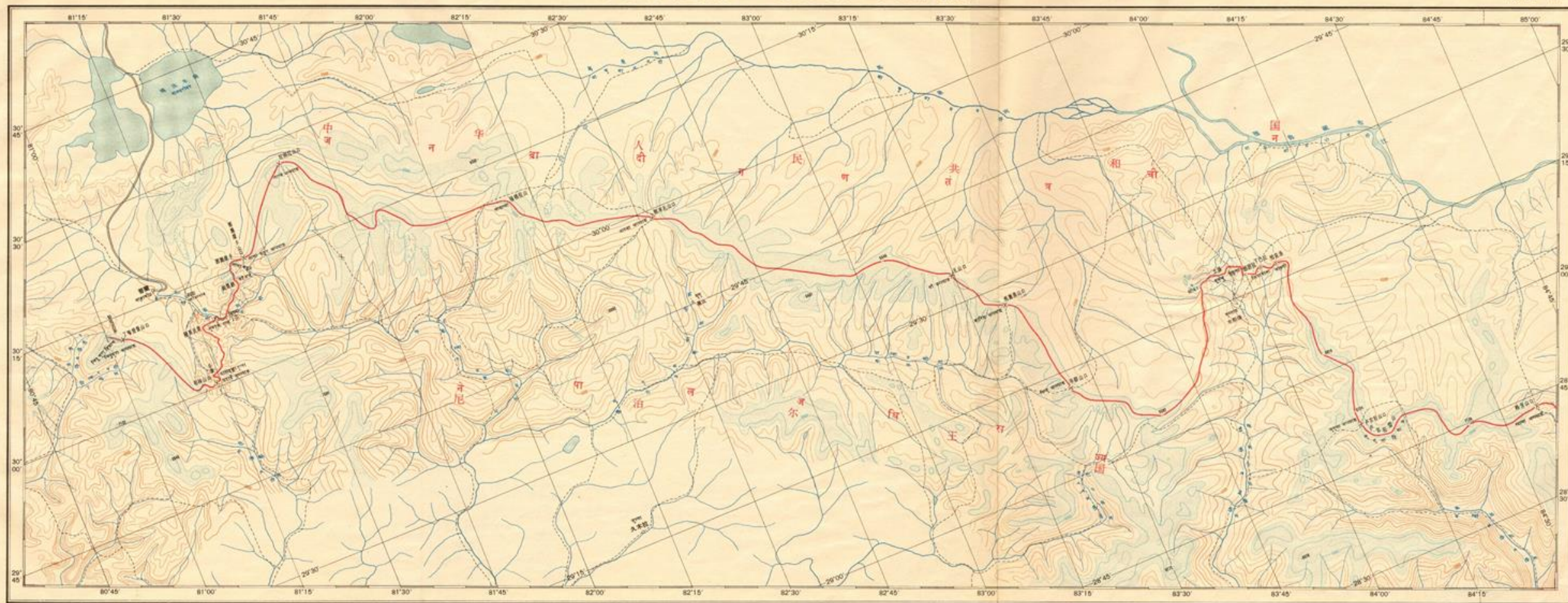






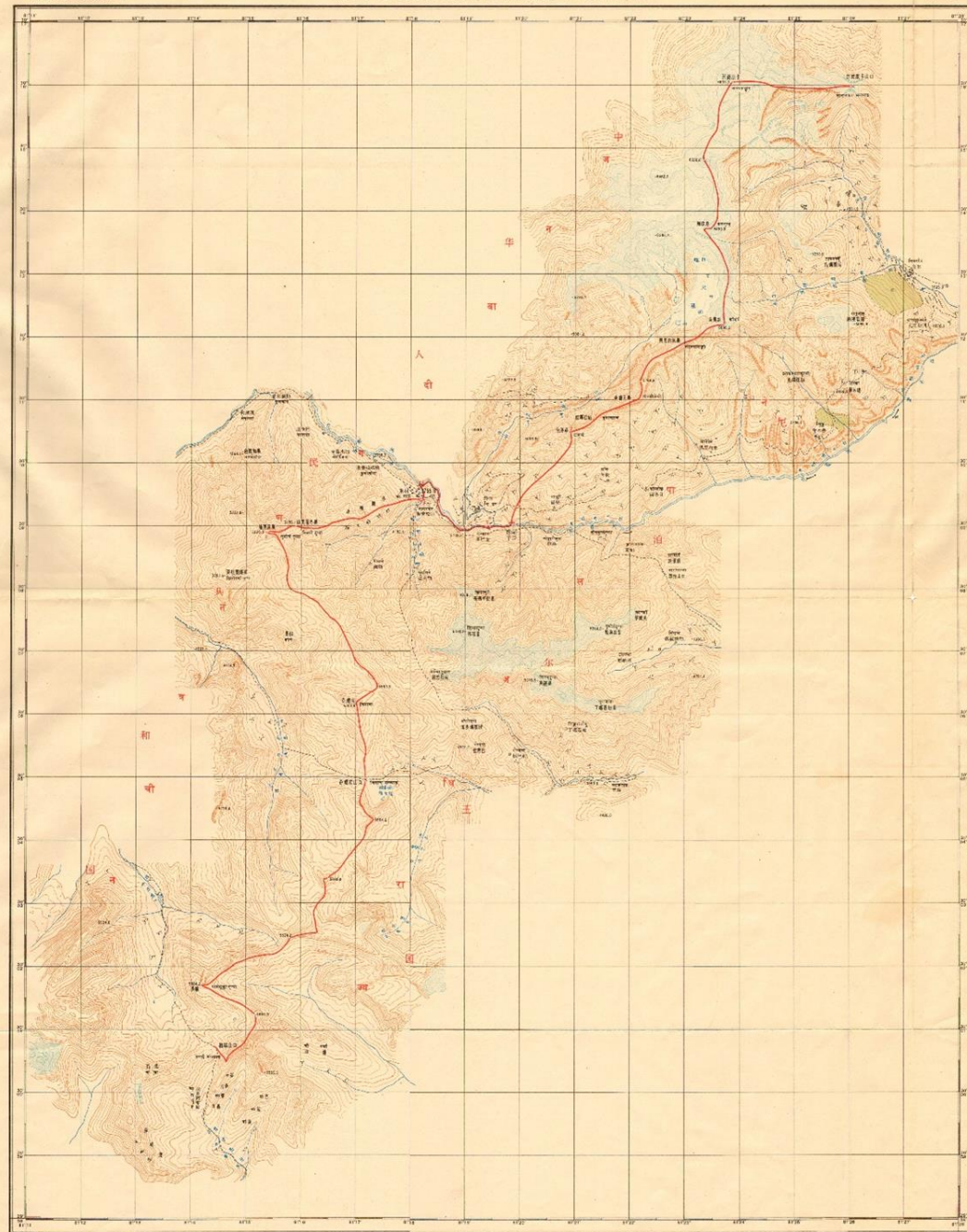
नेपाल र चीन को संपूर्ण सिमानाको नक्सा (पश्चिमी भाग)
尼中邊界全綫圖(西段部份)

सम्मिलित नक्सा १ (क)
附圖—甲



1:500 000

Scale bar showing distances in feet (0, 5, 10, 20, 30) and kilometers (0, 5, 10, 20, 30).



尼中邊界6214,1米高地至恰克洛地區詳圖

सम्मिलित नक्सा ३

附圖三

座标依据 4605.8 米高地独立天文点起算



उपरी $x_1 = x_2 = 0$ का आधार वाली स्थल सटीकता (आनुपूर्तिमान) सिद्ध की जायमान अन्य (धारासिद्ध) द्वारा सक्षम यदि $x_1 = x_2 = 0$ होकर वह उपरी स्थिति संपन्न हो।
 高程依据气压计测定的 4605.8 米离地独立天文点为 4605.8 米起算

1:50 000

कण्टारदीगडरभल५ = बीड

等高距为 50 米

等高距为 50 米

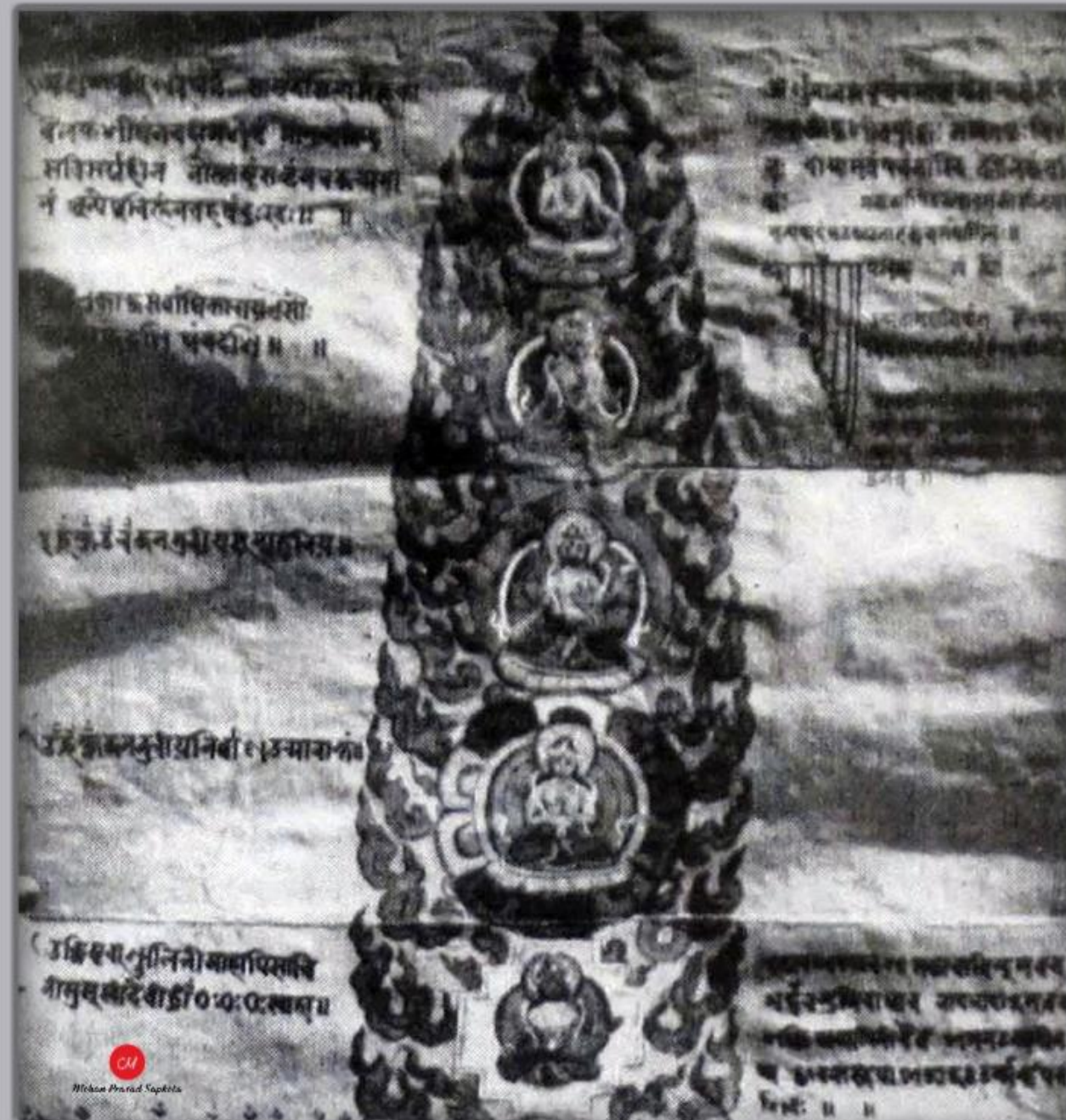
尼中边界联合委员会第二联合勘界队照像 1961年7月13日

Source: "His Majesty King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shaha Deva" written by Y.J. Krishnamurti, 1965 AD, Collected by Mohan Prasad Sapkota

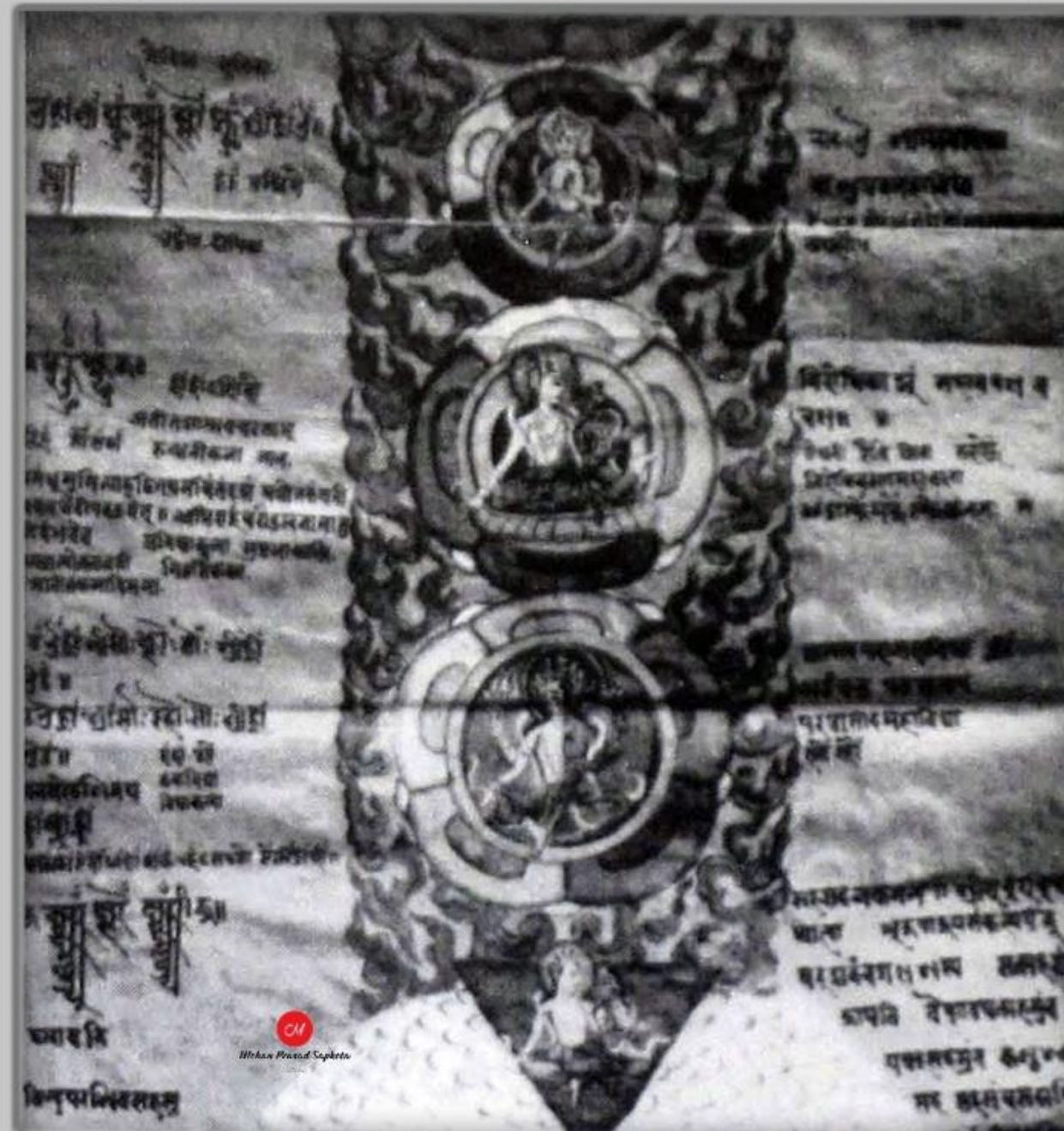


Mohan Prasad Sapkota

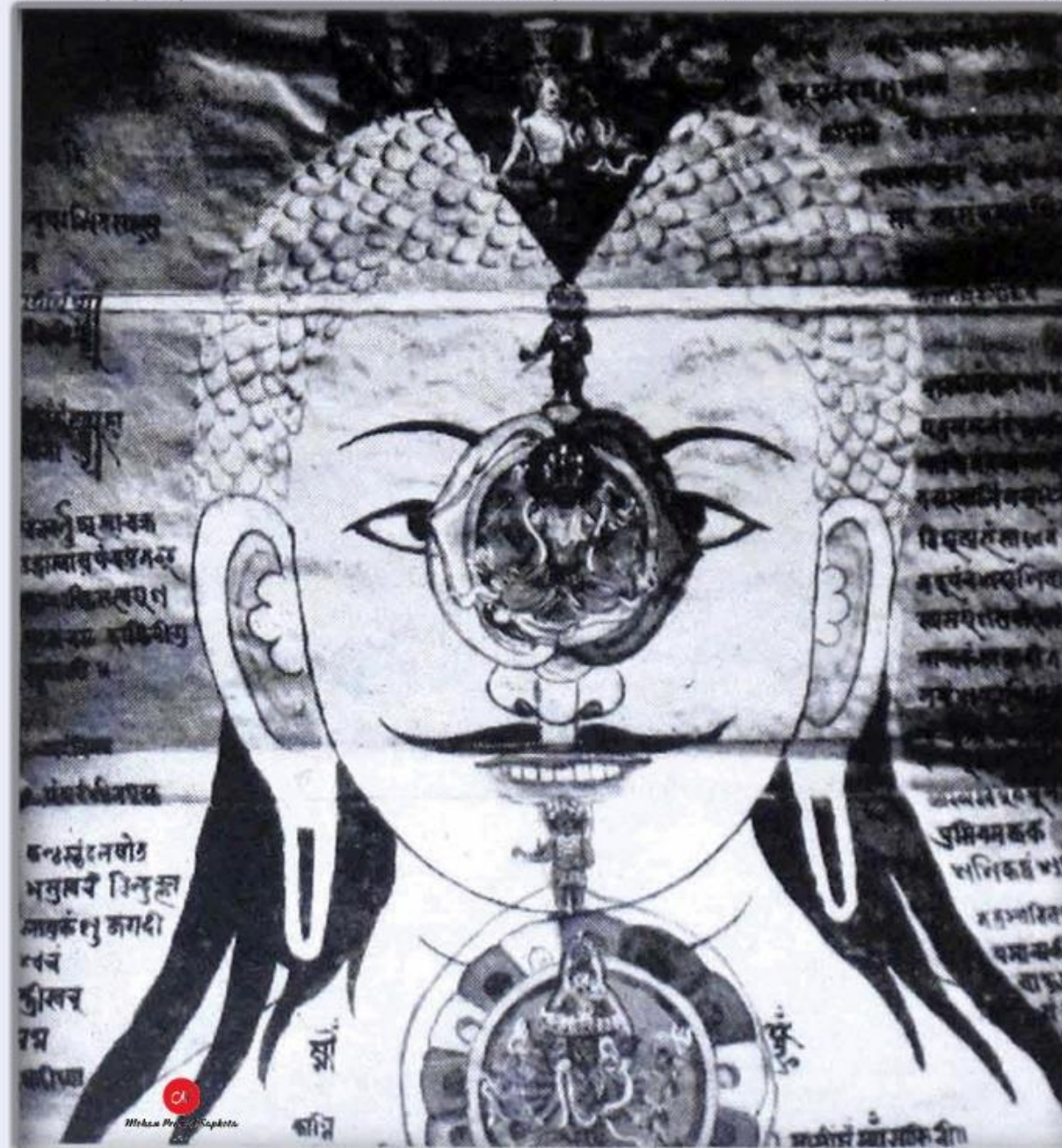
त्रिभुवन राजपथ, नौबिसे, धादिङ्ग



ताडपत्रमा लेखिएको षट् चक्रको दुर्लभ चित्र



ताडपत्रमा लेखिएको षट् चक्रको दुर्लभ चित्र



ताडपत्रमा लेखिएको षट् चक्रको दुर्लभ चित्र



ताडपत्रमा लेखिएको ध्यानमुद्राको दुर्लभ चित्र

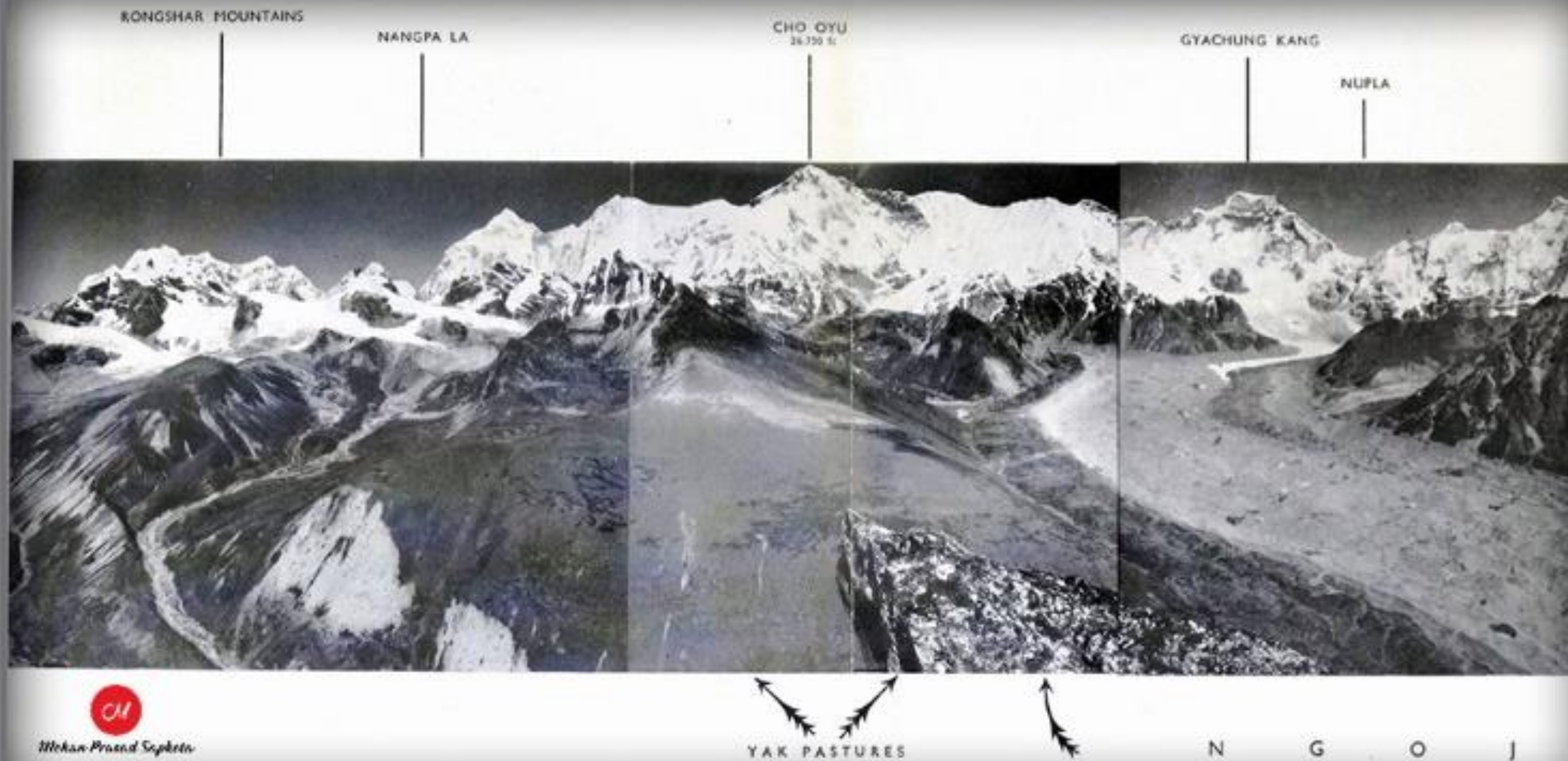


ताडपत्रमा लेखिएको ध्यानमुद्राको दुर्लभ चित्र



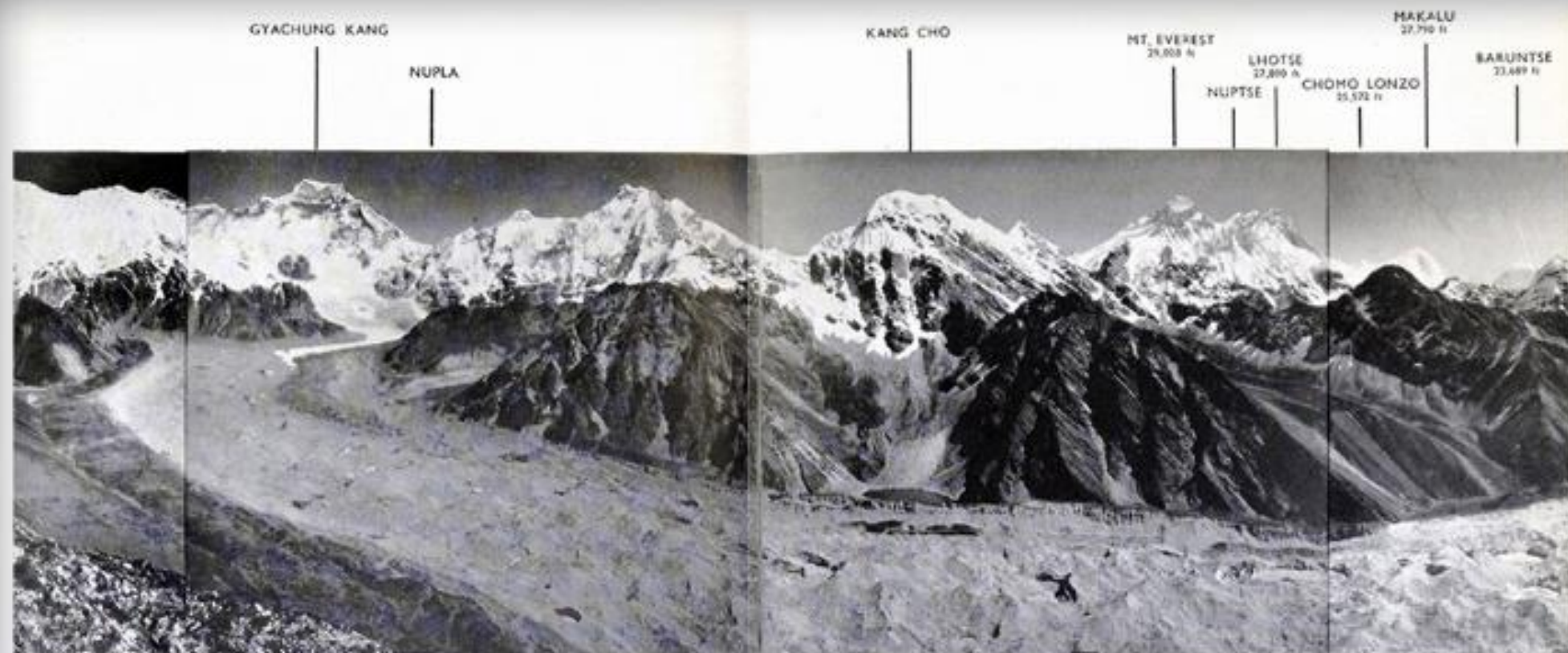
ताडपत्रमा लेखिएको ध्यानमुद्राका दुर्लभ चित्रहरू

Source: "His Majesty King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shaha Deva" written by Y. J. Krishnamurti, 1965 AD, Collected by Mohan Prasad Sapkota



हिमालको दृश्य

Source: "His Majesty King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shaha Deva" written by Y.J. Krishnamurti, 1965 AD, Collected by Mohan Prasad Sapkota



Mohan Prasad Sapkota

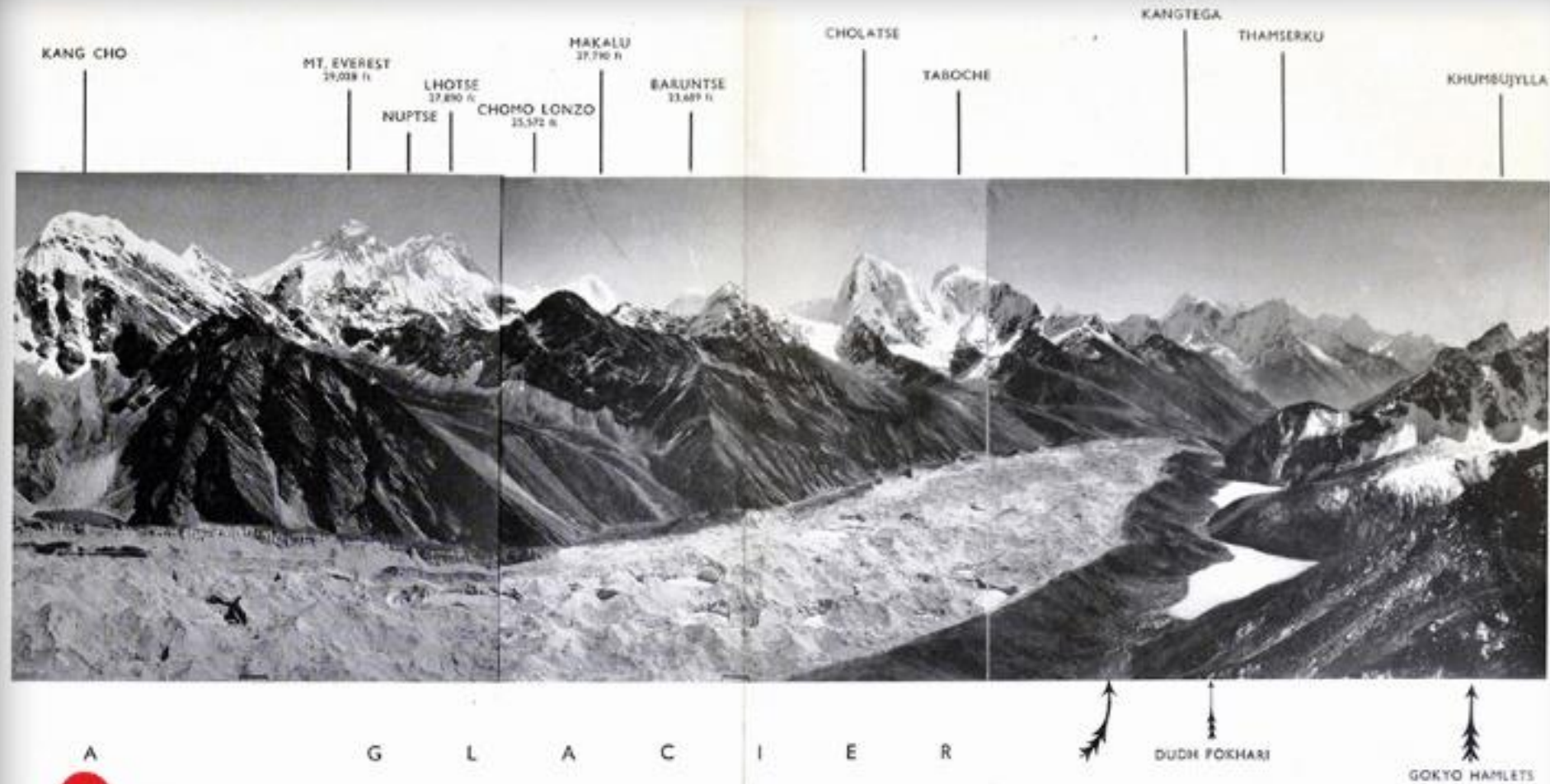
N G O J U M B A G L A C

HIMALAYAN RANGE FROM A 20,000' PEAK ON THE WEST BORDER OF NGOJUMBA GLAC

atest mountain range in the world, The Himalayas. Since the dawn of history, this mighty, unembellished snow-wall has inspired sages, artists and warriors to reach the peak

डोजुम्बा हीमनदी

Source: "His Majesty King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shaha Deva" written by Y.J. Krishnamurti, 1965 AD, Collected by Mohan Prasad Sapkota




Mohan Prasad Sapkota

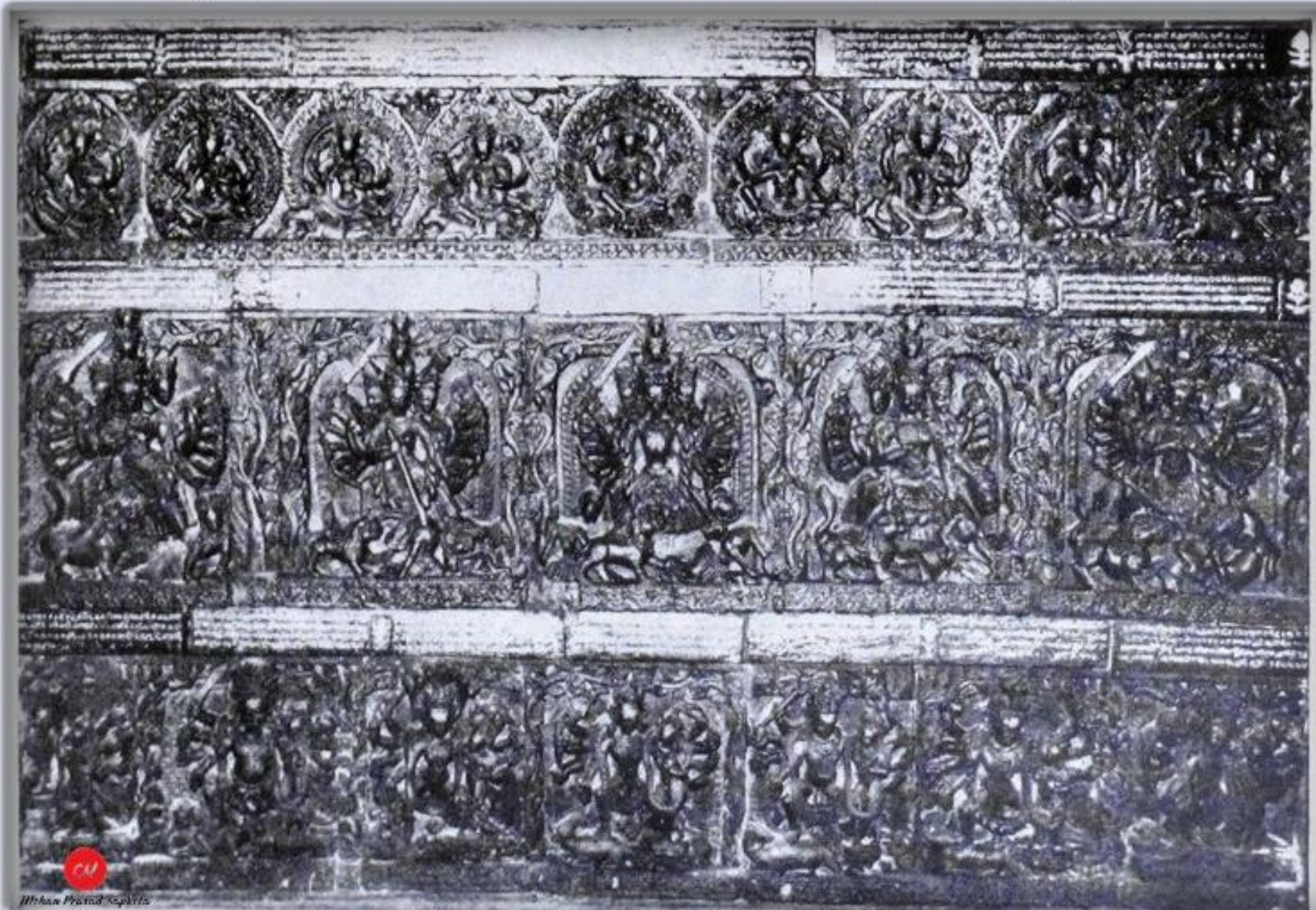
PHOTO BY E. CONVEYER, RESEARCH SCHEME NEPAL, HIMALAYA, MOUNTAIN

THE WEST BORDER OF NGOJUMBA GLACIER (Source of the Dudh Kosi River)

embellished snow-wall has inspired sages, artists and warriors to reach the peak of their intuition and valour under its immense, protective shadow.

डोजुम्बा हिमनदी

Source: "His Majesty King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shaha Deva" written by Y.J. Krishnamurti, 1965 AD, Collected by Mohan Prasad Sapkota



Mohan Prasad Sapkota

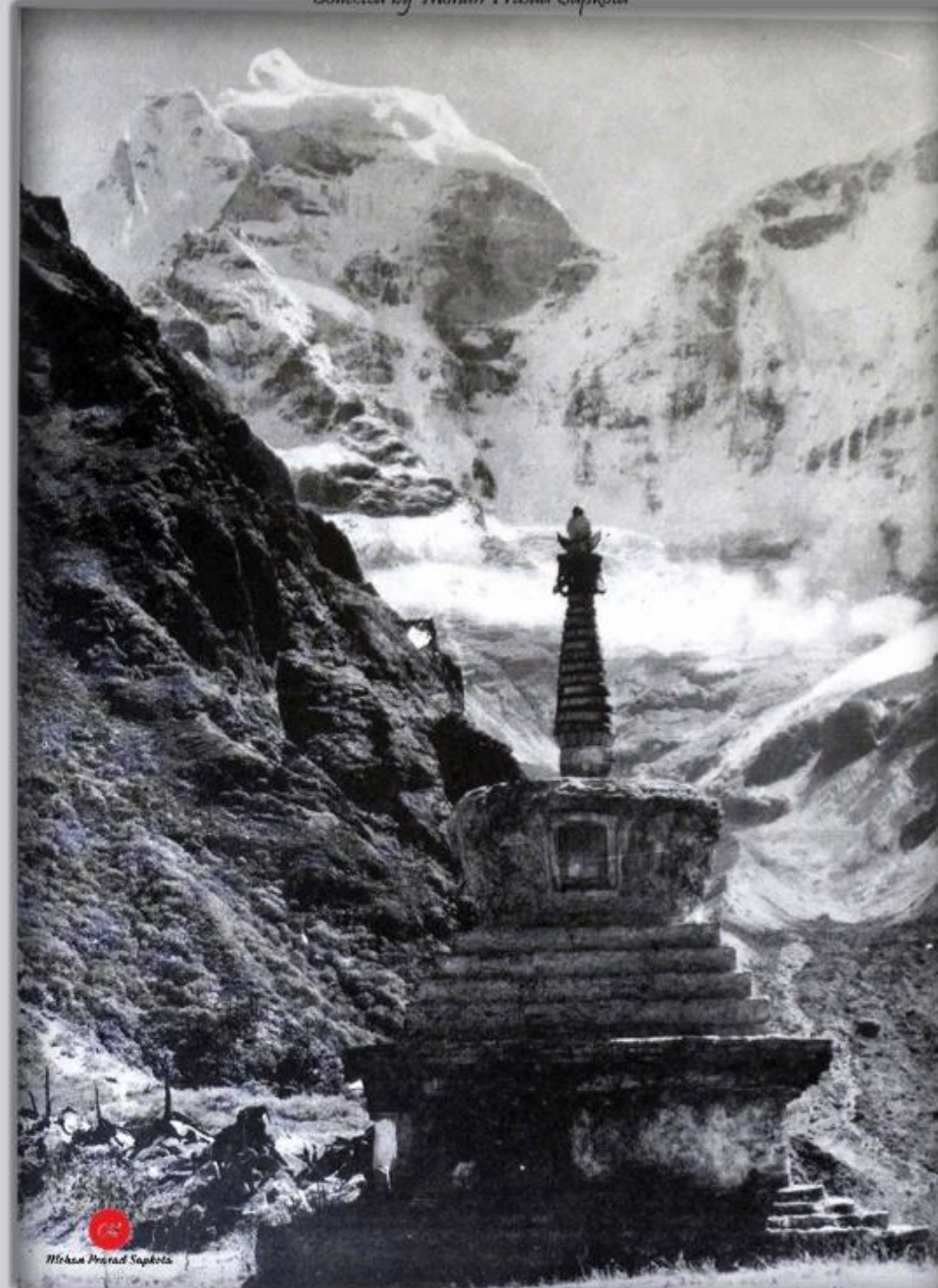
देवीका विभिन्न रूपहरुको दुर्लभ चित्र

Source: "His Majesty King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shaha Deva" written by Y. J. Krishnamurti, 1965 AD,
Collected by Mohan Prasad Sapkota



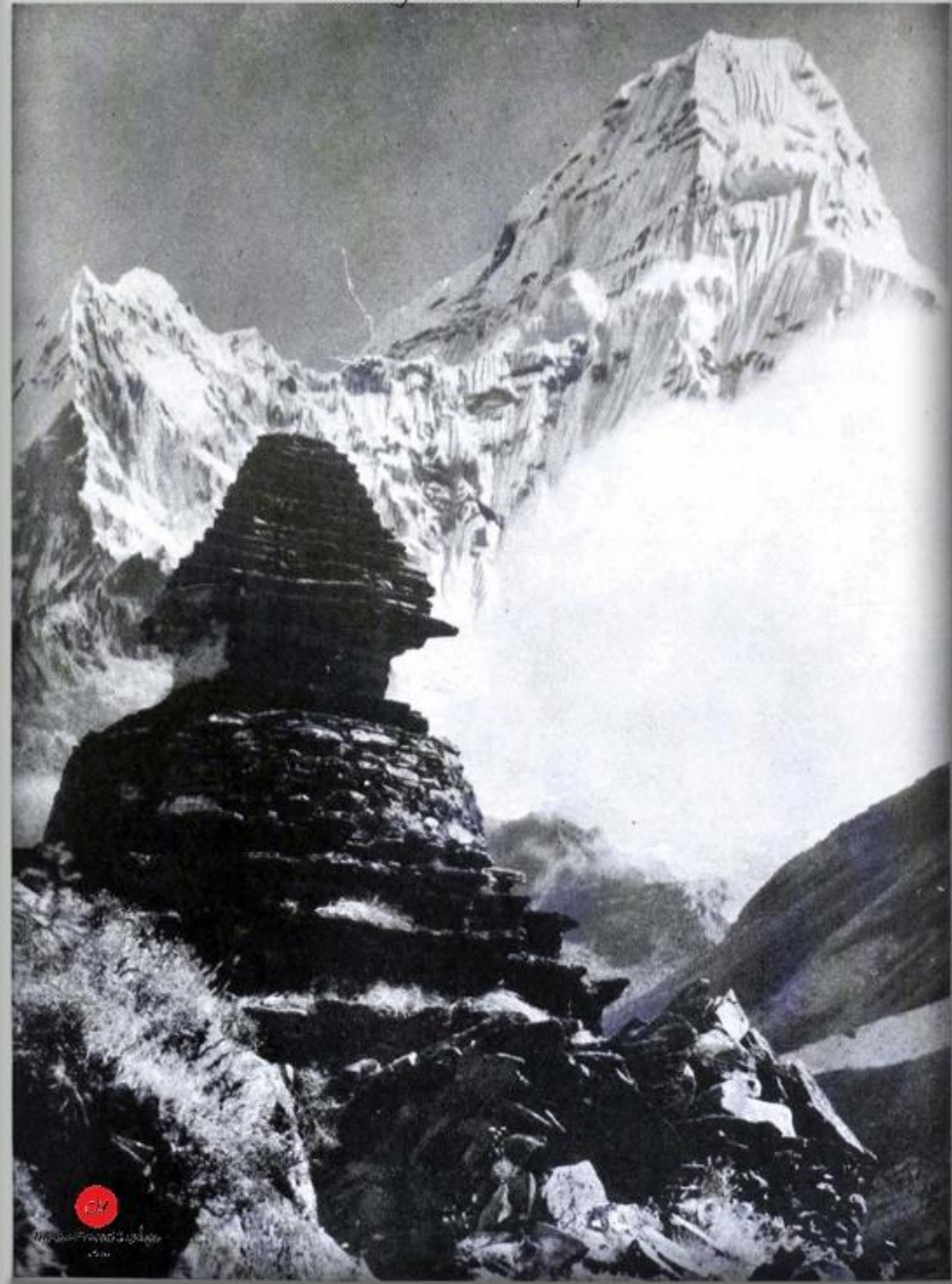
मल्ल दरबार (?) मा रहेको भैरव मुद्राको काष्ठकला

Source: "His Majesty King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shaha Deva" written by Y. J. Krishnamurti, 1965 AD,
Collected by Mohan Prasad Sapkota



एक चैत्य

Source: "His Majesty King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shaha Deva" written by Y. J. Krishnamurti, 1965 AD,
Collected by Mohan Prasad Sapkota

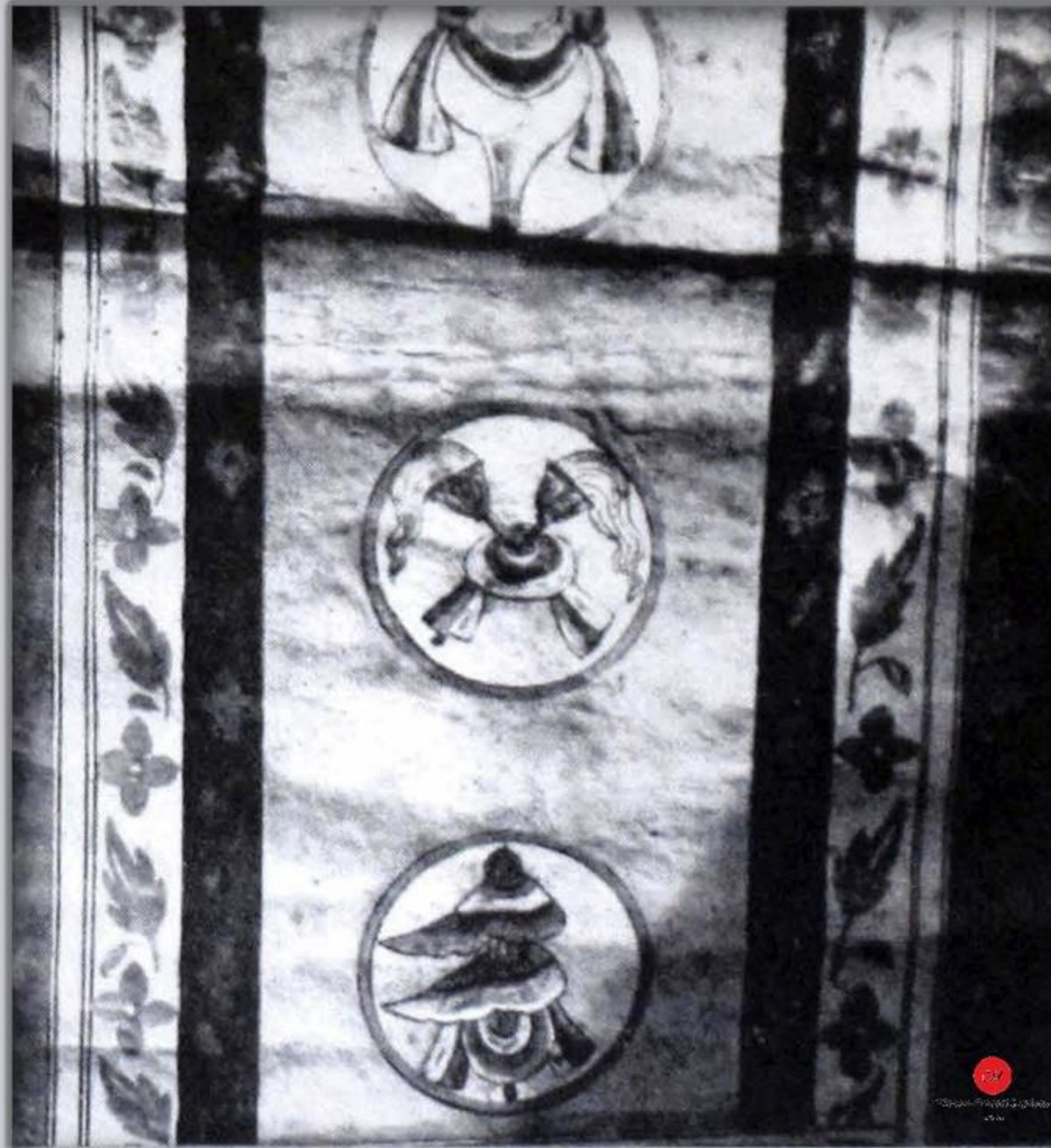


एक चैत्य

Source: "His Majesty King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shaha Deva" written by Y. J. Krishnamurti, 1965 AD,
Collected by Mohan Prasad Sapkota

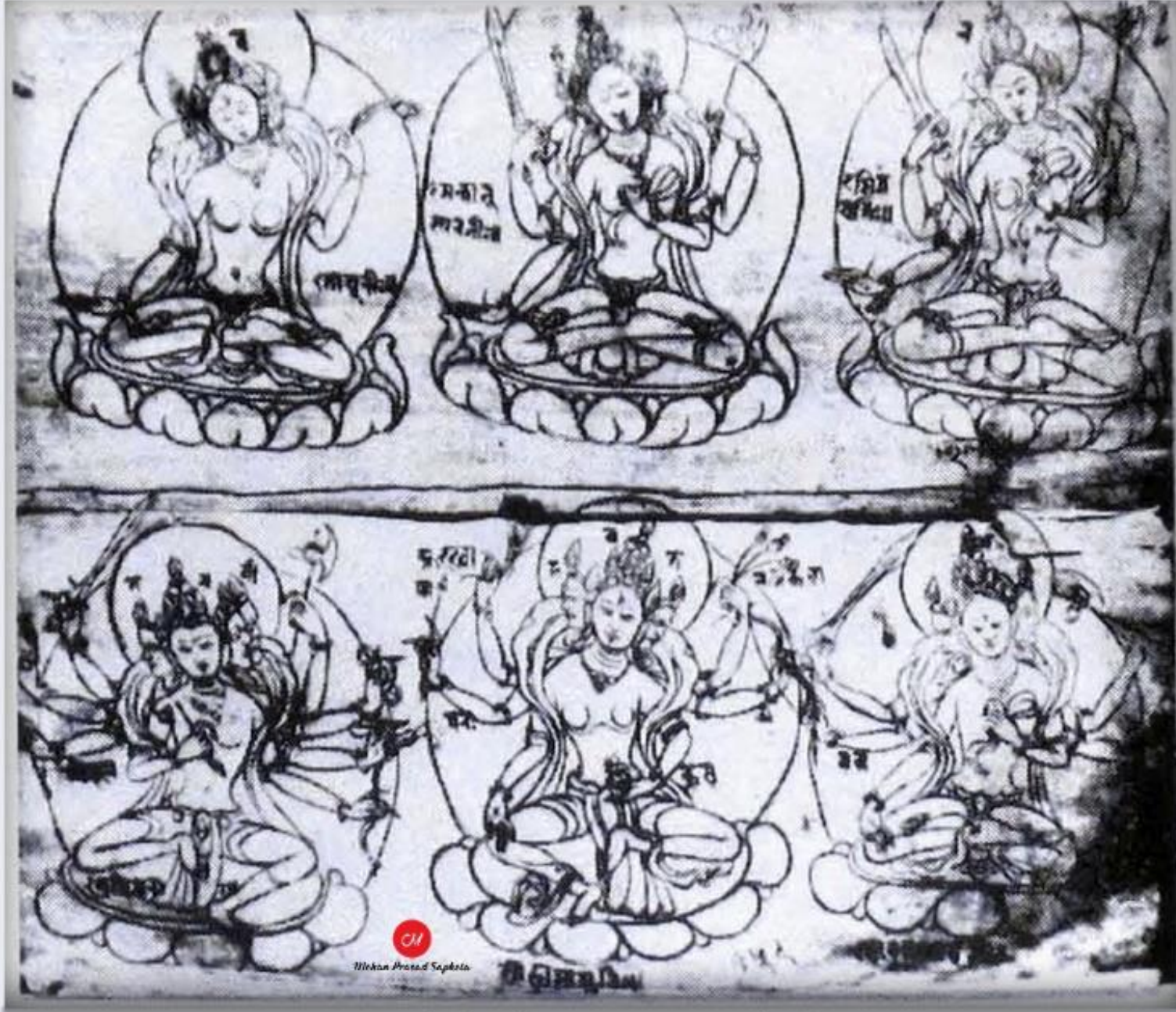


कालचक्र

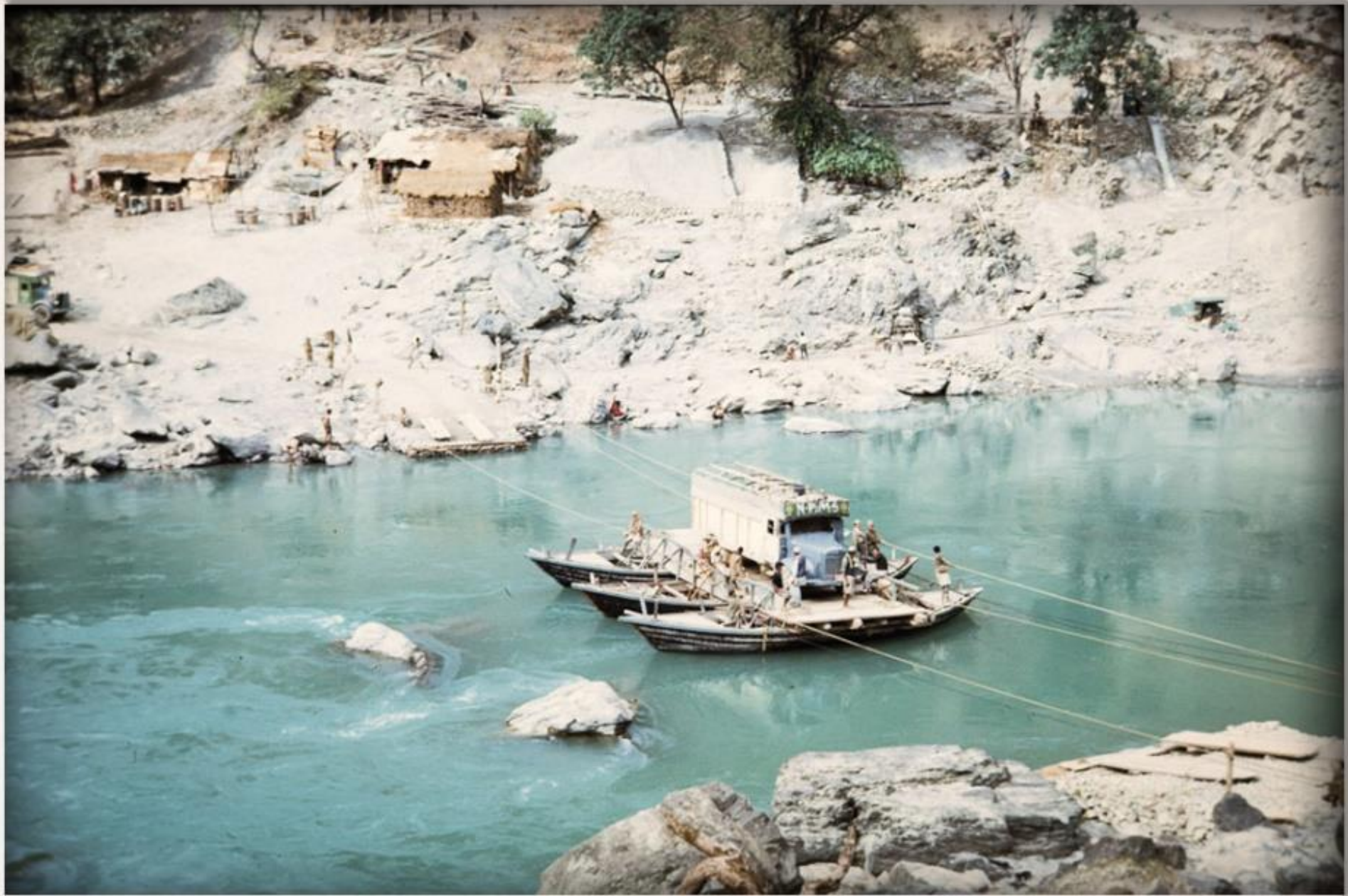


ताडपत्रमा लेखिएको ध्यानमुद्रा पुस्तकको एक पाना

Source: "His Majesty King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shaha Deva" written by Y. J. Krishnamurti, 1965 AD, Collected by Mohan Prasad Sapkota

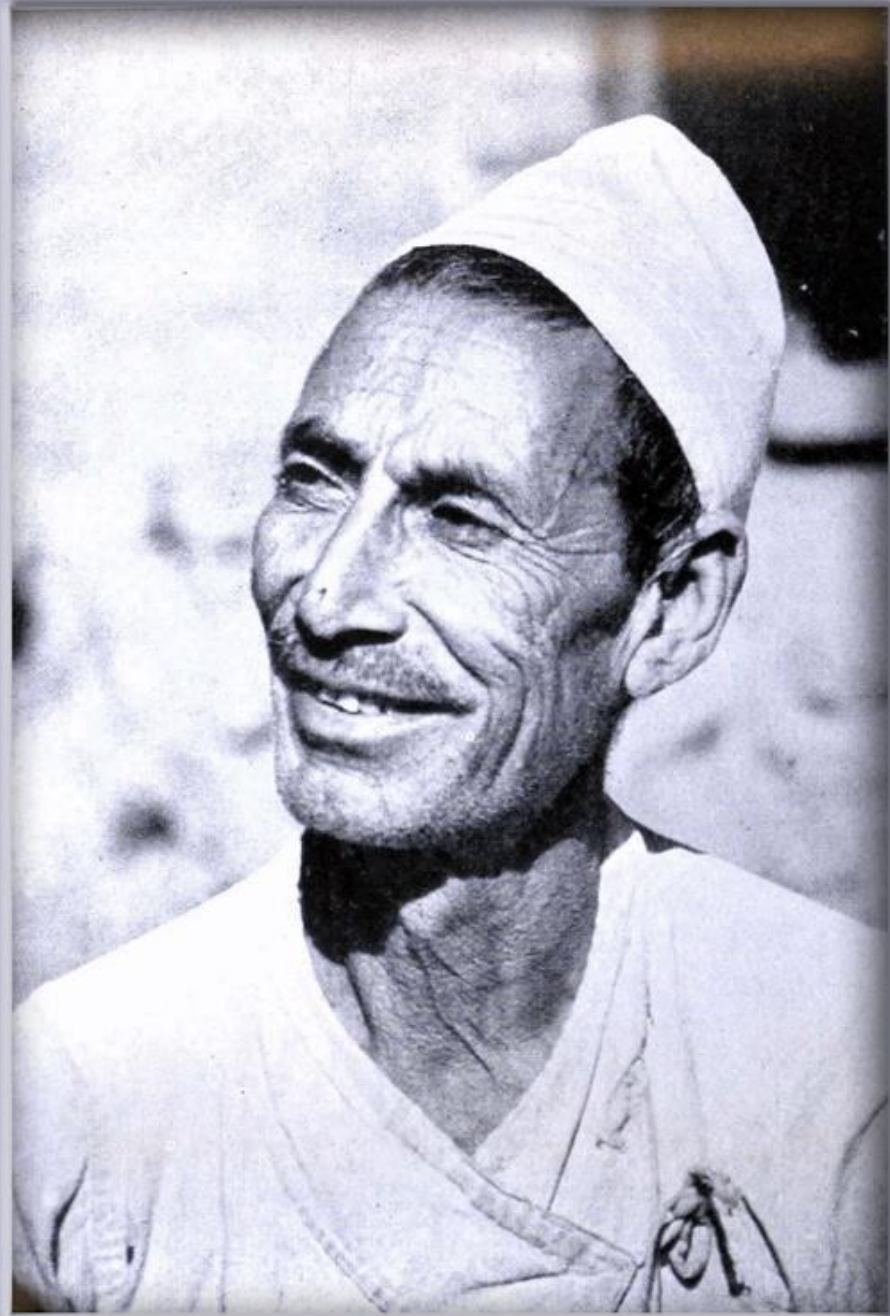


ताडपत्रमा लेखिएको ध्यानमुद्राका दुर्लभ चित्रहरू



"Pheri", Unknown place (Photographer : Bill Hanson, 1965)





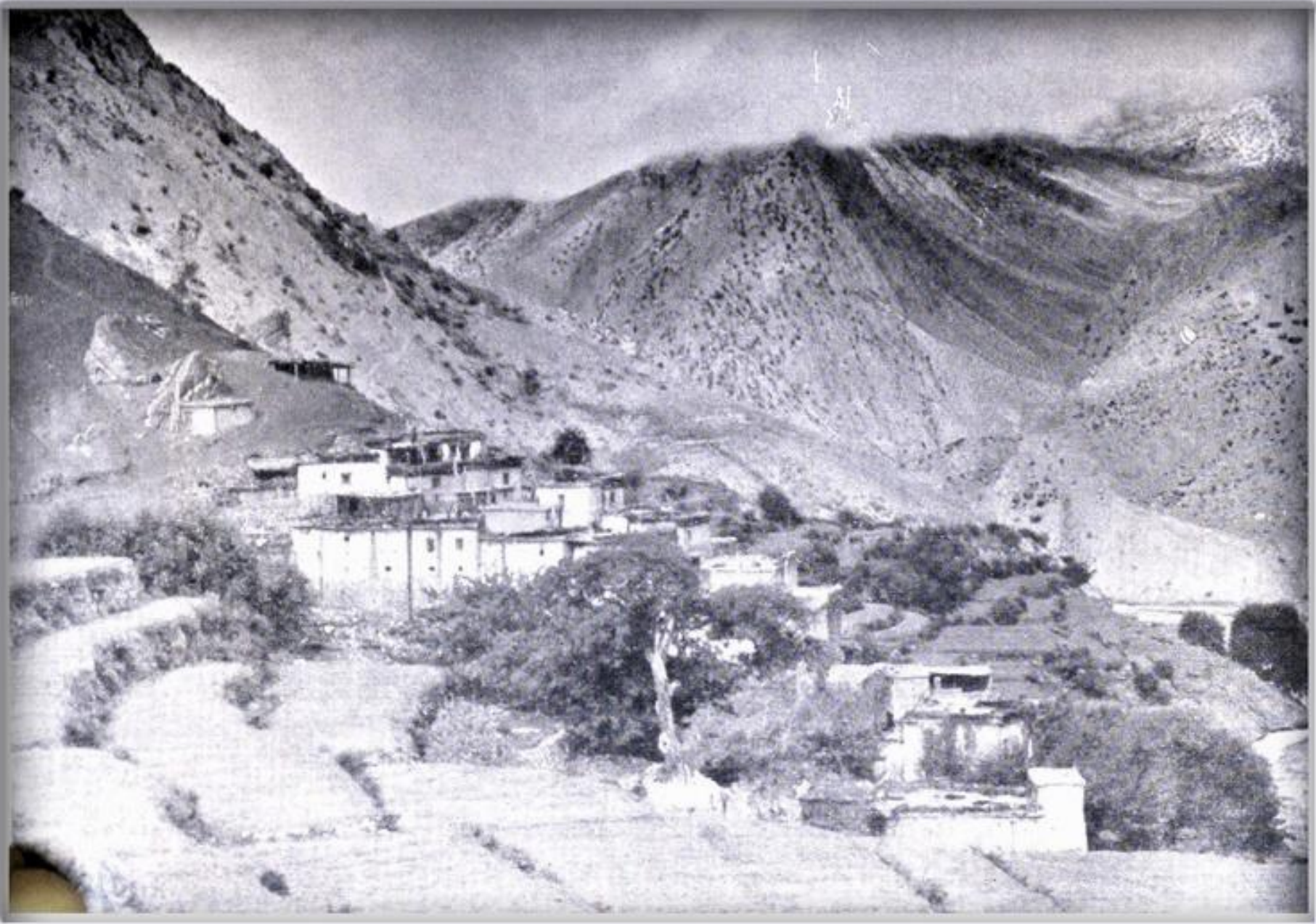


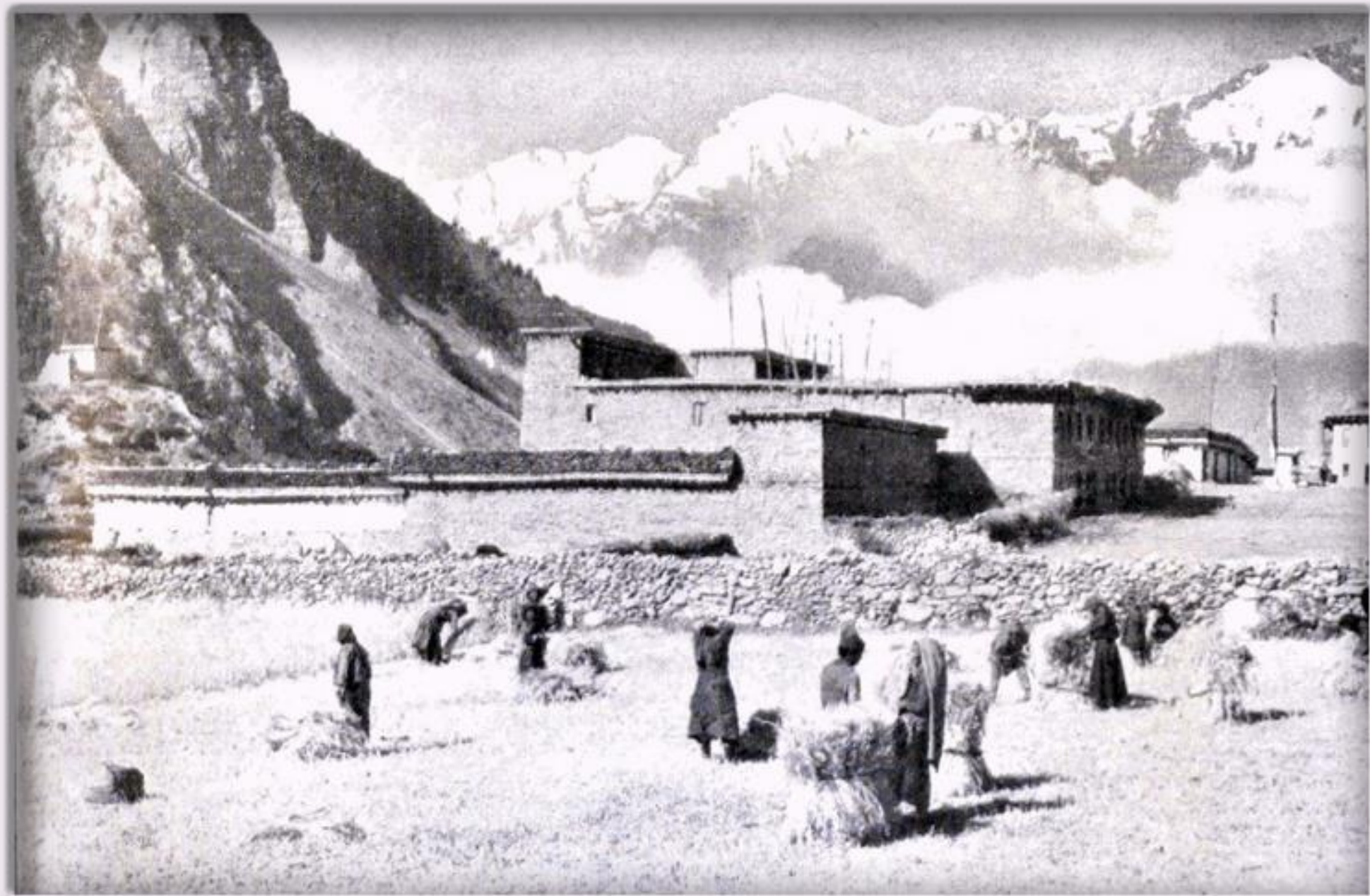


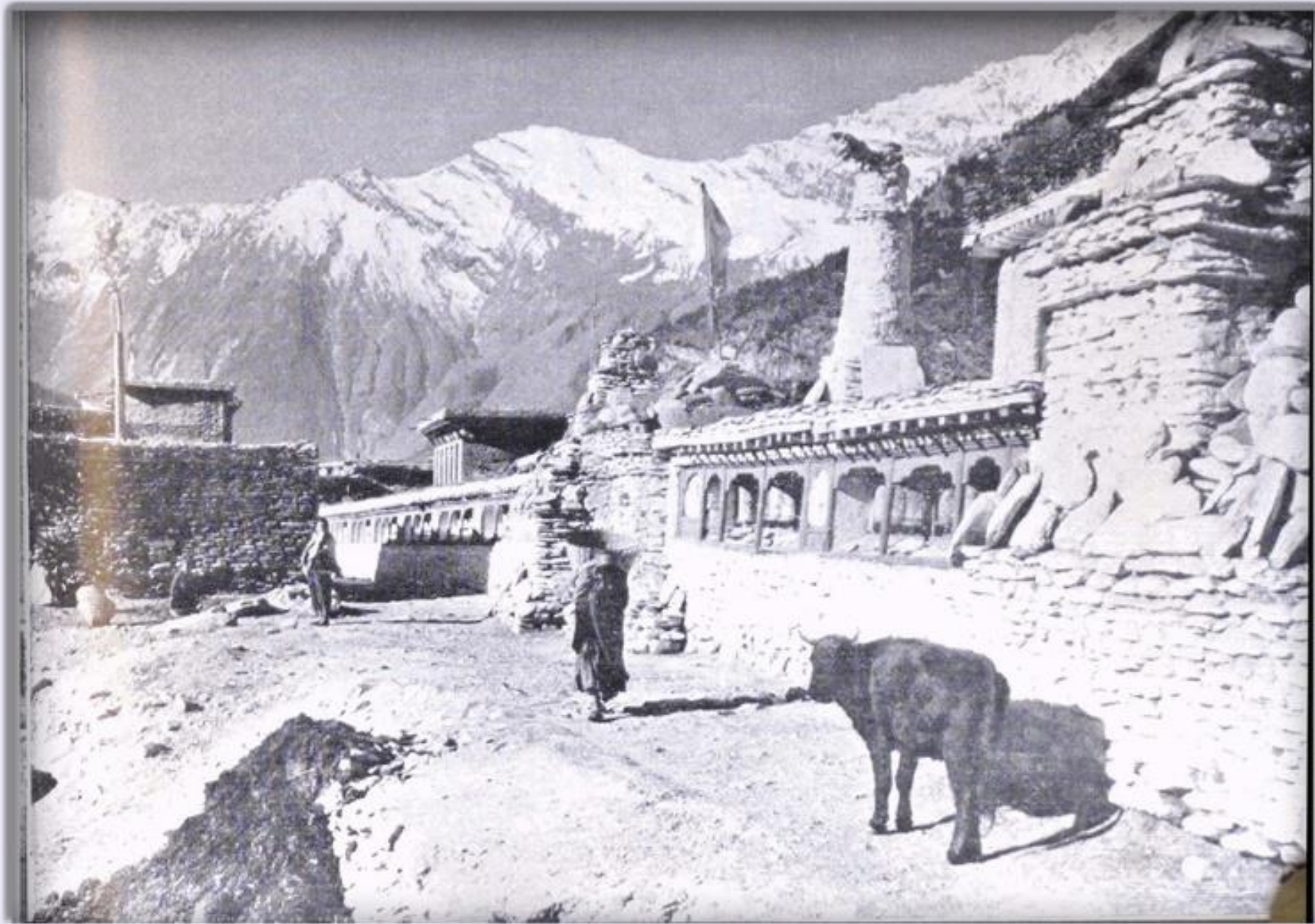














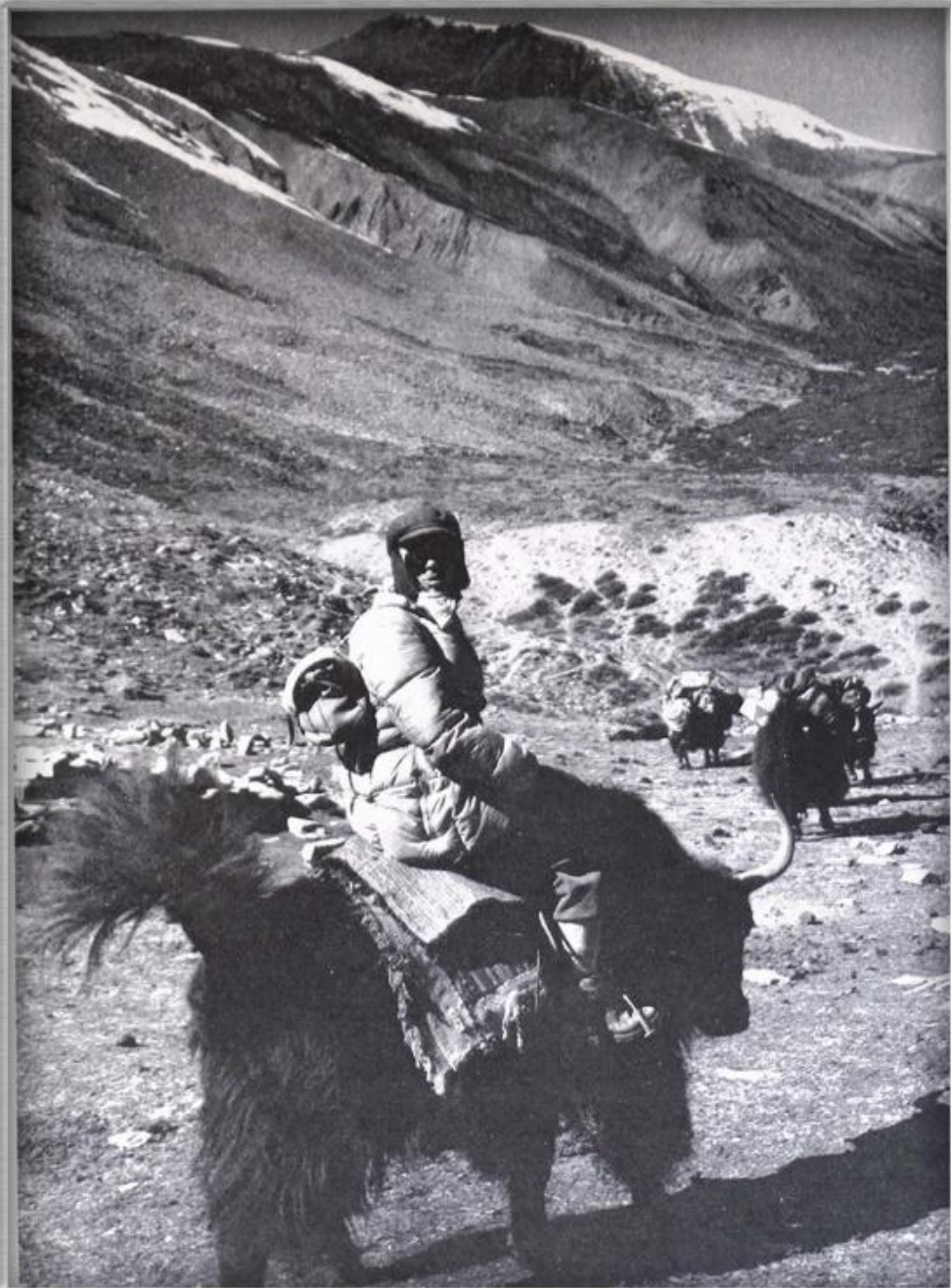














2. Taken from just below the main pass separating Bar-rong (Barbung) from Tarap. View east towards the upper Bar-rong valley and the great massif, north-east of Dhaulagiri separating from the Kāli Gandakī. Pasang Khambache in the foreground.



3. Bridge across the Bar-rong (Barbung) River at Trhim-nyer.

4. *The village of Tsharka.*



5. *Breaking camp in the upper Bar-rong (Barbung) valley.*



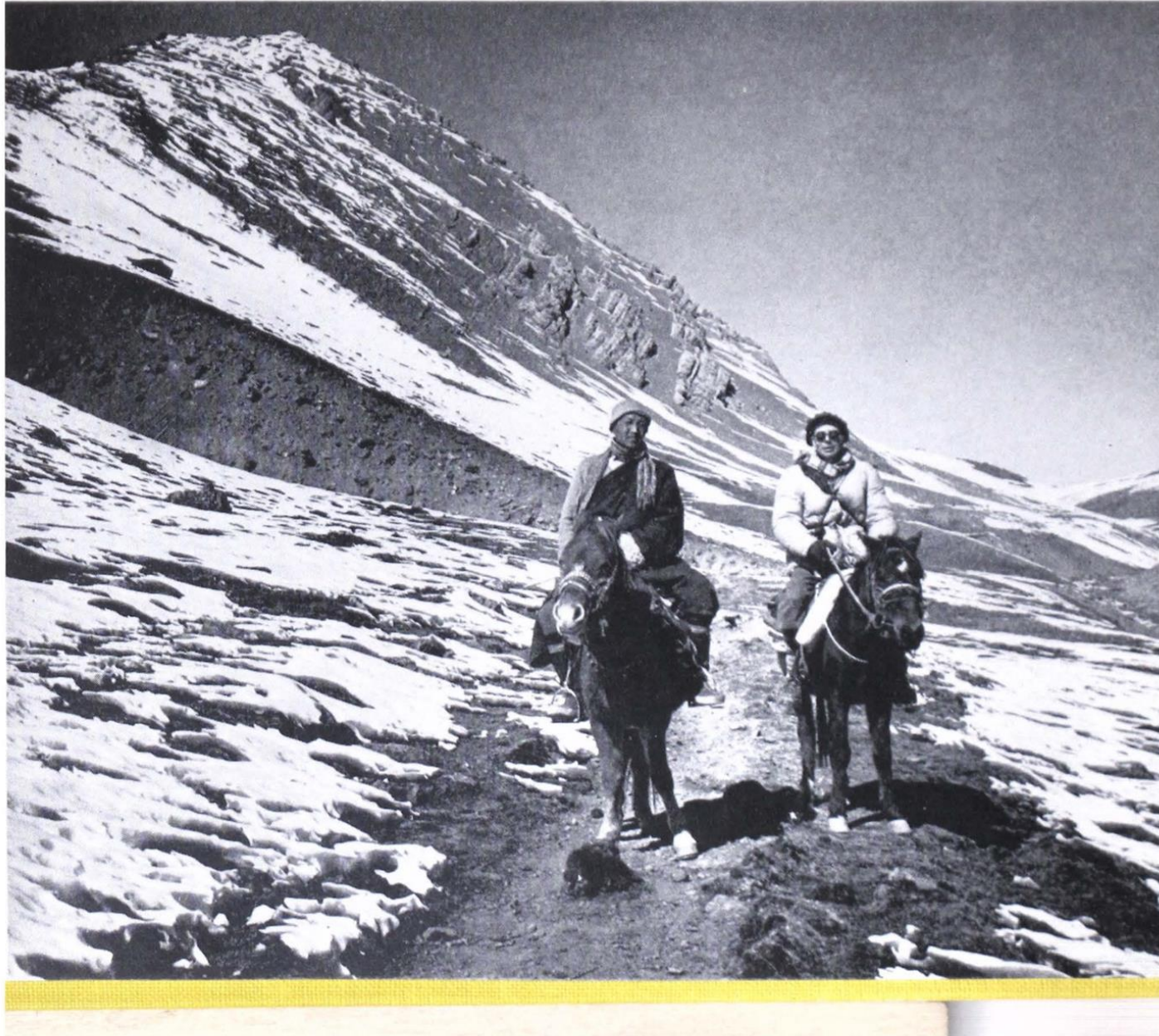


6. *Final ascent of the pass towards Tarap.*



Descending the other side of the main pass from Bar-rong (Barbung) to Tarap. View north-westward towards the great watershed (the head of the horseshoe—see p. 4) which separates inner Dolpo from Tarap.

8. *Sonam Panden and the author on the pass between Tarap and Nang-khong (December 19*





9. *The Nang-khong Valley. View southwards from above Saldang (June 1961).*

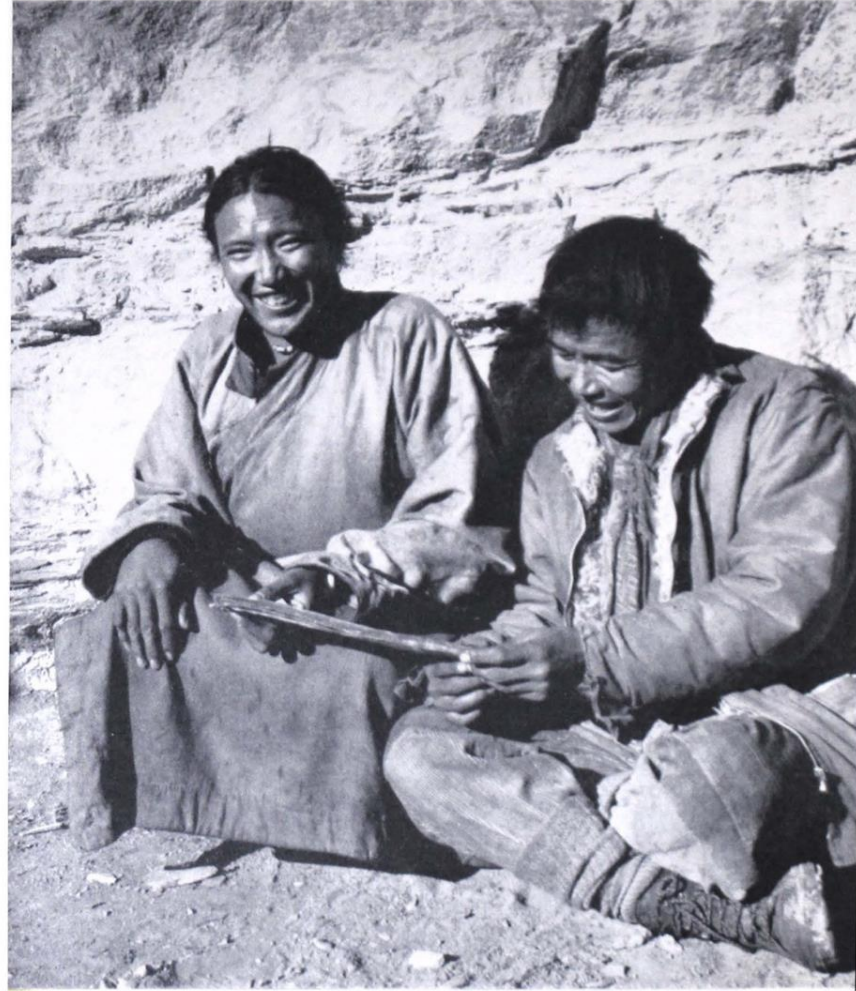


10. *The 'Residence of Great Happiness' at Namdo in Nang-khong (June 1961).*

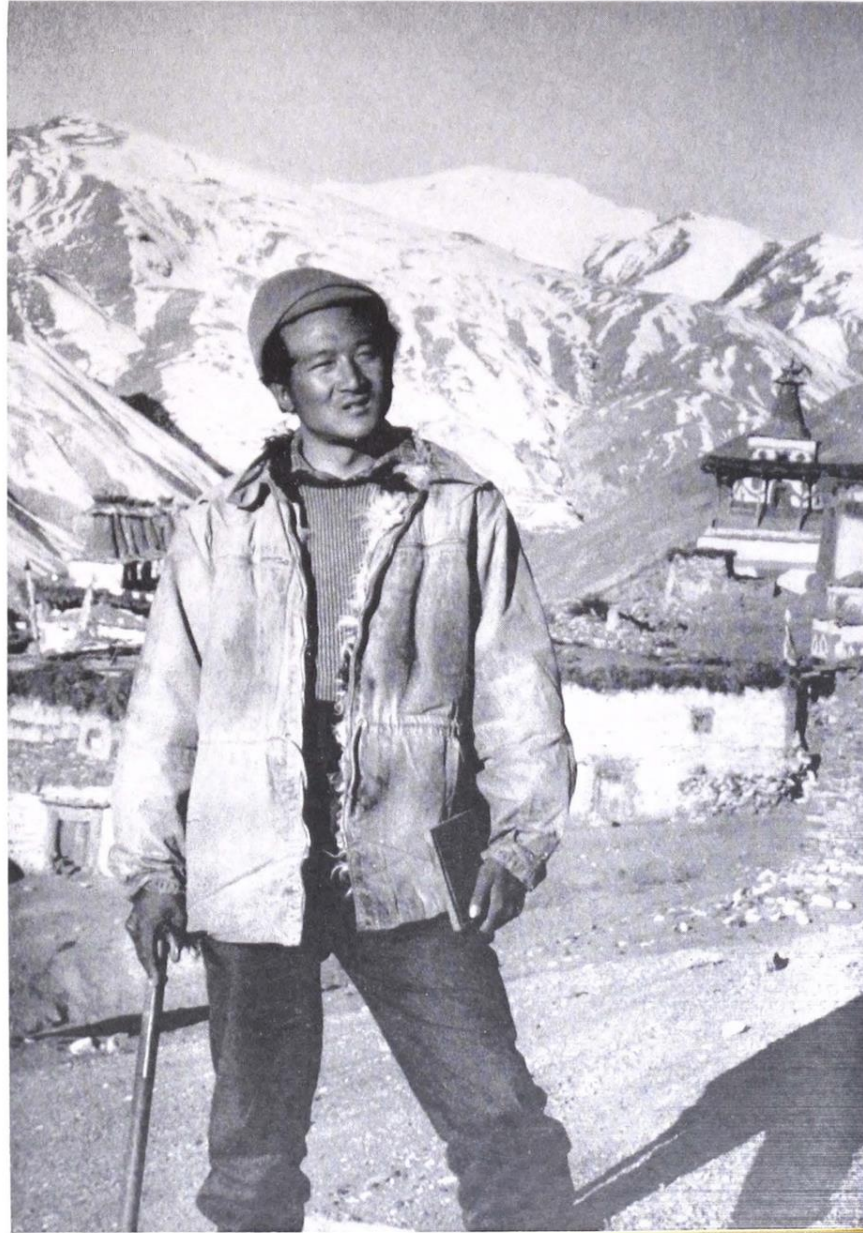


*Water-supply for men and animals from the frozen river at the 'Residence of Great Happiness'
(January 1961).*

12. Our host, the Lama of the 'Residence of Great Happiness' with Pa Khambache.



13. *Our second Sherpa assistant Pasang at Nyisal.*



15. Nyisal Village on its 'alp' overhanging the gorge (below Ban-tshang).





16. Reciting the liturgy at Yang-tsher (January 1961). The Abbot is on the extreme right, and next to him is Pasang Khamkhache.



17. Images and tormo (sacrificial cakes) on the altar at Yang-tsher.

18a. The ransom-offering in the form of an effigy of a yak, moulded of tsamba and butter.



18b. Placing the ransom-offering on the temple-roof at Yang-tsher.







20. *Two religious brethren of Tarap.*

19a. *Women (wearing home-spun blankets) and men dancing in the courtyard of Yang Monastery.*

19b. *Masked dancers.*

21. *A Dolpo woman weaving woollen home-spun.*





22. Norbu and the second Pasang by the 'tomb' of our horse Tshering in the lower Nang-kho



1. Nomad refugees from the north (Byang-thang) encamped outside the 'Residence of Great Happiness' (January 1961).



24. *View of Hrap Monastery high up the gorge opposite Tsa (June 1961)*



25. *The mummified corpse of the Precious Lama of Shang in Tr'a-gyam Monastery at Namgung. (See p. 65.)*



26. Image of 'Religious Protector Glorious and Good', made soon after his death.
(See p. 180.)

27. *Women of Nyisal, replaiting hair after a monthly wash.*





28. *The young niece of the Lama of the 'Residence of Great Happiness'.*



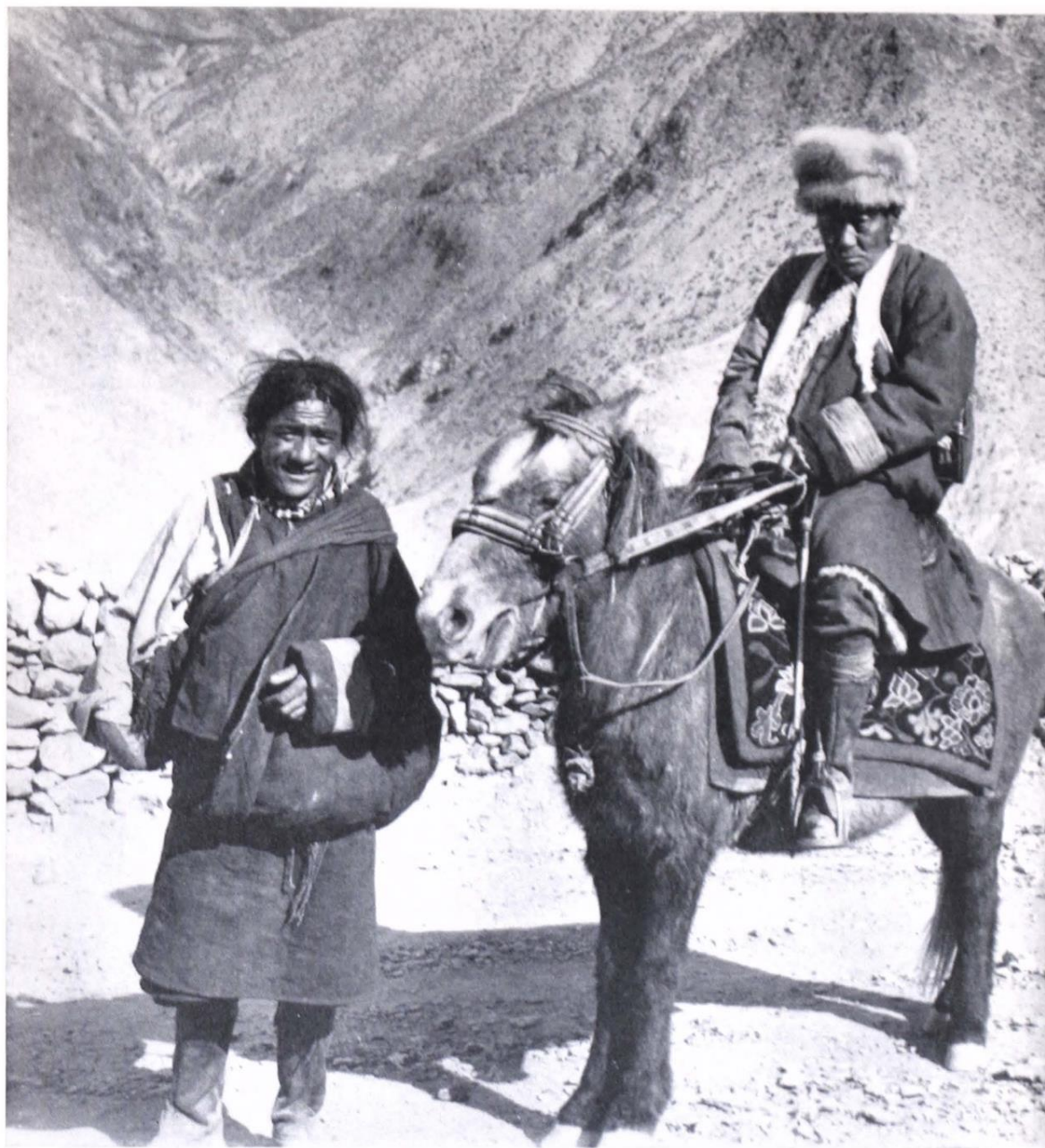
29. *The scribe, Tshe-ring
Ta-shi. (See p. 70.)*



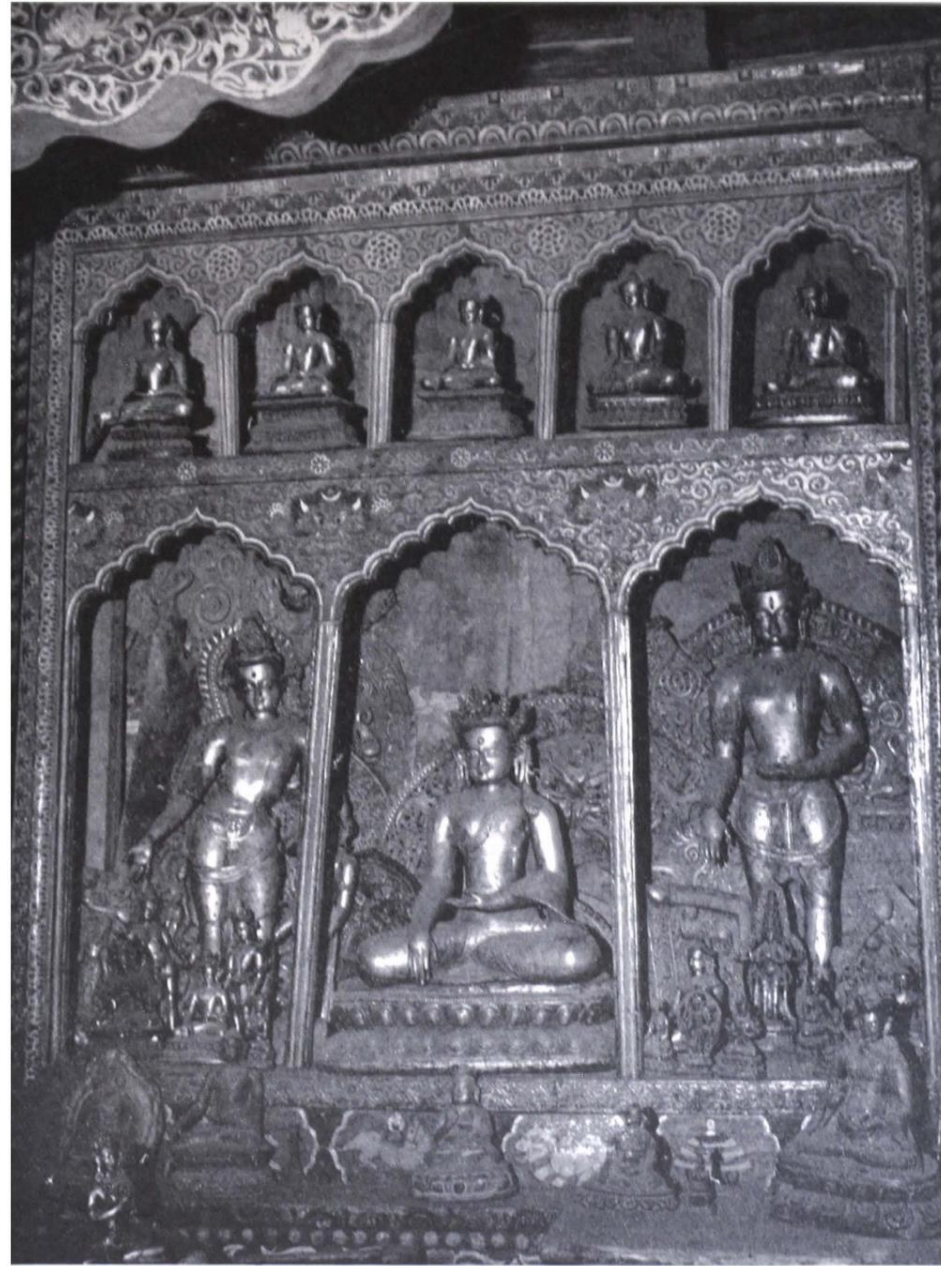
30. *Washing a length of newly woven home-spun.*



31. Nomad women with children and a nun (centre).



32. *Nyi-ma Tshe-ring, chief man of Dolpo until his death in 1963.*



33. Images at Yang-tsher Monastery. Central seated figure is Shākyamuni with 'Powerbolt-in-Hand' on his left and 'Lotus-in-Hand' on his right.



34. *Temple-banner of the Buddha 'Boundless Light'.*



35. 'Lotus-born'.



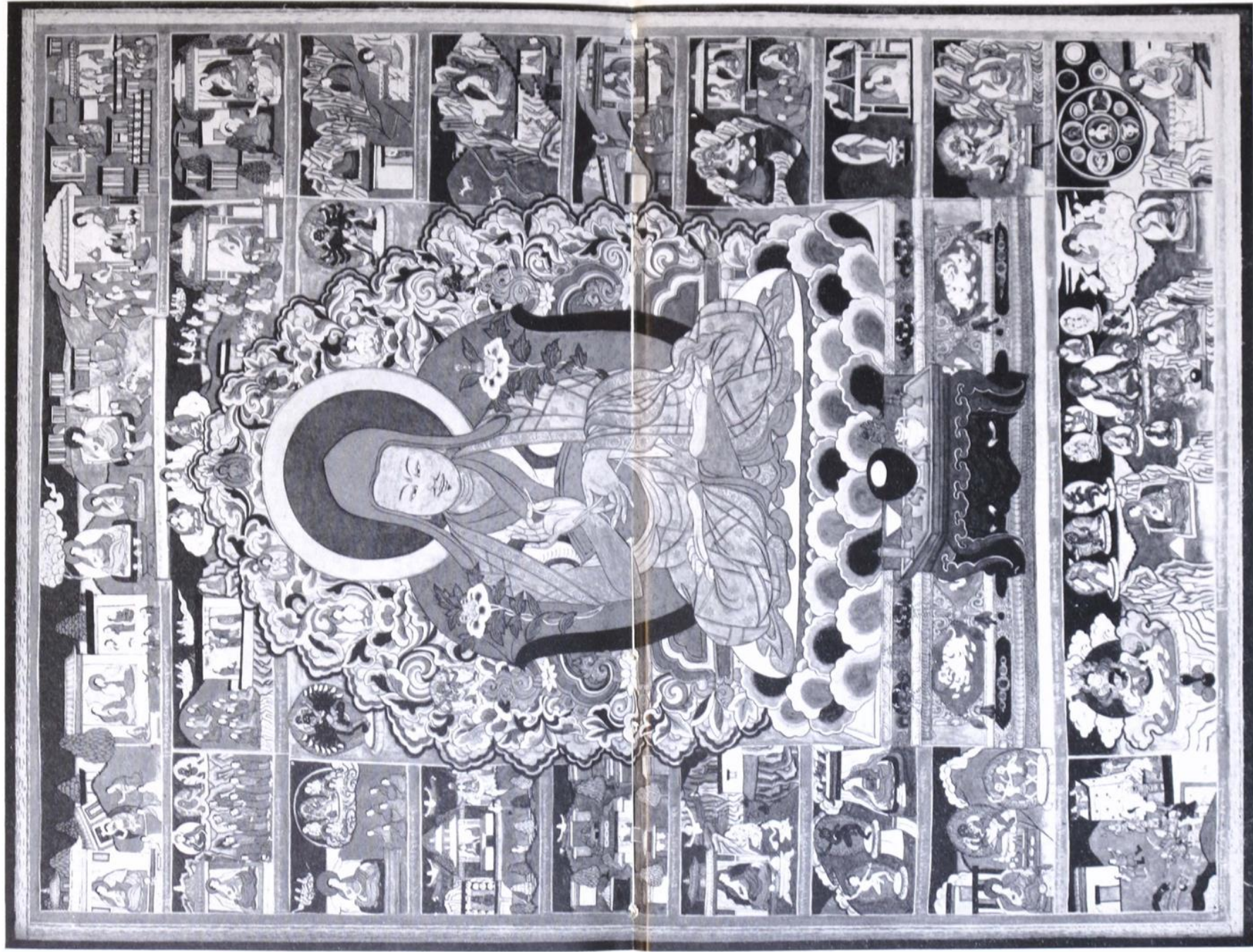
36. 'Red Fury' with 'Lotus-born' above him and the 'Lion-headed Goddess' below.



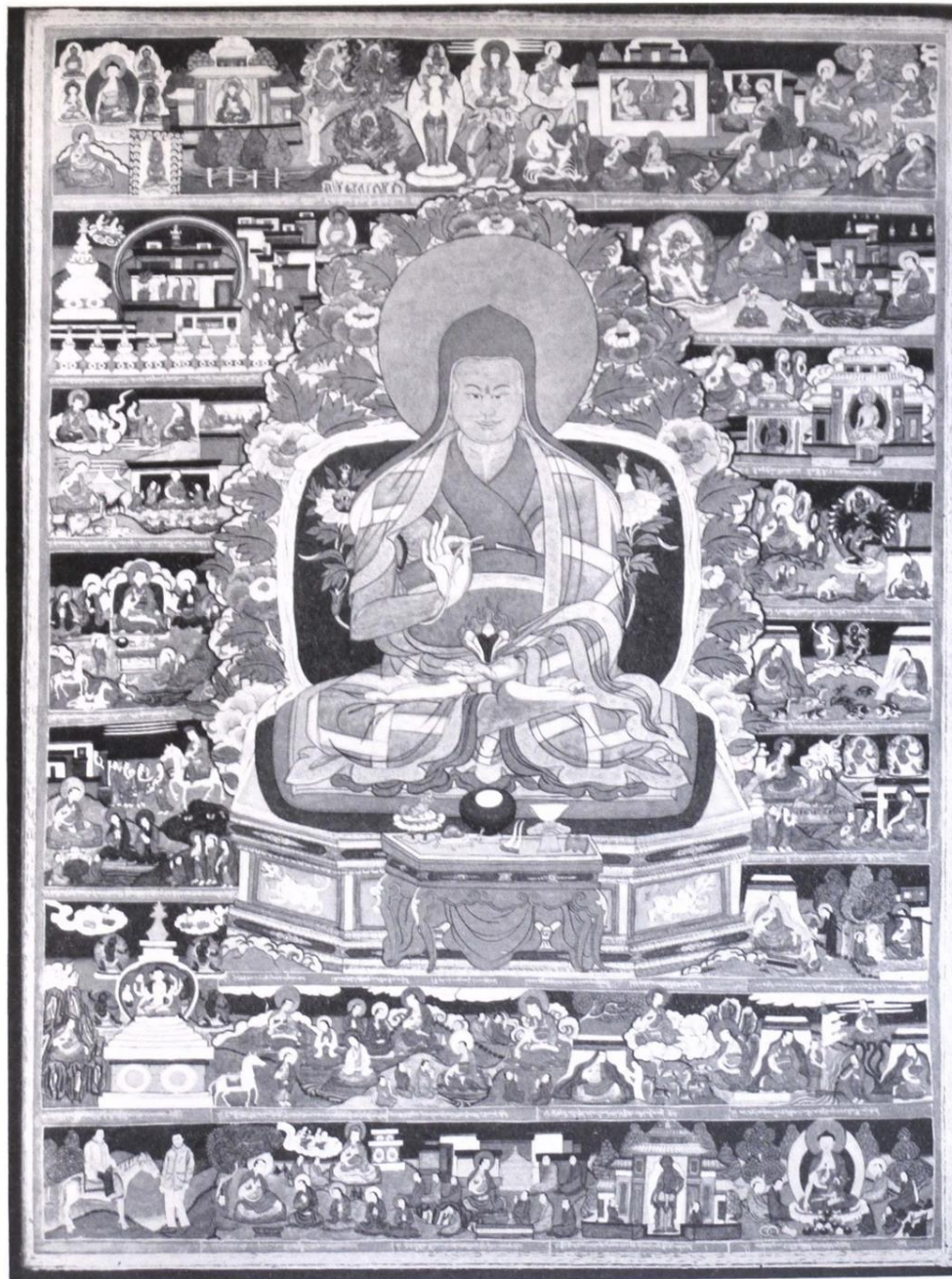
37. Eleven-headed 'Glancing Eye'.



38. *The 'One Mother'.*



39. Lama 'Merit Intellect.'



40. Lama 'Religious Protector Glorious and Good'.

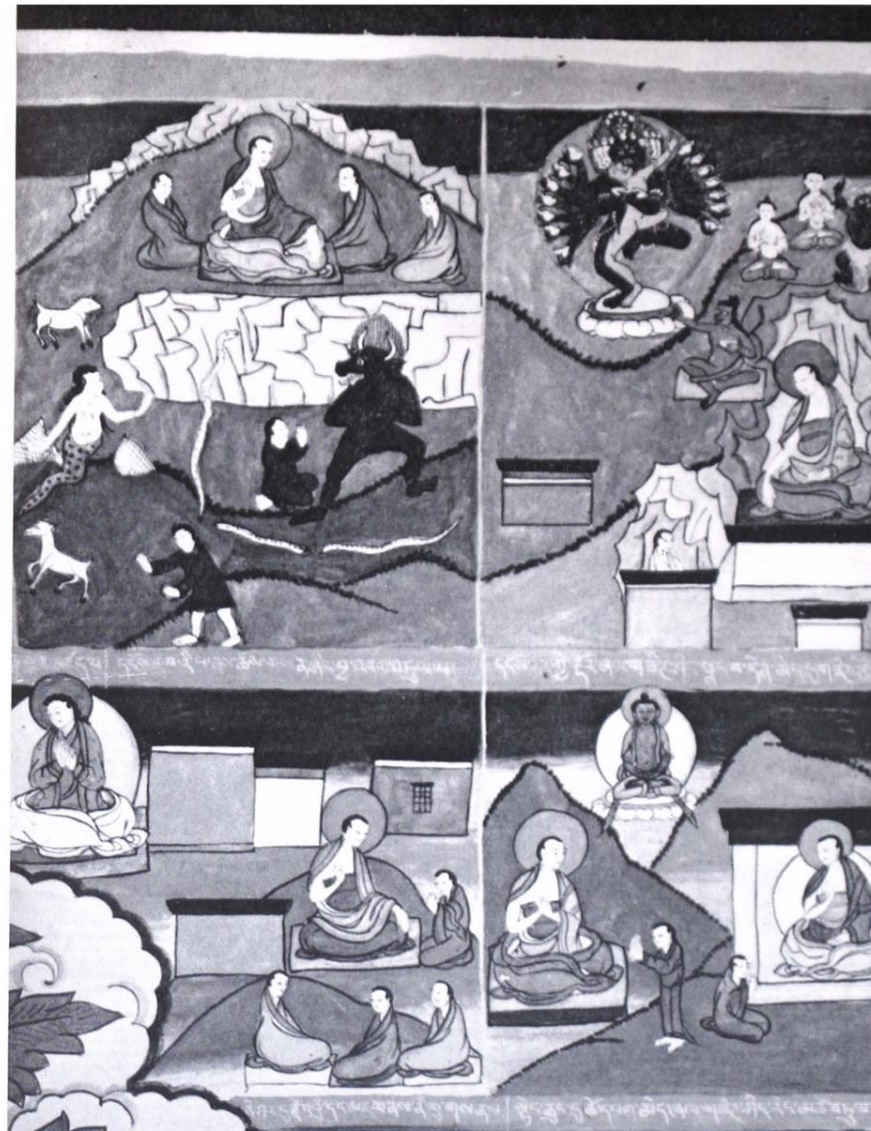


41. Detail of plate 40:

- a. Concentrating upon the Five Buddhas, 'Lotus-born' in his paradise, and the Defender Rāhu.
- b. Cremation of Lama 'Religious Protector' at Yang-tsher (p. 178).



42. Lama 'Glorious Intellect'.



43. Detail of Plate 42:

- a. Receiving instruction from the Lama of the 'Mount of Realization', and manifest as 'Powerbolt-Terror' as he quells the local god Bya-'bag (p. 194).
- b. Meditating upon Hevajra (p. 195).
- c. Receiving the Nai-gu teachings from Lama 'Bum-ram-pa (p. 191).
- d. Meditating upon the Buddha 'Boundless Life' and quelling the local god of the Reng Lake (p. 192).



44. Lama 'Lord of Merit'.

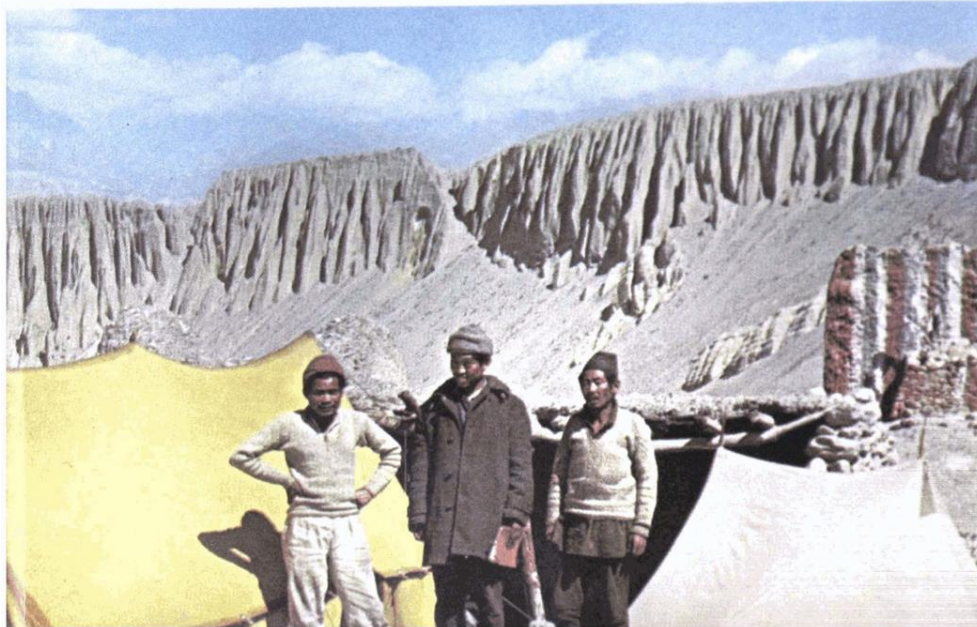


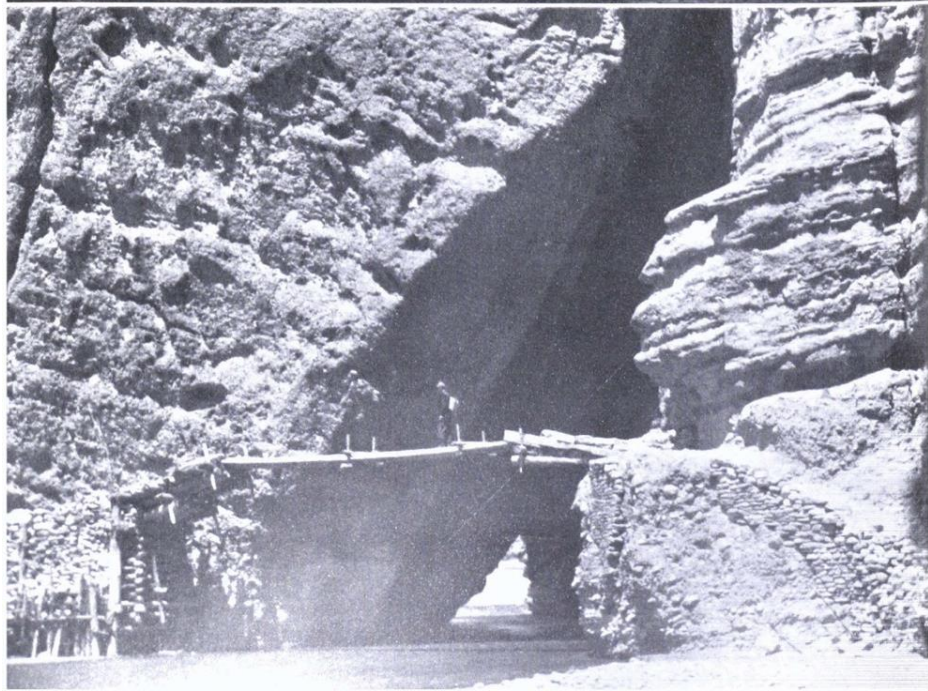
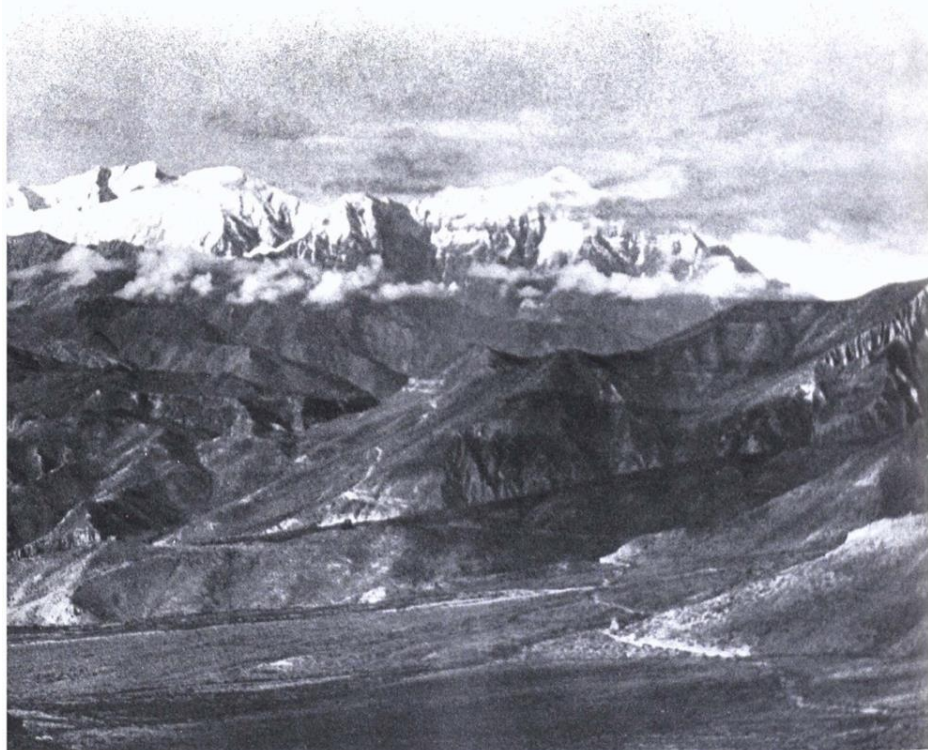
45. Detail of Plate 44:

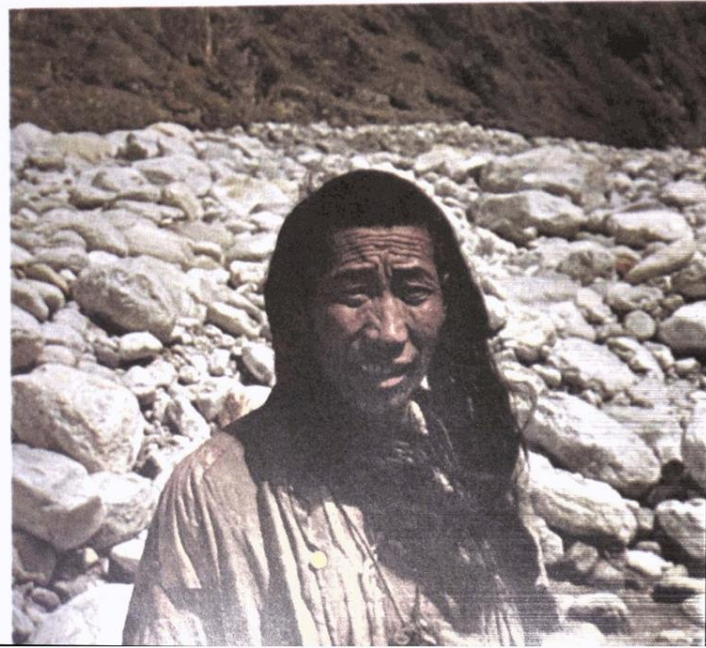
- a. Being received as Abbot of Yang-tsher, and giving instruction to the monks inside the monastery (p. 261).
- b. Returning home to Dolpo, where he is greeted by his mother, and inviting the Prelate 'Necta Spontaneously Produced' (p. 256).



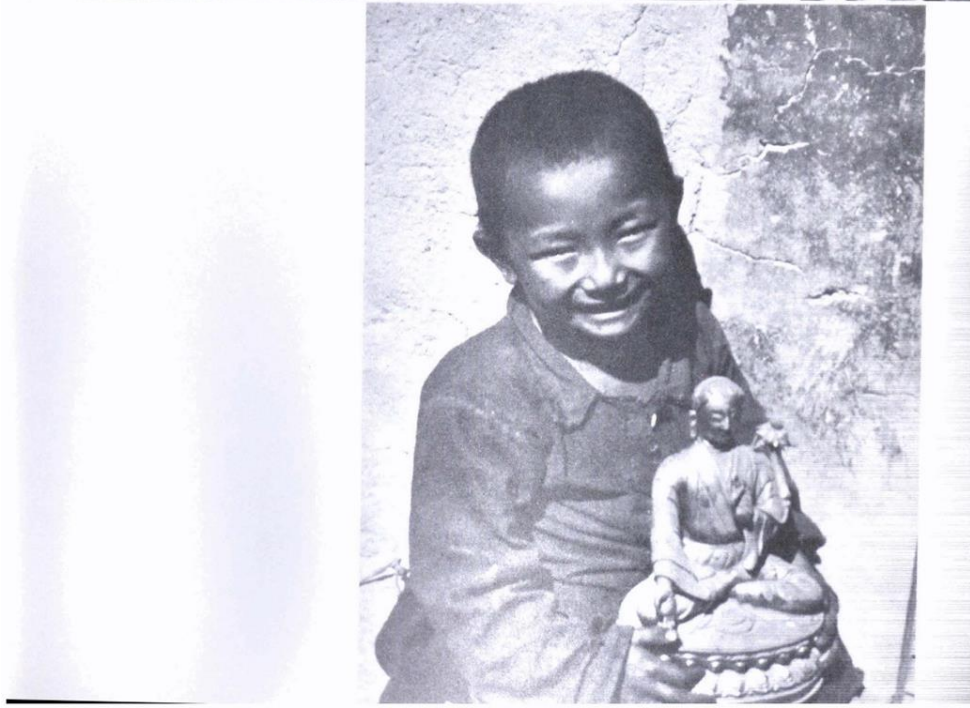






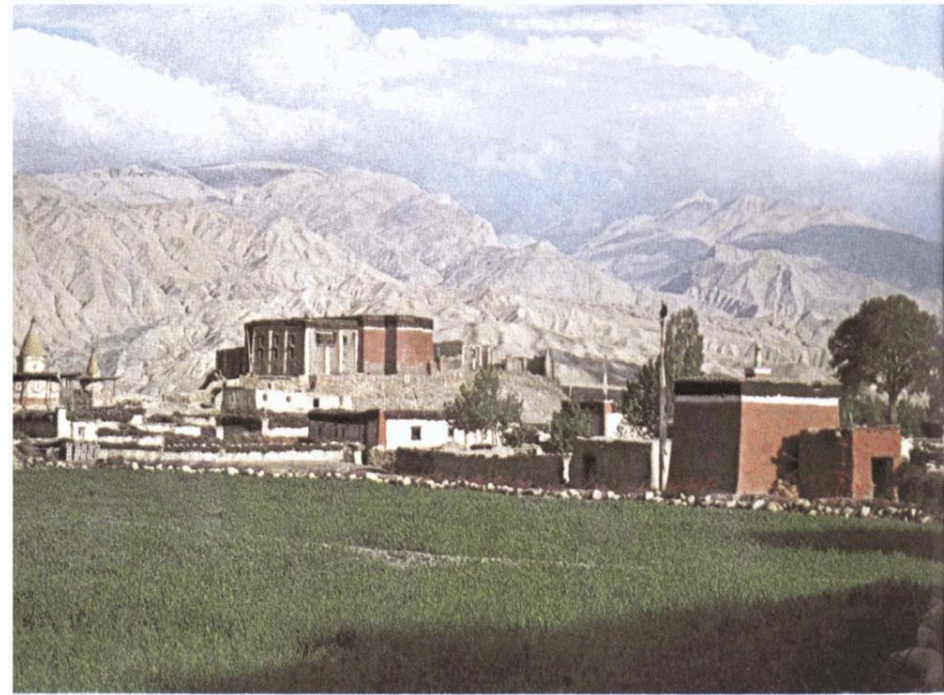


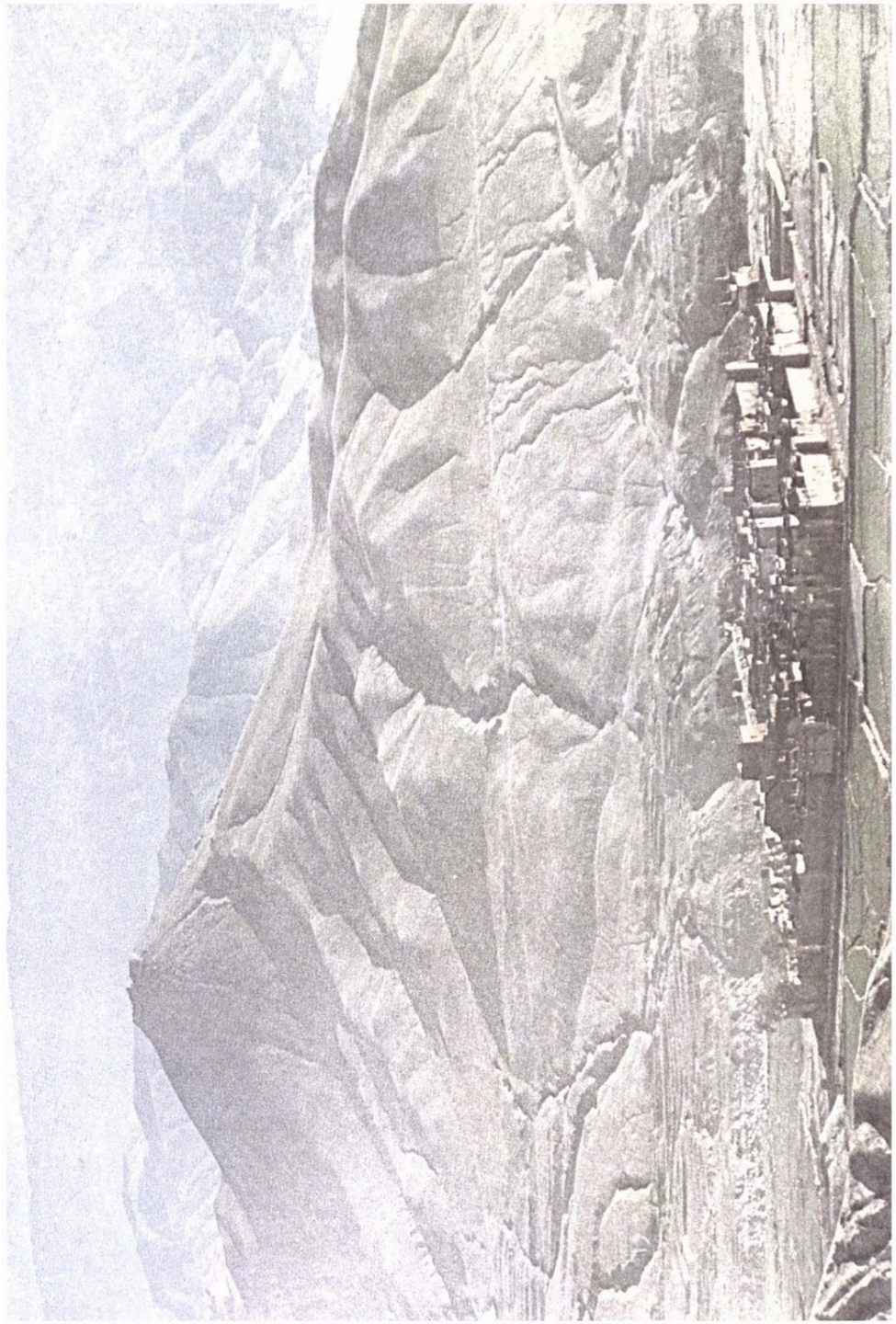






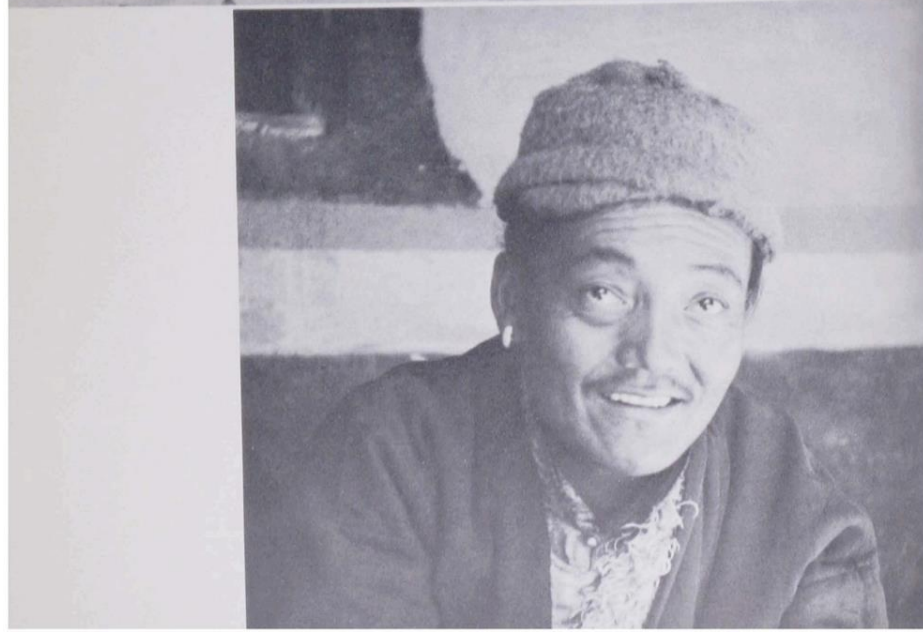








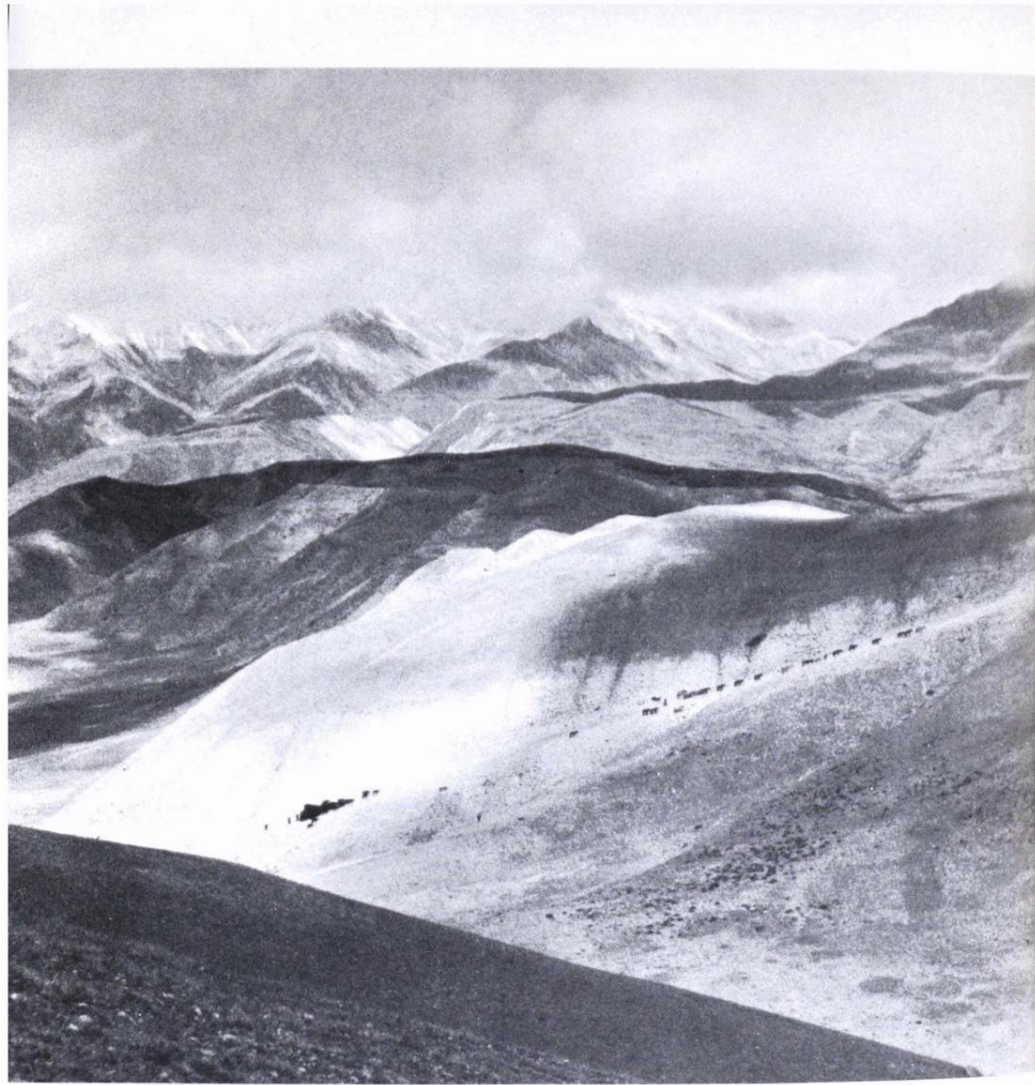




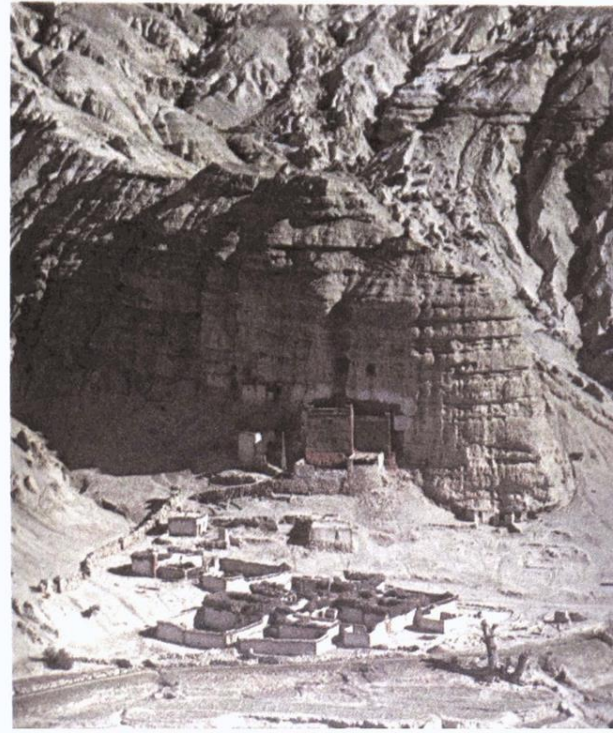
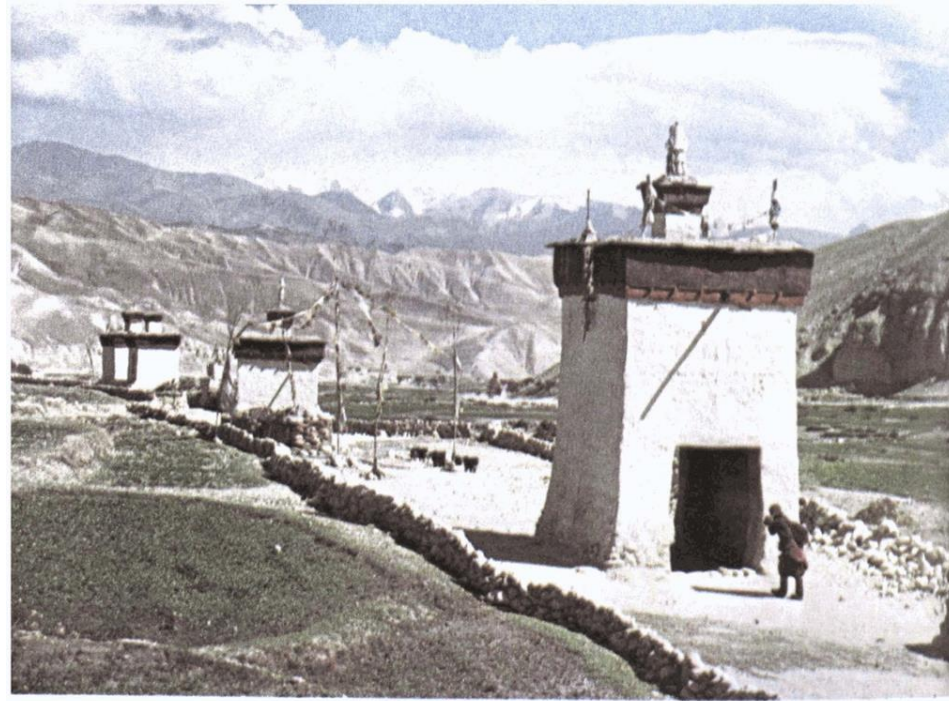




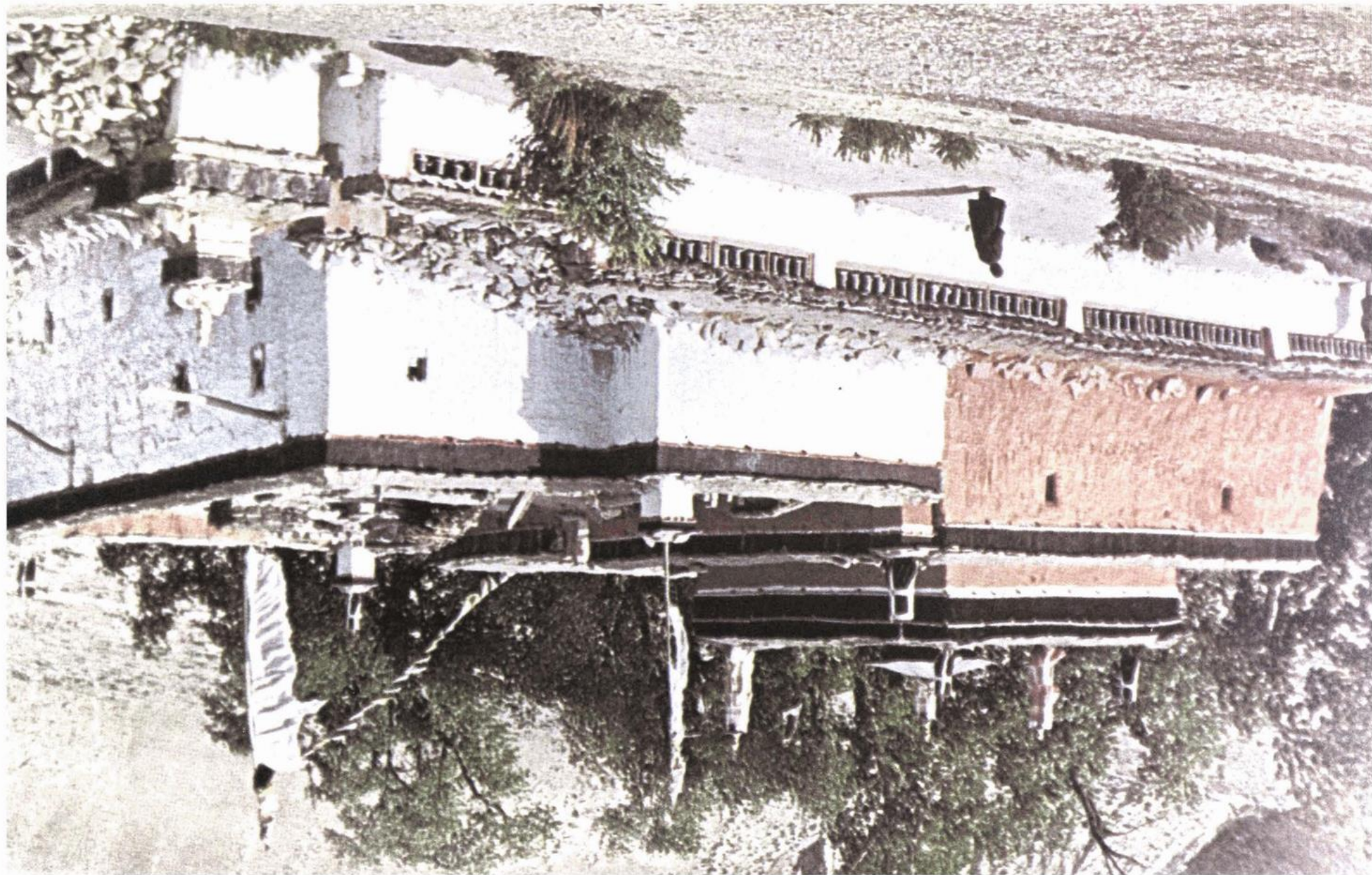




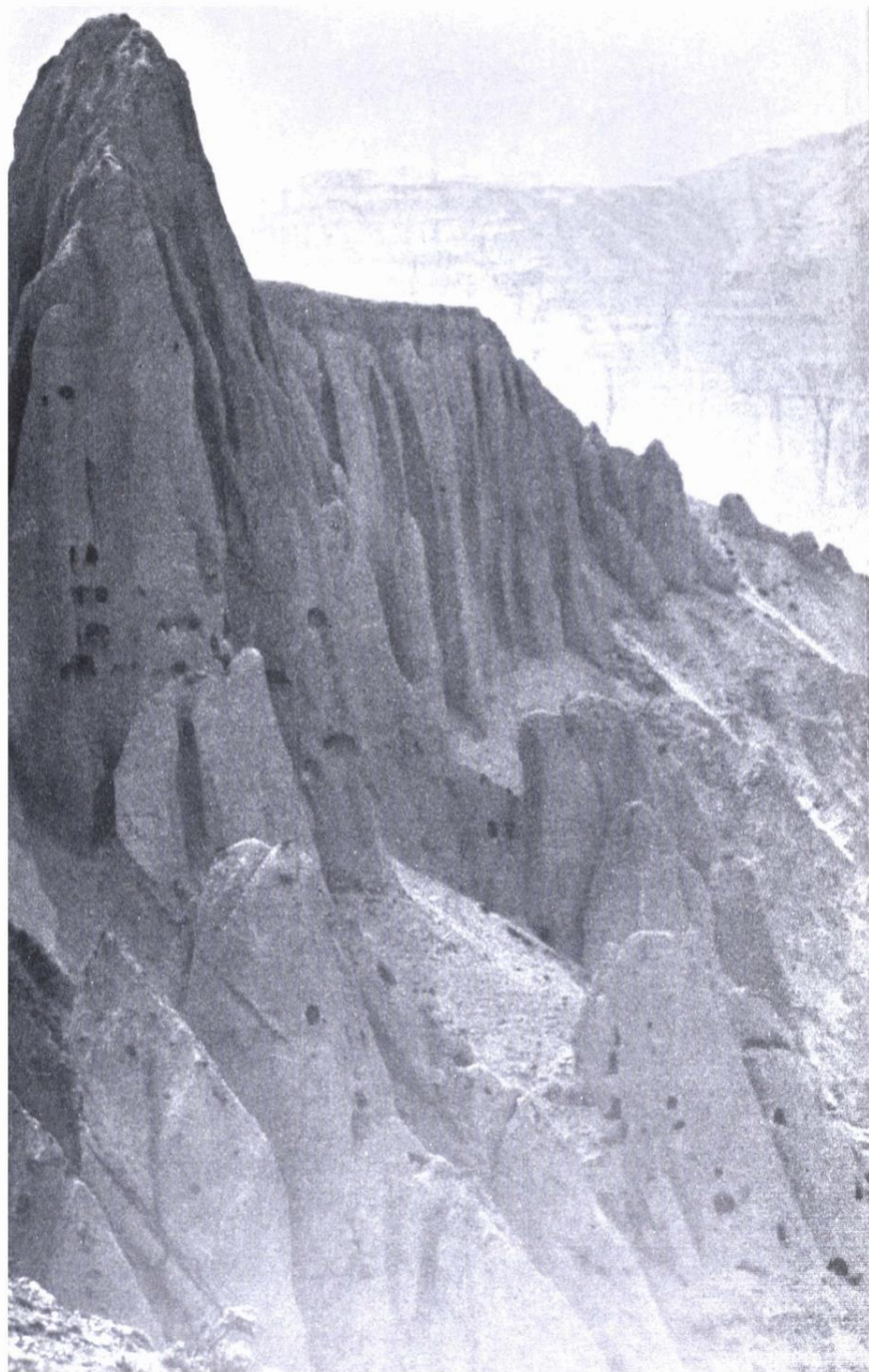














कोलमा तोरी पेलेर तेल निकालिंदै



सुदूर पश्चिममा रहेको एक क्षेत्री वस्ती



बिहेमा बाजा बजाइरहेका दमाइँहरू



सुदूर पश्चिमका क्षेत्रीहरू



एक राई गाउँ र तिनको खेत

"People of Nepal" by Dor Bahadur Bista, Book published date : 1967 AD, Collected by Mohan Prasad Sapkota



राईका घरहरू



पूजा गर्दै फेदाङ्गवाहरु



घाँसदाउरा काटिरहेका मगनीहरू



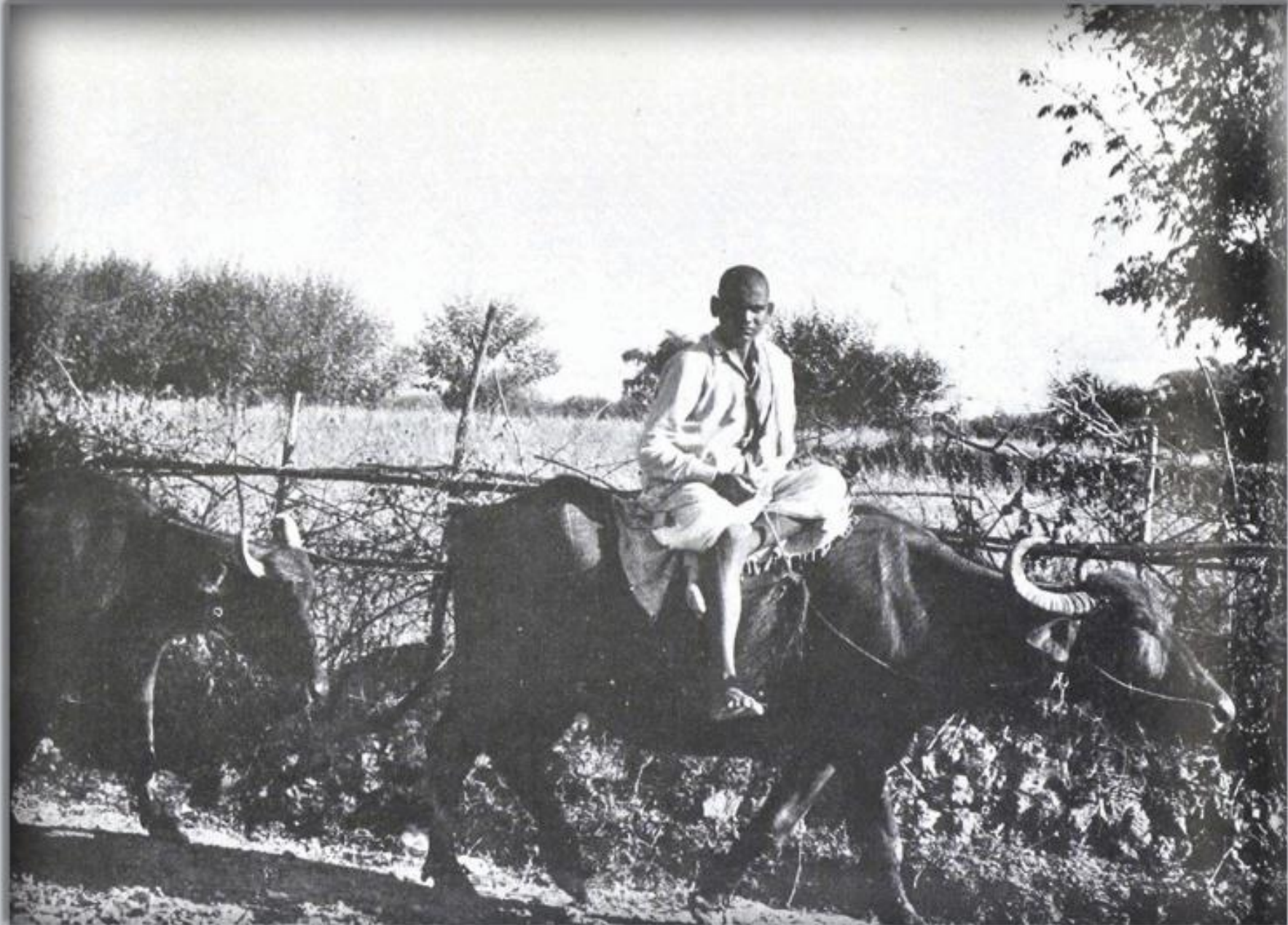
गुरुङहरूको घाडो नाच



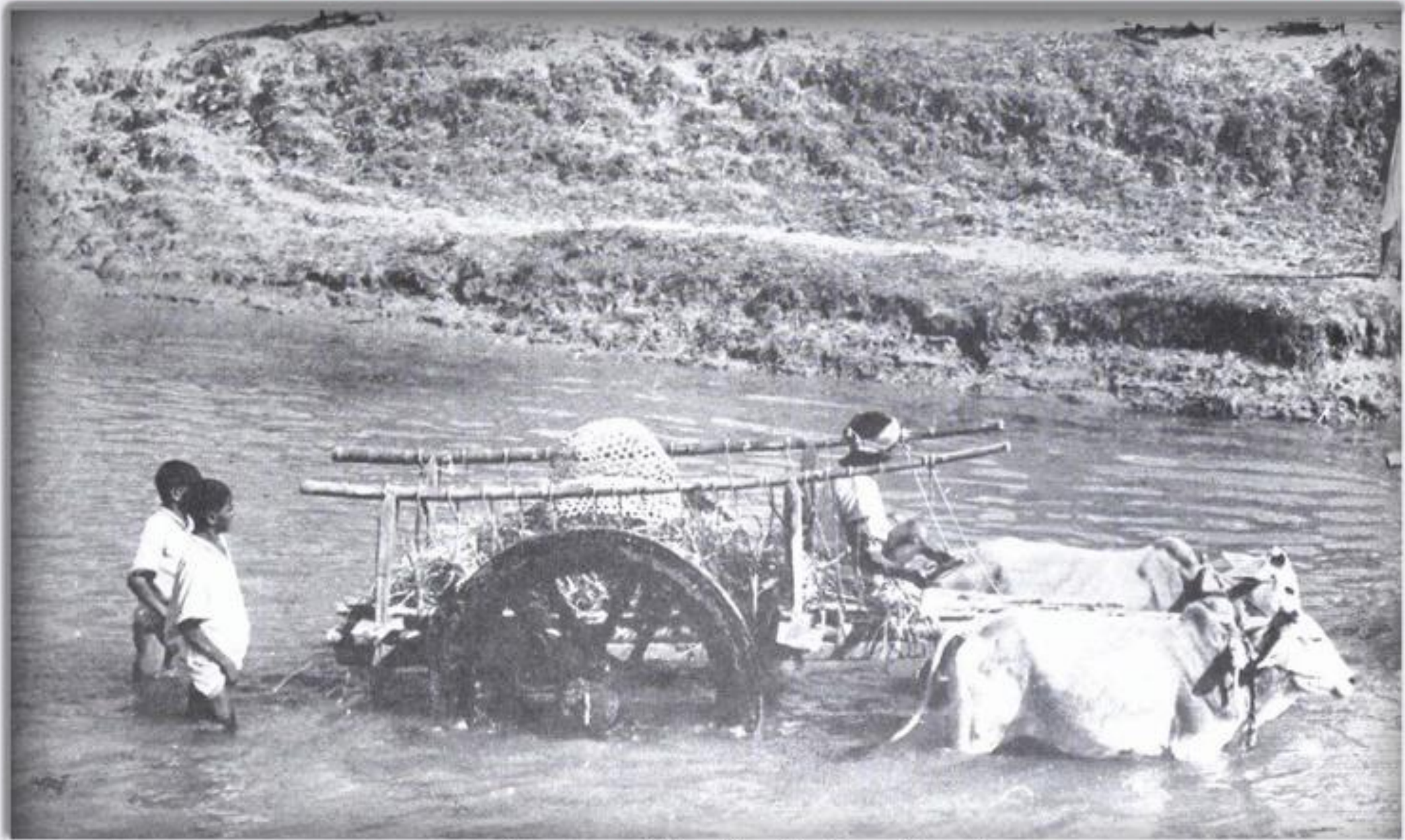
काममा जाँदा आराम गरिरहेका गुरुङ्ग केटाहरू



कालीगण्डकीको किनारामा रहेको एक थकाली गाउँ



तराइतिर भैसी पाली यसरी चराउन लैजानुलाई सामान्य कुरा मानिन्छ



पुल नहुनाले तराइका धेरै नदी तर्न कठिन हुने गर्दछ



होलीमा नाचिरहेका थारु युवतीहरू

Picture source :The book "A JOURNEY TO NEPAL" by Nelson S. Knaggs, 1968 AD



अन्नपूर्ण हिमश्रृङ्खला, वि.सं.२०२५

Picture source :The book "A JOURNEY TO NEPAL" by Nelson S. Knaggs,
1968 AD



लेखकका क्यामेरा आदि सामान बोक्ने मानिस, वि.सं.२०२५

Picture source :The book "A JOURNEY TO NEPAL" by Nelson S. Knaggs,
1968 AD



CM
Mishra Prasad Sapkota

सारङ्गी बजाउँदै एक गाइने, वि.सं.२०२५

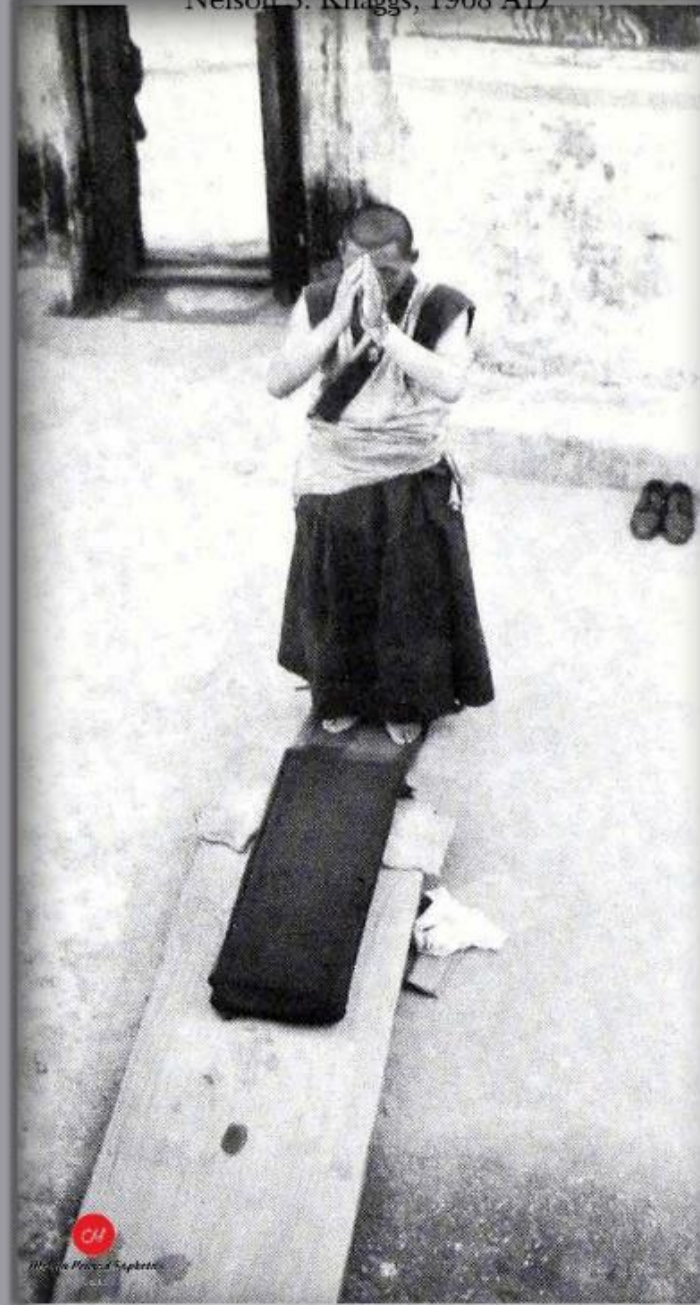
Picture source :The book "A JOURNEY TO NEPAL" by Nelson S.
Knaggs, 1968 AD



01
Nelson Knaggs

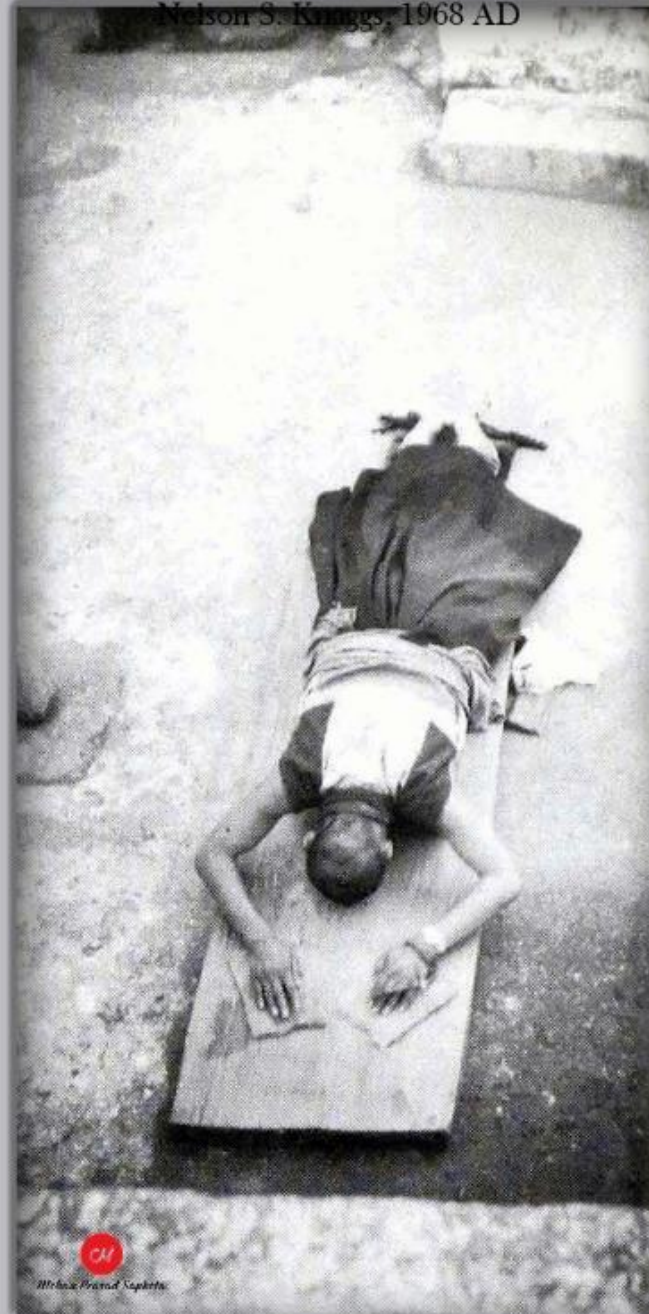
एक महिला, पोखरा, वि.सं.२०२५

Picture source :The book "A JOURNEY TO NEPAL" by
Nelson S. Knaggs, 1968 AD



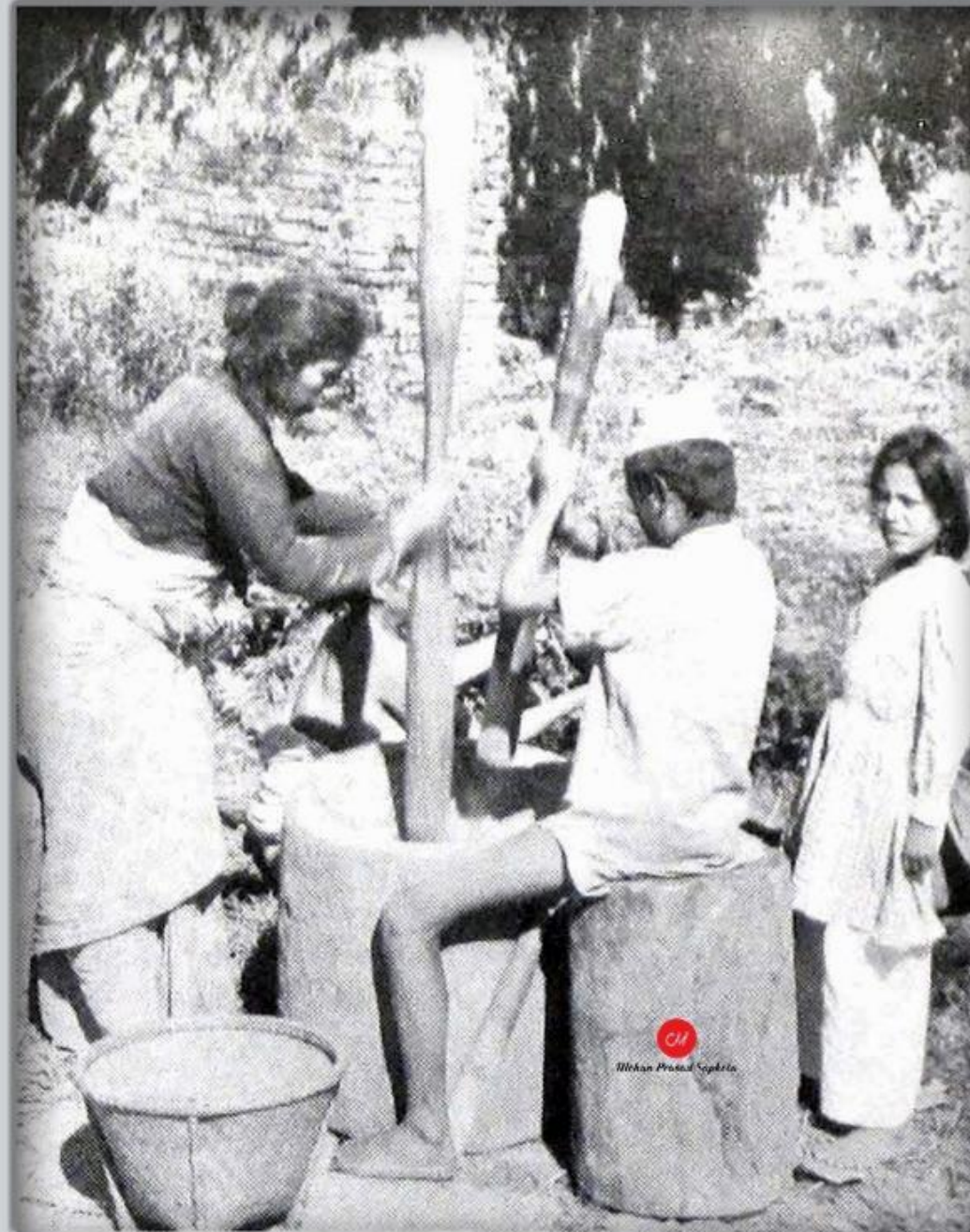
एक लामा, वि.सं.२०२५

Picture source :The book "A JOURNEY TO NEPAL" by
Nelson S. Kniggs, 1968 AD



CM
Mishra Prasad Sushrta

एक लामा, वि.सं.२०२५



ओखलमा अनाज कुट्ने कार्य, वि.सं.२०२५

Dangartse

Mustang

Thorungtse Deriatse

Thini Nup La



Annapurna

Kali Gandaki Gorge

Lete

Dhaulagiri



Dhaulagiri
8172 m

Tukuchatse
6915 m

Kali Gandaki

Nilgiri
6728 m

7148 m

Annapurna I
8078 m





Phot. 4. The Kali Gandaki Gorge

The ancient trail is cut into the gneisses above Ghasa. It was a safe route even during the monsoon, until in 1954, when a rock slide destroyed part of it. It has never been repaired since then. Consequently the river has to be crossed twice on the detour on two hazardous makeshift bridge devices. During exceptional heavy rains the gorge is totally inaccessible.

However, the Thakkhola valley consists of two physiographically and also otherwise distinct parts, the respective boundary lying at Chele. The Nepalese people call the whole valley, from the Main Himalaya Range right up to the main watershed Thakkhola, though this name should in a strict sense be applied only to the southern part, where the Nepalese word "Khola" is used, and where the tribe of the Thakhalis is living. In this publication, as common in Nepal, the name "Thakkhola" is applied to the whole valley, right up to Mustang.

1.3 Manang

Different from the Thakkhola valley, the Manang valley is aligned with the geological strike, and thus a longitudinal valley extending from northwest to southeast. It forms a natural compartment, with the Annapurna range as southern barrier, the Muktinath and Damodar Himal bordering in the

towards the Thorung pass, that the snow limit gradually raised with me from 4000 m at Manang to 5000 m on Thorung La, and at the same time also the snow cover above the snow limit became more and more thin.

It is evident, that precipitation has greater influence on glaciation of the Himalayas than the temperature. Also the exposure to sunshine appears to affect the glaciation more than the real air temperature. The area north of the main range gets much more exposure to sunshine than the southern flank, though the air temperature is much lower. A look at the map of the drainage pattern and glaciation (fig. 7) shows that all the big glaciers are situated on the southern flank of the main range. In zones, where the main range is interrupted by deep transverse valleys we find the big glaciers at the southern flank of the Tibetan Marginal Range. In those areas, like between Larkya La and Tangetse, the monsoonal winds are not stopped by the barrier of the Great Himalayan Range but get a free entrance through the Marsyandi valley and the valleys of the Dudh Kholā and the Naur Chu. They drop their water content when drifting up to the further north situated Tibetan Marginal Range, where we consequently find the big Bimtakothi glaciers, the Phu glacier and the Peri glacier (fig. 7). These are just general remarks on the general glaciation related to the climatic barrier of the Himalayas. Details with regard to both the present and the ancient glaciation will be given later on.

A trip from the Thakkhola down through the Kali Gandaki gorge brings the greatest possible contrasts in any respect and in any season. During summer monsoon, the northern limit of the monsoonal clouds form a tremendous barrier above the Himalayas (phot. 5). They seem to move northwards, but they really remain more or less at the same place, with their northern front between Dumpu and Tukucha. They turn like a big roller and remind one very much of the "Föhnmauer" of the Alps. Except the center of the valley itself, the air which has traversed the main range of 8000 m altitude, drops into the northern valleys and is therefore locally dry like other downdrafts. When walking from the north towards Tukucha, one enjoys the fine weather of the Tibetan highlands. However a storm-like southerly wind can render crossing the narrow bridges sometimes dangerous.



Phot. 5. The Cloud Barrier Forming the Northern Front of the Monsoon above Tukucha and on the Annapurna range, seen from the north

with calcareous slates, conglomerates and sandstones (phot. 6). On the dolomite north of Atigar follows another thrustplane, on which the overlying series are much tectonized and thrust under angle unconformity. Those series also contain tourmaline pegmatites and quartz veins, which by tectonics are contorted and torn into what we may call a "pegmatite breccia" and "quartz breccia" wherein the pegmatite and quartz components are bedded in garnet schists and garnet phyllites. (11 in fig. 12, see also phot. 7.)

Between Thak and Taprang the formations change completely and we find various gneisses with granitic intrusives and mica-schists. This has to be considered to be the overthrust of the Kathmandu nappes (fig. 12, up from No. 25).

The whole series up to Siklis (2400 m) the highest village at the southern flank of the Annapurna (settled by Gurungs), has to be considered to be one tectonic unit in spite of the great thickness of approx. 2.5 km. The northern dipping, flat slope north of Siklis consists of garnet mica-schists and muscovite-schists, causing the soft soil suitable for the cultivation of rice.

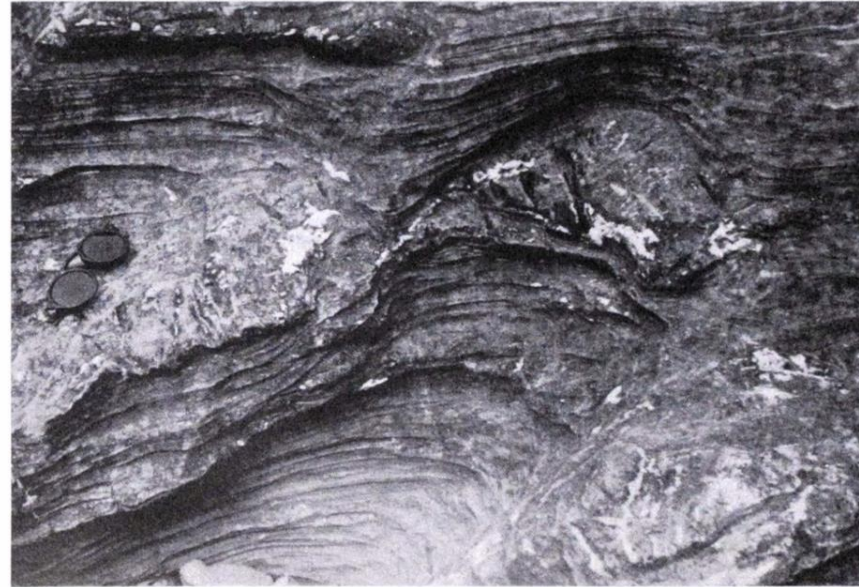
On the top of this mica-schist series we find laminated coarse-grained limestone and marble (fig. 12).

The overlying series, consisting of fine-grained biotite gneiss, porphyric granite with garnets and porphyric granite-gneiss, are heavily folded and thrust. Undoubtedly the whole series have to be considered to belong to the Kathmandu nappe 2, overthrust upon the limestone on the top of the crystalline Siklis series (see fig. 13).

Our further route from Siklis to Rambrong (12278 ft. 3742 m) leads towards the east and consequently in the direction of the geological strike. The whole western ridge, right down to the Madi river consists of the formations of Siklis, the steep southern flank being built of the granite-gneiss, while the flat northerly dipping flank consists of the fine-grained biotite-gneiss and mica-schists.

Phot. 6. Torn and Folded Dolomite Lenses in Calcareous Sandstone

Clefts in the dolomite are filled with idiomorph quartz crystals (top of Nawakot nappe no. 1, south of Atigar). Such tectonized zones are common along thrustplanes.





Phot. 7. "Quartz Breccia"
formed out of quartz veins and quartz layers due to tectonization.

The cross section from Rambrong to Namun Bhanjyang shows the various crystalline formations of the Kathmandu nappes (fig. 14). When approaching the Namun Bhanjyang, we found the map greatly misleading: What in the map is given as Namun Bhanjyang (18976 ft, 5784 m) is not a pass but rather a glaciated peak. There are two mountain ridges which extend from the Lamjung Himal (22921 ft, 6985 m) towards the east (phot. 8). Between the two ridges there is a great glacier (Namun glacier) feeding the river flowing towards the east into the Marsyandi halfway between Naje and Jagat (fig. 7). The pass itself, which leads from the southern flank of the Namun Himal to Thangja is situated more to the east. That means there are two passes crossing the two mountain ranges mentioned above.

The geological details of the itinerary from Rambrong to Namun Himal are given in fig. 14.

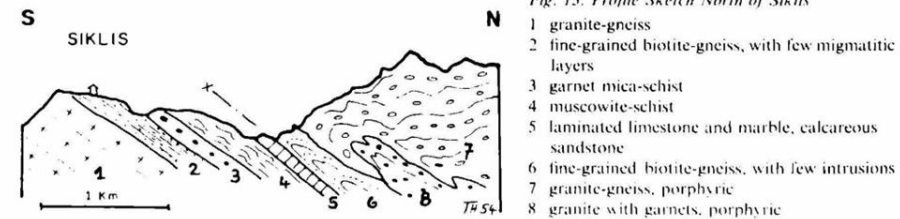


Fig. 13. Profile Sketch North of Siklis

- 1 granite-gneiss
- 2 fine-grained biotite-gneiss, with few migmatitic layers
- 3 garnet mica-schist
- 4 muscovite-schist
- 5 laminated limestone and marble, calcareous sandstone
- 6 fine-grained biotite-gneiss, with few intrusions
- 7 granite-gneiss, porphyric
- 8 granite with garnets, porphyric

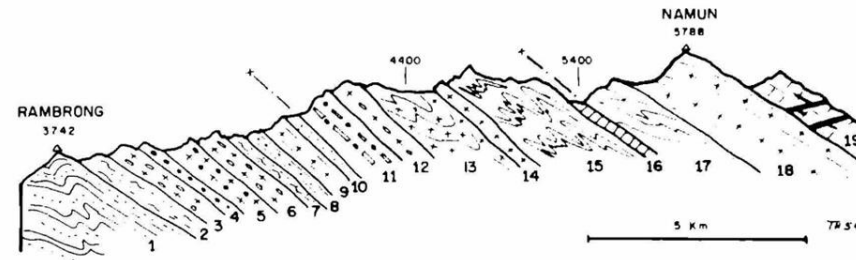


Fig. 14. Geological Profile Sketch Rambrong-Namun (5788 m)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 sandstone, interbedded with migmatites | 12 porphyric and migmatitic granite |
| 2 micaceous sandstone | 13 well-bedded gneiss, with migmatite layers |
| 3 porphyric muscovite-granite, interbedded with migmatites | 14 granite (muscovite-biotite) |
| 4 garnet-granite | 15 large series of migmatites; the latter showing thicknesses between 2 cm and several meters. Various types of dykes cross each other |
| 5 fine-grained biotite-gneiss | 16 slices of calcareous sandstone |
| 6 porphyric granite-gneiss | 17 gneisses with migmatites, layers of porphyric granite (several meters thick), frequently under angle to the bedding of the mother rock |
| 7 fine-grained micaceous sandstone | 18 similar as 17 above, however the percentage of gneiss and granite approx. fifty-fifty. |
| 8 fine-grained biotite-gneiss | 19 Calcisilicate rocks with various pegmatites. |
| 9 granite-gneiss | |
| 10 micaceous sandstone and gneiss | |
| 11 granite with garnet and kyanite (the latter well-idiomorph with crystal length up to 10 cm) | |

There is a clear unconformity between (15) and (17) in the dip as well as especially in the strike. The lower series show a strike in southeast direction, while the overlying (or rather overthrust) series strike east west. Also both series show a great number of folds and microfolds.



Phot. 8. The Southern Flank of Lamsjung Himal (6985 m): (compare also fig. 18, which gives the geological information)

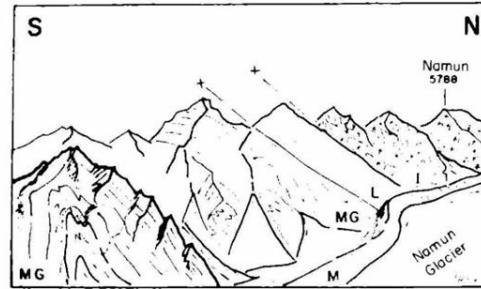


Fig. 15. The Namun Range Seen from the Northeast

- I Intrusive zone of Namun with various mixed gneisses, including calcsilicate gneisses and pegmatite layers and dykes
- L silicious limestone
- MG mixed gneisses, migmatites
- M lateral morain of the Namun glacier

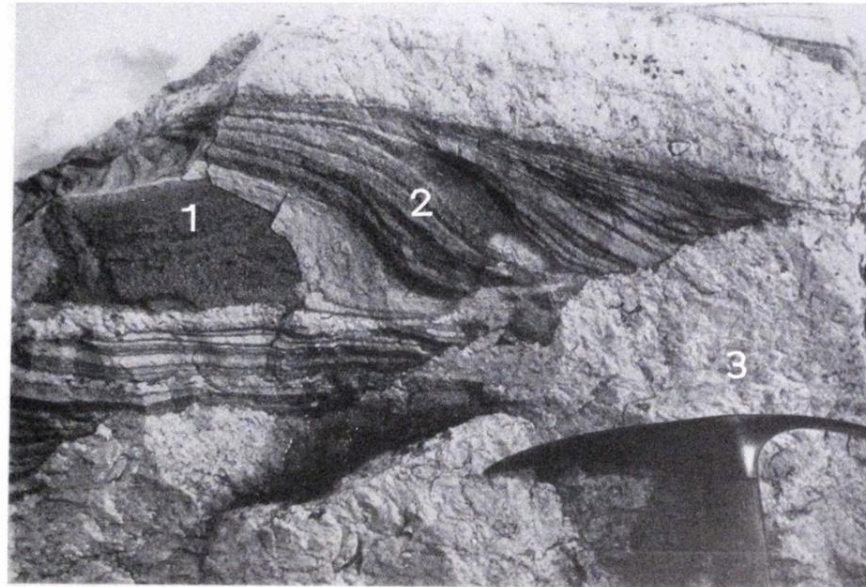
The limestone series belong to the top of Kathmandu nappe 3. The Namun series are overthrust and thereby heavily folded. (Compare also phot. 10.)

All through the whole section tectonics play an important role. Four Kathmandu nappes are involved in the area, and besides, there is an anticline striking through in east-west direction 4 km north of Singdi (see also plate III, profile 12).

The Namun peak (5784 m) is a distinct geological boundary (see fig. 15).

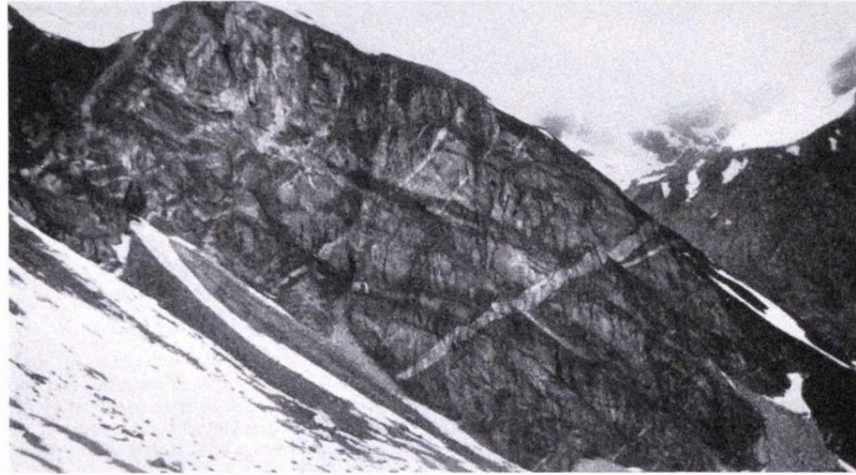
North of it the crystalline series decrease, while more and more calcareous formations take place. Various features of granitic, aplitic and pegmatitic intrusions are well exposed in the valley of the Namun glacier (north and east of Namun (see phot. 9---13 and fig. 16 and 17).

As everywhere in the transitional zone between the Kathmandu nappes and the sediment zone of the Tibetan marginal synclinorium, the dykes cross the beds at an angle directed towards the north. Also two phases of dykes can be recognized (phot. 15).



Phot. 9. Inclusion of Gneiss in Pegmatite (northeastern flank of Namun range)

- 1 fine-grained biotite gneiss
- 2 laminated mineral-free gneiss
- 3 tumefactive pegmatite



Phot. 10. Oblique Pegmatite Dykes Crossing Granite and Gneisses
(northeastern ridge of Namun, view from the east)

Gneisses (lower part) are interbedded with granite layers. The upper part consists of nearly plain granite. The angle under which the dykes cross are very characteristic for the marginal zone between the Kathmandu nappes and the sediments of the Tibetan marginal synclinorium.



Phot. 11. Two Phases of Intrusions (southern border of Namun glacier)

1 migmatitic gneiss, intensively microfolded

2 aplite

3 second phase, coarse-grained tourmaline pegmatite (within 2)

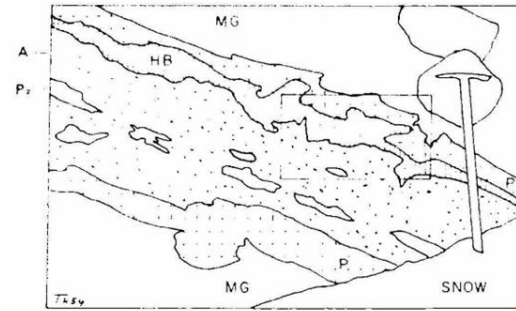


Fig. 16. Aplite and Pegmatite with Marginal Hornblende Crystallisation (northeast of Namun)

Compare also phot. no. 11, which shows the same aplite (the ice-axe may serve as scale).

P pegmatite
A aplite
P2 second phase pegmatite within the aplite
MG migmatite
HB hornblende

The rectangle marks the close-up of the photograph no. 12 and the following fig. 17.

The further route from Namun towards north and down into the Marsyandi valley to the sharp bend of the Marsyandi between Thangja and Bagarchhap follows the dip of the formations and does therefore not show any interesting features. The mountain range north of the Namun glacier, which is glaciated on both flanks (phot. 14) consists of gently northwestern dipping calcisilicate rocks of the Bagarchhap-Thonje series. The western component of the dip is caused by a strong axial pitching

Phot. 12. Close up of the Hornblende Crystals (same area as the rectangle in fig. 16)

The hornblende crystals are well idiomorph, with length up to 10 cm and 4 cm diameter. Their main axis is directed transverse to the pegmatite. (Compare also figs. 16 and 17 which give the explanation to this photograph.)





Phot. 13. Pegmatite Dyke

filling a fracture in thickly-bedded calcareous sandstone. The dyke partly extends also into the bed-joints of the sandstone.



Fig. 17.

Hornblende crystals in the marginal zone of the aplite. (This fig. is a close-up of the rectangle in fig. 16; compare also phot. 12, which shows the same hornblende crystals.)

The hornblende crystals are well-idiomorphic with lengths up to 10 cm and diameters of 4 cm. Their main axis is directed transverse to the aplite and pegmatite.

towards west, which corresponds to the western plunging of the Manang synclinorium, as we shall see later on. The western pitching is accompanied by a number of steeply western dipping transverse faults, which occur in the whole range from Lamjung Himal (6985 m) to the Marsyandi gorge in the east (fig. 18; phot. 8, southern flank of the Lamjung Himal, and phot. 14).

*Phot. 14. The Mountain Range North of the Namun Glacier
(seen from southeast)*

Calsilicate rocks with granitic and pegmatitic layers.

The beds dip north. The dip towards south (left side) is apparent only, caused by the axial rise of the Manang synclinorium. Note the folds and thrustfolds in the central portion of the photograph, indicating the Himalayan Schuppen zone.



The range is intersected by transverse faults, morphologically expressed by deep cuts, now filled by hanging glaciers. These transverse faults are also an expression of the western pitching of the Manang synclinorium.



*Phot. 15. Turmaline Pegmatite in Calcisilicate Migmatite
(Namu glacier, 4500 m)*

- P - turmaline pegmatite dyke
- PL - turmaline-pegmatite layer (in connection with the dyke P)
- M - laminated silicious marble, slightly migmatized
- A - aplite layer, containing small pegmatite lenses (PL.)

The folding of the mother rocks along the pegmatite indicates slight movement and sliding within the formations during intrusion of the pegmatite or, rather, the pegmatite intrusion followed previous zones of latent weakness, like fractures, faults and local micro-thrust planes.

In the right hand upper corner, a secondary pegmatite crosses the main pegmatite (P2)



*Phot. 16. Migmatized and Folded Calcisilicate Gneisses
(Namun glacier, 4000 m)*

White masses are pegmatites (*P*)







*Phot. 19. Annapurna II - 7937 m - and Annapurna I IV - 7597 m
(seen from south, aerial photo)*

The lower part consists of various gneisses and calcisilicate rocks. The upper part is built of the sediments which are folded in a reverse sense. The right half of the picture shows the western dip of the well-bedded formations due to the axial rise of the Manang synclinorium towards east. Compare fig. 23, which shows the same mountain from the southwest (left in the photograph).

peaks are situated in the sediment zone, while the Annapurna summit I is built of the topmost crystalline formations (various gneisses with migmatites and granitic and pegmatitic layers). From the Annapurna I towards the east-southeast the highest summits of the main range are all built by the sediment formations. Only Machhapuchare consists of crystalline (see plate II). Typically for the topmost Kathmandu nappes, also the crystalline is involved in the tectonics. This can be well seen in the Machhapuchare (fig. 24) and in the ridge between the Annapurna I and the south peak (fig. 22; also profile 6 in plate III). It seems as if at this place there would have been more space between the topmost Kathmandu nappes for playing in tectonics; a transitional zone between the uniformly northern dipping roots of the Kathmandu nappes and the Tibetan marginal synclinorium with its variety of foldings both in normal and reverse sense. This transitional zone has been called the *Himalayan Marginal Schuppenzone* (see vol. I of this publications series) and has been described especially in the Everest area. (See fig. 22, the Annapurna range seen from the southwest.) 1 km south of the peak, 7100 m a sediment formation (the top of Kathmandu nappe No. 4) has been folded in underneath the thrust-plane of Kathmandu nappe 5.

East of peak 4692 m, where there is a remarkable steep step in the gradient of the valley, we find granite with abundant pegmatite layers and dykes, on the surface crumbled to grit.

The granite is thrust over migmatites, with fine-grained biotite-gneisses interbedded with lenticular coarse-grained orthoclase porphyroblasts and pegmatites. Surprising enough, dykes in the lower part of the overthrust granite are cut by minor thrustplanes, indicating that the upper part has locally been gliding in a reverse sense, that means towards the northeast.

From this place, we gain a rapidly improving view on the surrounding high mountains. Peak 6398 m, matched by few Himalayan mountains by its boldness, shows steeply dipping and folded crystalline series, basically of syncline character (see phot. 20 and fig. 29).

On the opposite side of the valley, peak 4692, seen from the east, shows also a complicated structure with two thrustplanes and folding of the central portion (fig. 27).

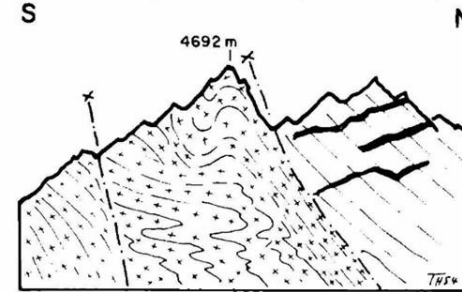
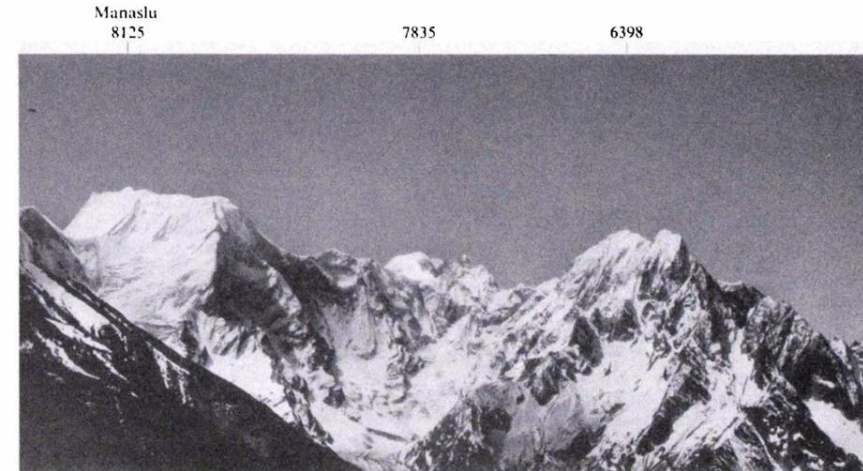


Fig. 27. Peak 4692 m, Northwestern Flank of the Dudh Valley (seen from the east)

Three thrustsheets can be recognized. The two lower sheets consist of granite-gneiss, while the upper portion is built by mixed gneisses, in which the oblique pegmatite dykes are intruded.

The topmost portion contains huge pegmatite dykes, directed at right angle to the beds and also under angle towards the northeast, which is characteristic for the topmost crystalline series underlying the sediments of the Tibetan marginal synclinorium.

2 km below Bimtakothi the beautiful coniferous mountain forests decrease and the view is getting free on one of the most impressive sceneries of the Himalayas: The tremendous northwestern flank of



Phot. 20. The Northwestern Flank of the Manaslu Group (seen from the Bimtakothi glacier)
(Compare the geology given in fig. 29.)

The Manaslu (8125) shows a regular northeastern dip of the huge granite masses. A strong clivage dips steeply towards the southwest. The Manaslu peak itself is just on the margin between the crystalline and the Silurian sediment formations. (However, this can be observed only from the eastern flank.) Pegmatites within the granite cross at right angle to the bedding.

The catchment area of the Bimtakothi glacier is built entirely of granites and granite-gneisses. Only the top of Cheo Himal has a sediment cover. These sediments of carboniferous age (quartzites, sandstones, limestones and Chlorite slates) were found in the middle morain of the glacier, while the lateral morains do not show any sediments. (However, the sediments of Cheo Himal are not yet the base of the Tibetan sediment formations; they are just a wedge left in the intruded Manaslu granite, as was observed from the eastern side of the Larkya La.)

The Manaslu granite of the Larkya La is thrust upon granite-gneisses of the Cheo Himal (see fig. 30 and 32).

The ridge between the eastern and the western branch of the Bimtakothi glacier shows some secondary thrust sheets with clivage that makes appear a northern dip. (See also fig. 31.)

The mountain range from the Needle towards the south shows a flat synclinal structure. This is the eastern termination of the Manang synclinorium. The strong axial rise towards the east makes the crystalline bottom of this synclinorium appear on the surface. The sediments occur only 2 km west of the mountain ranges of the Needle and the Peak 4692 (see geological map plate II and also fig. 31 and 32).

Some mixed gneisses can be observed in the mountain ridge west of the Bimtakothi glacier (fig. 31 and 32), whereby a layer of darker formations occurs between two secondary thrustplanes.

*Phot. 21. The Manaslu Granite Underlying the Permo-Carboniferous Formations
(13 km northeast of the Larkya La, view from the southeast)*



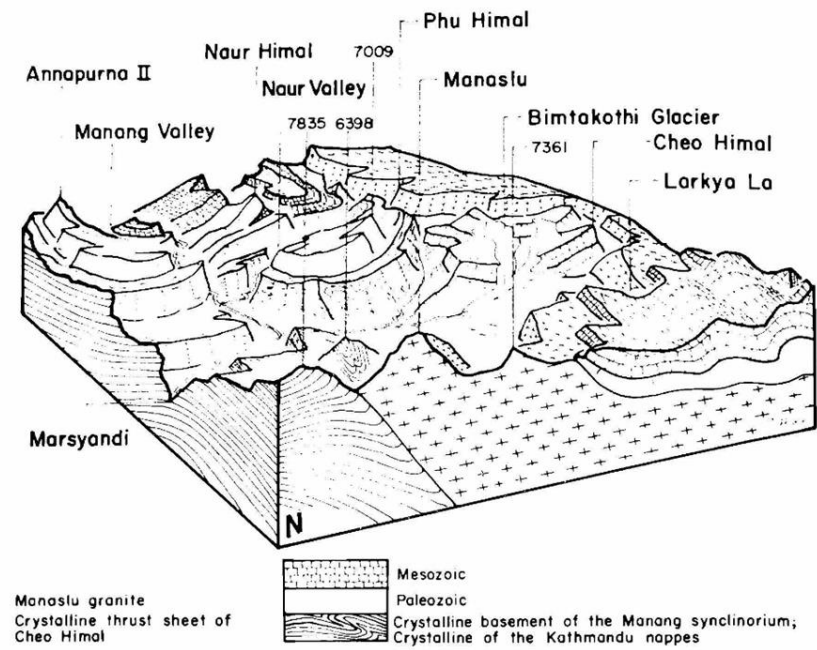


Fig. 33. Block Diagram of the Dhaul Valley



Phot. 22. The Manaslu (8163 m) (aerial photo). Though the Manaslu is a very high mountain, the limit of the crystalline granite is not

5. Geological Itinerary Thonje-Manang

About 1 km south of Naje we found in the crystalline formations a change into calcareous gneisses and calcsilicate rocks. At the bridge of Thonje (see fig. 21) again we find fine-grained calcareous gneiss, with biotite, augit, amphibol, garnet and chlorite. The dips are very flat, more or less horizontal. North of Bagarchhap occur great discordances in these calcsilicate gneisses namely folds, overthrusts and

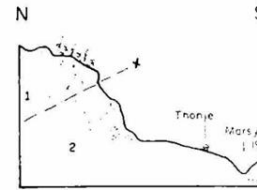


Fig. 34. The Ridge North of Thonje (between Marsyandi and Dudh Khola)
 1 calcsilicate rocks: calcareous components dominant
 2 calcsilicate rocks: crystalline components dominant (shows with its quartz, feldspars and mica macroscopic resemblance to granite)
 The two series are separated by a thrustplane, whereby the underlying series are intensively folded.

displacements. One clear fold can be observed above Taje, north of Bagarchhap. The axis of this fold strikes north-south with a dip towards the north (fig. 34). This is at right angle to the normal strike and dip. In the wedge between Taje and Tilje also the general strike turns from the previous normal westnorthwest-east-southeast into a northeast and even into north direction. Since on the other hand the ridge east of peak 3537 m shows a southeast strike, a clear anticlinal structure results in the valley of the Dudh Khola. (See also phot. 25.)

Peak	Manaslu	Tarpu Ghat	Himalchuli
6398 m	8125 m	7835 m	7864 m



Phot. 23. The Manaslu Group above Tarpu Ghat (seen from southwest)

In the foreground are the northern dipping roots of the Nawakot nappes. The Kathmandu nappes are overthrust where the main tributary from the eastern side (right hand in the photograph) joins the Marsyandi, above Tarpu Ghat.

Lamjung Himal	Tilje	Manaslu	Himalchuli Baudha	Ganesh Himal
6985 m	7009 m	8125 m	7864 m 6672 m	



Phot. 24. The Annapurna and the Manaslu Group
(seen from the south, aerial photo)

This wide-angle photo is taken from a position above Khuncha, in the Nepalese Midlands. It shows the Marsyandi valley between the Annapurna group and the Manaslu group. In the foreground, the system of transverse faults striking out of the Marsyandi gorge towards the south is visible. This transverse fault system extends right through the whole Nepalese Midlands in southern direction to the Mahabharat range and into the Siwaliks.

The clear terrace of Naje in the otherwise uninterrupted slopes of the V-shaped valley is caused by transverse faults, which strike north-south. These are a part of the transverse fault system which possibly originated the transverse valley of the Marsyandi. (See also phot. 25, where the ridge in the center foreground is completely cut by numerous vertical fractures and faults, thus deceiving a vertical dip of the horizontally bedded gneiss.)

Possibly, there is an ancient river course of the Marsyandi buried in the terrace of Naje.

Undoubtedly there must be a transverse fault system in the Marsyandi valley, for, further south in the gorge, also the strike is turned towards north-south, and still further south, where the Marsyandi leaves the main range of the Himalayas, an extensive system of fractures was observed, striking through the whole Nepalese Midlands right down to the Siwaliks. (Phot. 24.)

The series from Bagarchhap up to a few hundred meters west of the junction of the Naur Khola at Kupar are formed predominantly out of crystalline: first biotite-paragneisses with lenses and small layers of pegmatites and granites, then laminated mixed gneisses, granitic gneisses, thin layers of augengneisses and finally lenticularly banded mixed gneisses. The latter are interbedded with calcisilicate rocks. Close south of Thangja the dip is steep towards north. The valley of Kupar (lower part of the Naur Chu valley) shows a flat syncline parallel to the river course. However this structure is hidden by the strong western axial pitch, which from here on increases towards the west. (See phot. 36 and fig. 37.)

The ridge northeast from Kupar towards the Tilje Peak shows a big fold. A lying fold of granite-gneiss, embedded in calcisilicate rocks is directed towards the west (fig. 35). The direction of tectonic pressure points clearly towards the west.

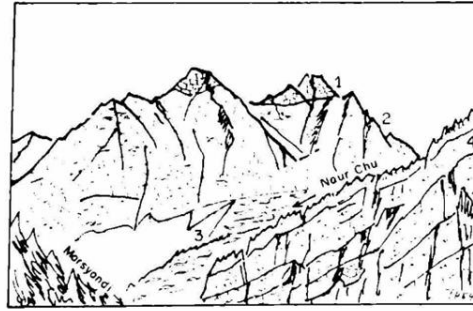


Fig. 37. The Eastern Flank of the Naur Himal (seen from Thangja; the main peak is not visible)

- 1 Silurian limestone
- 2 calcisilicate rocks with abundant pegmatites, especially in the lower part
- 3 mixed gneisses
- 4 calcisilicate-gneisses

All the formations dip towards the west, according to the axial pitch of the Manang synclinalorium. The lower part of the calcisilicate rocks is tremendously folded. (See also phot. 35.)

Since in this sector the longitudinal forces, directed from east and west, are predominant, we now better study the longitudinal profiles (plate IV, profiles VI-VIII).

Profiles VI and VII show the lying, towards the west directed crystalline fold (of fig. 35), with its cover of calcisilicate rocks. Halfway between the Tilje peak and Naur Chu (profile VII) the crystalline underlying of the said fold shows a distinct transverse saddle. This is the cross-point between the two different tectonic arcs of the Annapurna range and the Manaslu range. The Annapurna range strikes in westnorthwest-east-southeast direction, while the Manaslu group is turned towards the northwest-southeast direction. The geological strike corresponds in both mentioned mountain ranges to the topographic outlay.

	Phu Himal	Himlung Himal	Cheo Himal	
7009 m	6454 m	7125 m	6812 m	6398 m



Phot. 25. Aerial View into the Dudh Valley (seen from the southwest, aerial photo from 5600 m)

The Manaslu group is at the right side, the mountain ranges in the catchment area of the Bimtakothi glacier in the background. Note the vertical fracturing and faulting, deceiving a vertical dip and south-north strike of the northern dipping crystalline formations in the foreground.



Phot. 26. Lacustrine Deposits West of Thanga " 2600 m.

1 river gravel

2 lacustrine clay

The ice-axe points to the boundary between the two formations.

However unsymmetric it may be, the western flank of this anticline is identic with the enormous flexur-like axial rise out of the synclinorium of Manang.

The series on this flank (fig. 37) show an uneven bedding, with a large number of long, but flat-pressed folds. Large-scale recumbent folds do not exist in this zone. The axis of this anticline may be located in the meridian of the Tilje peak (see profile VI plate IV). Further south, in the longitudinal profile through Bagarchhap the axis strikes along the Dudh Khola valley. However it cannot be considered to be the same axis, since it is transposed towards the east.

The description of the Dudh valley was given in earlier chapters. We may— in connection with the above mentioned transverse anticlines— point out, that the lower limit of the Tilje peak limestone formations strikes through the valley north of Peak 4692 m towards northwest. (See phot. 25 and 28.) This is the eastern termination of the Manang synclinorium, which in the northeast is joined by the Manaslu granite, respectively pressed to a narrow steeply northeastern dipping limestone series. (See profile 10 plate III, near Peri Himal.) The Peak 4692 m marks therefore the distinct eastern flank of the Tilje transverse anticline. (See plate IV profile VI, in the valley between the Bimtakothi glacier and the Peak 7009 m, and further profile VII in the Dudh valley.)

Thus, in general there is an anticline structure between the Naur Chu and the Dudh valley. We may call it the Marsyandi transverse structure. It shows anticline character north of the main ranges, and continues towards the south, through the Marsyandi gorge and into the Nepalese Midlands as a zone of faults and fractures.

Thus the transverse valley of the Marsyandi between the Annapurna group and the Manaslu group does not make any exception compared with other major transverse valleys between major mountain groups in the Nepal Himalayas, namely it has also been caused by a transverse structure.

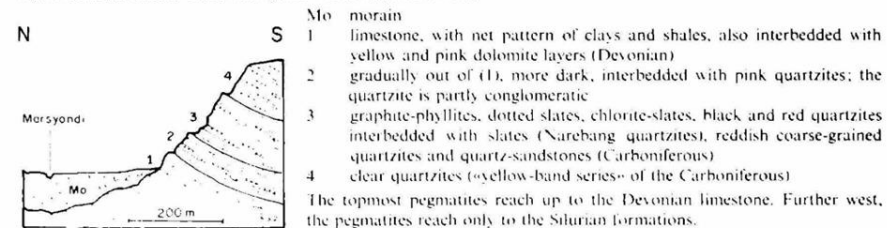


Phot. 27. Devonian Fossiliferous Limestone with Corals
at the Marsyandi river-bend, 3 km west-northwest of Chame

The wide valley of Manang is built entirely out of sediments with generally syncline structure and the whole character, climatic, topographic and geologically contrasts very much to the crystalline gorge further down. However, the present form and character of the Manang valley has dominantly originated from glacial erosion, glacial and interglacial deposits and landslides.

The sharp bend of the Marsyandi 4 km southeast of Pisang originated by the extremely sharp axial rise of the Devonian limestones towards the east. In the upper part of the valley, until east of Pisang, the Marsyandi follows more or less the bottom of the main axis of the Manang synclinorium. At the place, where the river bends first towards the south and then to the east, it breaks through the Devonian and Silurian formations and below Chame it breaks through the topmost crystalline. Thus the Mar-

Fig. 40. Profile Sketch in the Marsyandi Valley opposite Pisang



Lamjung			
Namun Himal	Annapurna II		Naur Himal
5784 m	6985 m	7937 m	6114 m



*Phot. 28. View into the Marsyandi Valley between Kupa and Manang, seen from the east
(aerial photo from 5700 m above Thonje)*

The Manang synclinorium between Annapurna II and Naur Himal is well-expressed.

Please note the "Gipffellur" at about 6000 m north (right side) of the Annapurna range. Also an ancient land surface is well expressed through flat slopes and terraces at about 4000-4500 m on both sides of the main range of the Himalaya. Indeed, the Annapurna range is like a "lifted island" ("Hebunginsel" according to Dhyrenfurth) compared with the surroundings.

The yellow-band series opposite Pisang show the topmost pegmatites, which are crossing the beds under oblique angle towards the north.

The whole mountain range at the northern flank of the Manang valley, from Naur Himal (6114 m) down to Ngawal is built by the well-bedded Devonian limestones, which show a general steep southerly dip. (See phot. 30 and fig. 42 and 43, plate V, fig. 1.) Since this dip is parallel to the flank of the valley,

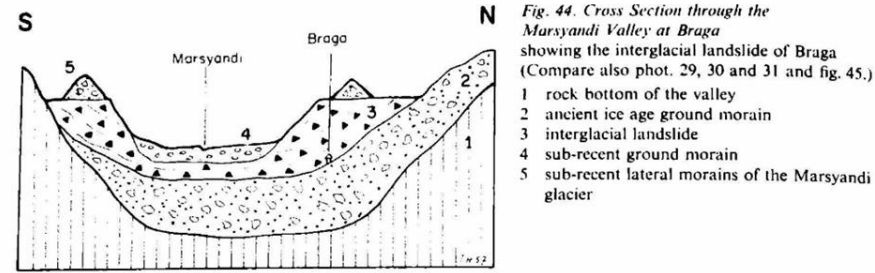


S *Fig. 43. The Southern Ridge of Naur Himal (6114 m)
(seen from the west)*

This ridge is built of huge Devonian formations, mostly limestones and slates, which are tectonically accumulated by several thrustsheets.

The evenly dipping beds at the right side form the tremendous fannel round the bend of the Marsyandi 4 km southeast of Pisang.

only the ridges between the tributary valleys have Carboniferous formations on their top, while the Devonian formations are exposed in the valleys. (See fig. 42; compare also the geological map plate II.) The Naur Himal (6114 m) itself shows a number of reverse thrustfaults, with increasing intensity of tectonics towards north. Hereby the parcels between the thrustfaults have intensively been folded (fig. 42 and 43).

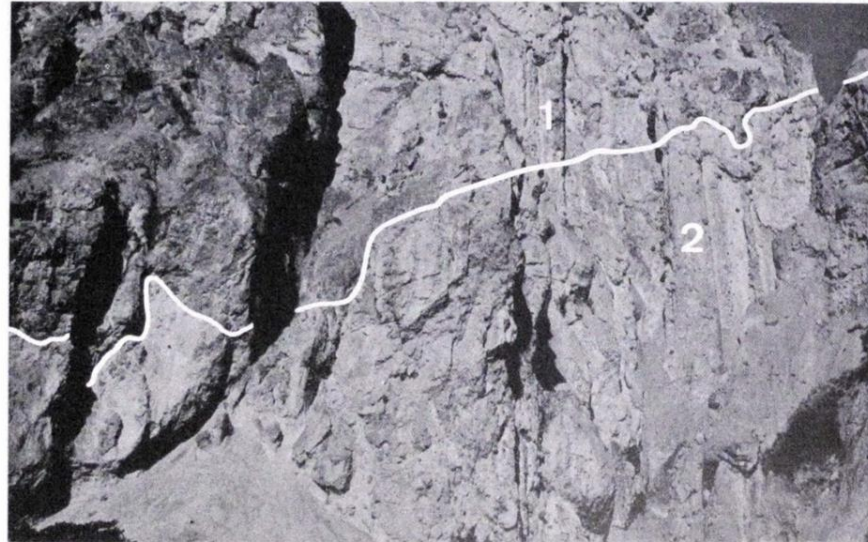


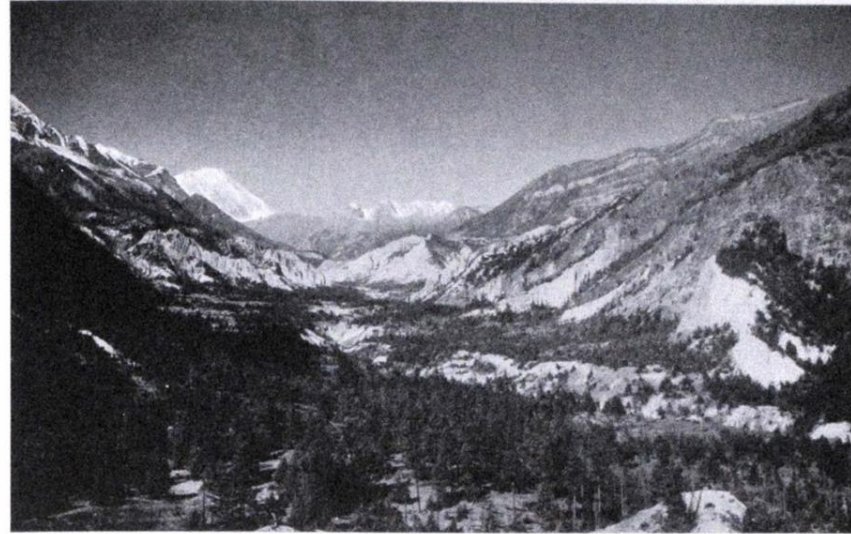
In the valley bottom of Braga, the exposures are rare, since the whole area is covered by immense masses of glacial and fluvioglacial deposits and landslide materials (fig. 44 and 45; plate V; phot. 30–32 and 38 and 37). One can imagine how intensive the former glaciation must have been, when considering how still today the Gangapurna glacier, fed by the Annapurna III (7576 m) and by the Gangapurna (7315 m) reaches right down to the bottom of the valley at Manang. Its recent or subrecent (stage of 1920?) lateral morains dam still today the valley (phot. 31 and 32). Large alluvial plains have filled former glacial moraine lakes, which formerly have been caused in the main valley by the lateral tributary

Phot. 29. The Interglacial Landslide of Braga

- 1 Landslide deposit; bedding is still visible even with its crossing quartz veins; the formations are partly re-cemented, the rocks consist predominantly of Carboniferous slates, Permian sandstones and Triassic limestones and dolomites.
- 2 moraine of former ice age.

The landslide material extends right to the opposite (southern side) of the valley, and is in the bottom of the valley covered by younger morains (of a late ice age stage; compare also phot. 30, 31, 32 and 37; and fig. 44 and 45).





*Phot. 30. The Marsyandi Valley near Pisang
(seen from the southeast)*

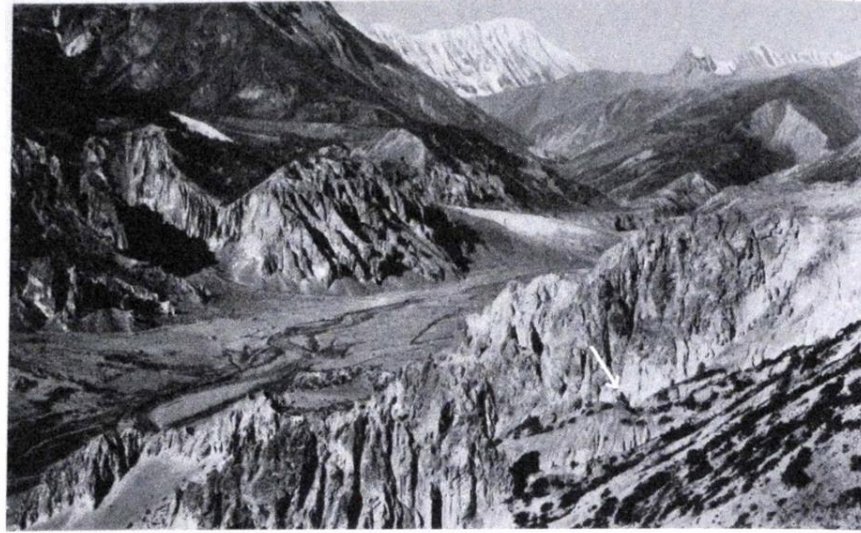
The bottom of the valley consists of morains.

The white series at the foot of either valley flanks are landslide material, originated from the northern flank (right side). The main ridge at the right side shows the southern dipping (parallel to the slope) of the Triassic, the Permian and the Carboniferous formations. (See also phot. 31 and plate V, fig. 1 and 2; and fig. 44 and 45.)

glaciers (fig. 57, phot. 31 and 32). In addition to the glaciation, landslides have also played an important role in shaping the present valleys. Near Braga (fig. 44 and phot. 29, 31) we find landslide materials, which has originated from the northern slopes. In the landslide deposit, the bedding (with southern dip) can still be recognized, though broken and recemented. The material consists predominantly of limestones (Devonian), slates and quartzites (Carboniferous), limestones and dolomites (Permian-Triassic). Surprisingly enough, the landslide material is deposited on the top of morainic material with huge boulders, whereby the contact between the landslide and the morains shows also southern dipping. (See phot. 29 and 31.) The landslide has a tremendous dimension and also must have had a tremendous intensity, since it reaches right to the opposite valley flank, thereby surging by 200 m up the opposite side. (See also sketchmap of fig. 45.)

Based on these facts, we have to consider this landslide of Braga as interglacial. The material has been eroded away in the bottom of the valley later on, leaving the main masses at the flanks. Due to this erosion, the underlying fluvioglacial deposits and the morains have partly been exposed.

The Quaternary history of the Manang valley may be reconstructed as follows: During recession of the last ice age, the main glacier (Marsyandi glacier) left a thick cover of morains in the valley, extending on either flanks by 200 m above the present alluvial bottom. Then the landslide from the northern flank covered the whole valley, reaching at the opposite side about 200 m above the present bottom. Fluvial erosion and a following diluvial phase levelled an alluvial plain on the top of the landslide deposits.



Phot. 31. The Marsyandi Valley above Braga
(seen from the east; Nilgiri (7148 m) in the background)

The bottom of the valley is now covered by an alluvial plain consisting of morainic material; most probably an ancient lake. The plain is flanked by the landslide material, which is eroded into sharp crests and gullies. The horizontal top of the landslide masses shows a levelled ancient terrace. Lying on the terrace at the southern side (left side in the picture) we find big lateral morains of the ancient valley glacier. (Compare also fig. 44, 45, 57; plate V, fig. 1 and 2 and phot. 38 and 41.) The arrows indicates the detail photograph 29.

New fluvial and glacial erosion cleaned a new valley into the landslide materials, leaving parts of the former higher alluvial plains in front of the present terraces on either sides. New glaciation (of the Marsyandi glacier) deposited lateral morains on the edges of the old terraces. A last phase of glaciation deposited ground morains in the bottom of the valley.

In general there exist great similarities between the landslide of Braga, and the famous interglacial landslide of Flims in the Swiss Alps. Both have originated from a valley flank, in which the dip of the beds are parallel to the slope; in both the landslides the rocks have glided along bed joints, possibly undercut by glacial erosion at the foot of the valley flanks; and finally, in both the landslides the forces were so tremendous that the masses were surfing up the opposite valley side, hereby damming the main valley to a lake. (Undercutting of the dip slopes by glacial erosion is evident near Manang; see phot. 30, 37 and fig. 50.)

We now devote again to the detail geology of the northern flank of the Manang valley. The geological profile on the ridge north of Braga (fig. 46, 47) shows at the base Carboniferous formations with dark Narebang quartzite, slates and clear quartzites (yellow-band series), clear dotted slates, dark blue-green and red phyllites, dark slates, dark green slates with layers of manganese iron ore (similar to the



Phot. 32. Manang Village with the Gangapurna Glacier Reaching into the Main Valley

The tongue of the glacier dammed a lake in the valley until the Marsyandi cut through.

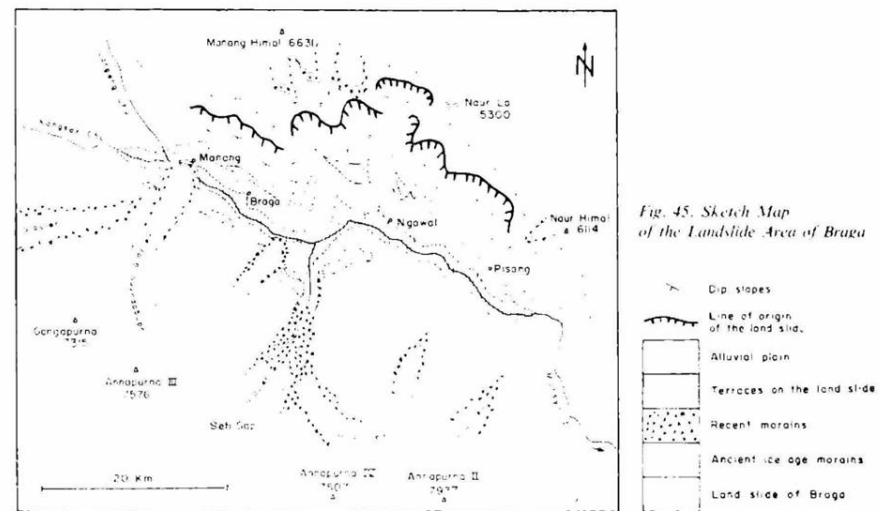


Fig. 45. Sketch Map of the Landslide Area of Braga



Phot. 33. Fossiliferous Nodular Limestone
(seen at the ridge 200 m north of Braga)

The nodules are originated from shells, of which the limestone contains a large number.

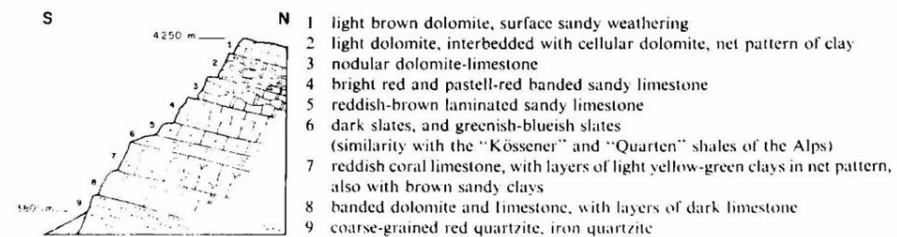
The formations are Permian-Triassic.



Phot. 34. Dolomite Conglomerate in Fossiliferous Brown Sandy Limestone (at the ridge 500 m north of Braga) The pencil indicates the scale.

The overlying dolomitic series shows the profile as given in fig. 48. The top is formed by a typical Triassic dolomite, of light brown dense character. The lower part shows on the surface sandy weathering. A *Rauhwaacke* with cellular structure is also present, underlying is a nodular dolomite with limestone. Brick-red and clear red sandstones are followed by banded reddish brown sandy limestone. The following dark and greenish blueish clays recall the "Quartenschiefer" of the Helvetic Triassic in the Swiss

Fig. 48. Profile Sketch of the Ridge Northwest of Braga (Triassic profile)



6. Geology of the Mountain Ranges North of the Manang Valley (Manang Himal–Naur Himal–Naur Chu Valley)

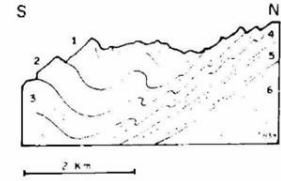


*Fig. 51. Profile sketch of the Ridge North of Ghyaru
(seen from the east)*

- 1 Jurassic limestone
- 2 Lower Jurassic slates
- 3 Rhetic slates and limestones, dark shales
- 4 Triassic dolomites
- 5 Permian quartzites and sandstones
- 6 Carboniferous quartzites, slates and shales

The Mesozoic series have unconformably glided on the Permian formations.

We now go for an excursion from Ghyaru over the Naur La (5300 m) to the Naur village. When climbing from Ghyaru we first move always in the same Devonian limestones, since the beds dip more or less parallel to the slope. At 4500 m we leave these limestones and proceed into the overlying Carboniferous and Mesozoic formations (see fig. 51, 52). With growing altitude, the so far evenly southern dip is replaced by various folds. The Naur La (5300 m) is situated little north of an anticline. Northern dipping Triassic dolomites occur in the gap (fig. 52). North of the Naur La we cross a narrow syncline with Rhetic formations as filling. The syncline is slightly overturned towards the north. (See profile 9 in plate III, and fig. 53.) This syncline strikes towards the eastsoutheast, along the northern flank of Naur Himal (6114 m) and round this peak into the eastern flank of this mountain, where it terminates due

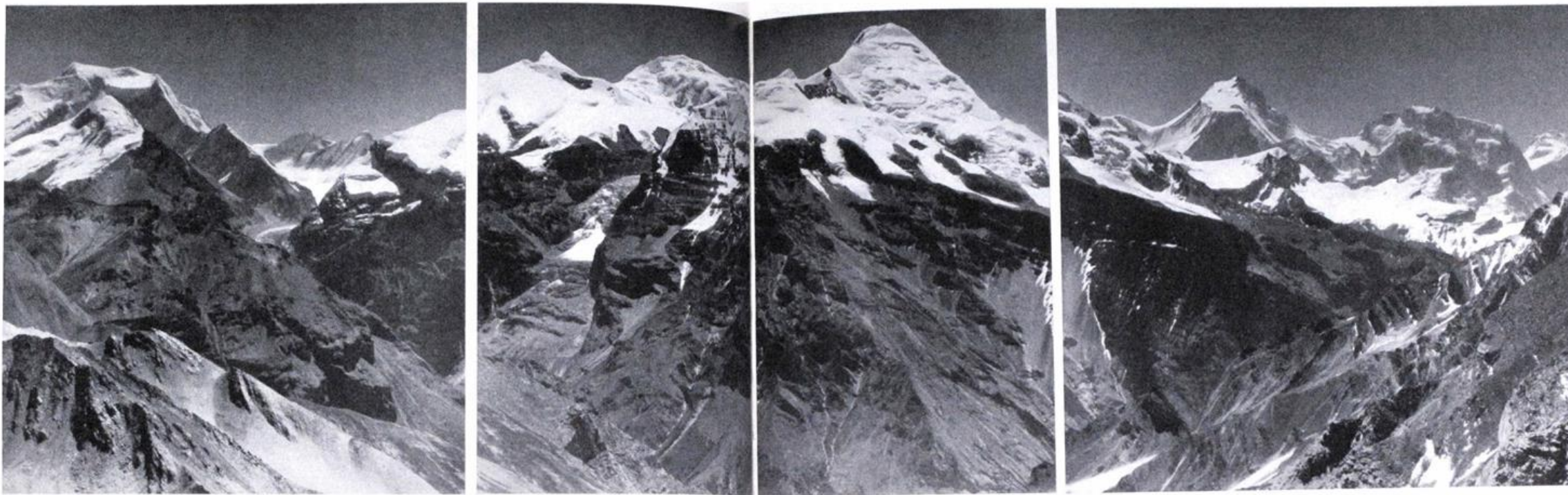
*Phot. 35. View into the Naur Valley from the South
(aerial photo from 5700 m above Kupa)*

The eastern flank of Naur Himal shows the overturned syncline with Mesozoic filling (right side flank). The ridge at the foreground is built by Devonian limestones with a fannel-like shape (compare also phot. 37 in which F points to the fannel).

Naur Himal
6114 m

Tangetse
6723 m





Phot. 36. Panoramic View from the Naur La to the East. Explanation see in fig. 55

The further continuation of the Manang synclinorium (however only in its crystalline bottom) is further observed in the Manaslu group (see fig. 55). In the peak 6398 m, it is overturned towards the southwest, as already described in fig. 29 and 31.

From Naur La we also enjoy a beautiful view into the whole northern flank of the Annapurna range. (Plate V, fig. 2.)

However the geological description will follow later on, after having explored the whole valley of Manang. We therefore go now back to Manang. The cross section through Manang (fig. 56) shows much more structural complications than the area further east. The main axis of the Manang synclinorium follows more or less the valley (in the section of Manang). However there are a number of complications, since the bottom of the synclinorium is warped up and forms an anticline, in which the Carboniferous formations are exposed. Further, on either sides of this central anticline occur secondary synclines both overturned and directed against each other towards the center of the synclinorium. At the southern flank there exists a further reverse (towards the north overturned) anticline and syncline, on which the thick Devonian limestones of the Gangapurna are overthrust (fig. 56 and plate V fig. 3 and phot. 38, 37).

The general impression is of having a Graben (along the axis of the Manang synclinorium) into which the upper formations from the Horst of either sides have been folded in. We might call this superficial folding resulting from block-tectonics.

The big town of Manang is beautifully situated opposite of the Annapurna, which sends the Gangapurna glacier right down into the main valley, building a barrier with its lateral moraines

(phot. 32, 38). The terminal morain is situated on the opposite side of the valley. Until recently, there has been a lake in the main valley dammed by the tongue of the Gangapurna glacier. The Marsyandi has now cut through the moraines. There are also arcs of higher terminal moraines from an earlier stage, when the tongue of the Gangapurna glacier reached nearly the altitude of the town of Manang (fig. 45).

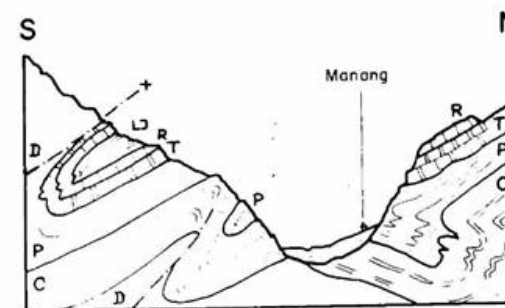
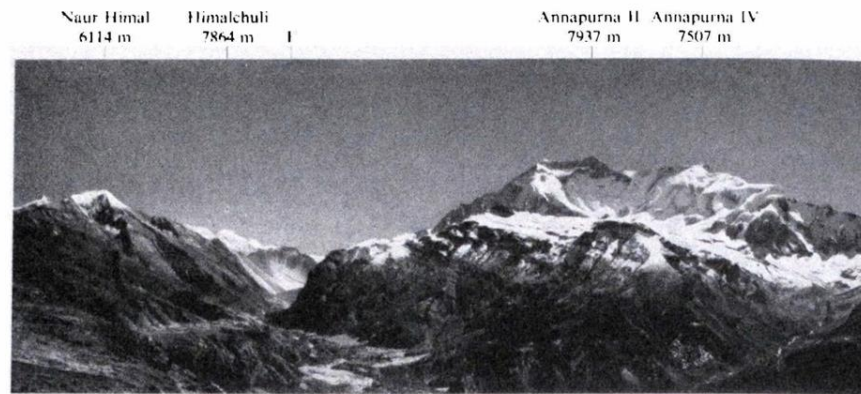


Fig. 56. Geological Profile through Manang

- L, J Lower Jurassic
- R Rhetic
- T Triassic
- P Permian
- C Carboniferous
- D Devonian

The Manang synclinorium shows a number of partial axes, whereby the structures north of the valley are normally directed towards the south, while the structures south of the valley axes are reverse, that means directed towards the north.



Phot. 37. Photographic Panorama of the Manang Valley with Annapurna II and IV and Naur Himal
(seen from 4600 m on the ridge north of Manang, view towards the southeast)
(Compare geological panorama plate V, fig. 1 of the same view.) F indicates the fannel-like shape of the Devonian limestone, marking the western pitch of the Manang synclorium.

Phot. 38. Gangapurna, Roc Noir and Nilgiri
(seen from the northeast)

The reverse fold in Silurian-Devonian formations on the northern ridge of the Gangapurna is well visible. (Compare geological panoramas of plate V)



The tributary valley which drains the Seti gap (plate V, fig. 2) gives also an excellent view into the structure of the eastern flank of the Annapurna III (7576 m). The reverse fold in the Silurian/Devonian formations is greatly developed. The underlying syncline with Mesozoic filling is unsymmetric, the upper flank tectonically squeezed out along a thrustfault, whereby the Devonian limestones are thrust upon the Triassic dolomite (see plate V, fig. 2).

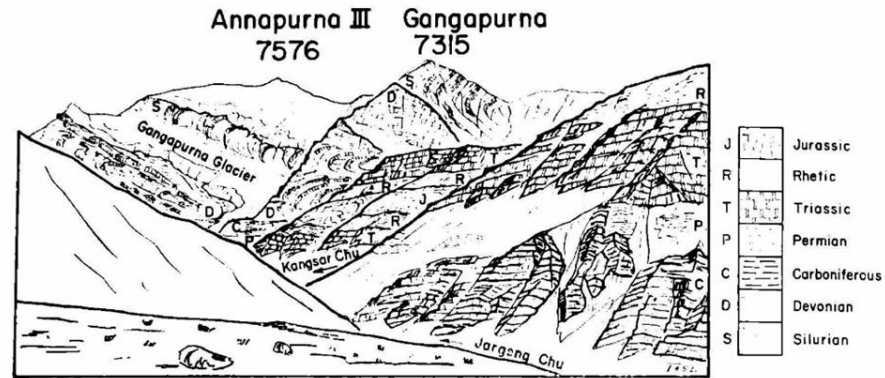


Fig. 61. Annapurna III and Gangapurna Seen from Northwest (from the Jargang valley, approx. 4300 m)

The northern flank of this range shows the tremendous reverse fold in Silurian and Devonian formations, with a reverse series in the lower part of the northern ridge of Gangapurna.

The ridge in front of Gangapurna contains a narrow towards the north overturned syncline with Jurassic filling. (See also phot. 42)

The range of peak 5291 m, which is situated in front of Annapurna II and Annapurna IV shows the large Mesozoic filling (up to Jurassic limestones) in the overturned and reverse syncline (plate V, fig. 1 and 2). At the western part of the said mountain range a dolomite anticline (Triassic) is exposed (phot. 37).

The tremendous folding and faulting in Annapurna II (7937 m) is not well visible from this side, since we look straight into the folds (from the front side). It is referred to the fig. 38, 39 and phot. 28, which show the structure seen from the eastern side.



Phot. 39. Zaphrentis Species

(location at 3980 m on the trail above Tengri to Thorung La, 2 km northwest of Manang)

The scale is indicated by the pencil.

8. Geological Itinerary Manang-Thorong La

We now continue our route on the ridge northwest of Manang and Tengi, the highest and last village on the trail to the Thorung La (5300 m). First we climb in Carboniferous formations represented by quartzites, interbedded with limestones, red quartzites, Narebang wood-like chloritoid slates and the lowest bed of the white quartzite of the yellow-band series. At 3980 m we find in the lower bed of the yellow band series a zaphrentis species (phot. 39), which consequently proves the Carboniferous age of the yellow-band series. Also slates with fucoïdes and other fossils were found at the same place (phot. 40).



Phot. 40. Fucoïde Slates with other Fossil Shells (on the ridge above Tengi)

These fossils occur near a clear-coloured coarse-grained quartzite bed overlying "wood-like" Narebang slates, red quartzites and quartzite interbedded with limestones.

In the valley of the Jargeng Chu we move for a long time in more or less the same formations of the Carboniferous and the Permian. The overlying Triassic dolomite occurs at the eastern flank of the valley much higher due to an axial rise towards the east. (See fig. 62 and 63, Manang Himal.)

At the western side of the Jargeng valley, the Triassic dolomite comes to lie nearly into the bottom of the valley, due to the axial pitch (see overturned dolomite syncline in fig. 64). In the valley, which drains the southwestern flank of the Manang Himal (6631 m) it is well visible, how the Triassic dolomite (which dips at the northern flank of the Manang valley towards the south) is bent to form an antiform and dips towards the north (fig. 62). Hereby, the dolomite is overthrust by Carboniferous formations of a higher tectonic unit. The overthrust Schuppe (slice) dips generally towards north and shows a complete stratigraphic profile from the Carboniferous through the Permian and the Triassic with the typical Norian dolomite to the well-bedded limestones and slates of the Retic and Jurassic. The peak of Manang Himal consists of the thickly-bedded limestone of Upper Jurassic age (fig. 62 and 63). However, also this upper Schuppe is still folded and thrustfaulted (fig. 63 and 70).

At the western side of the Jargeng valley (fig. 64) we see now the bent vertical fold of the Manang antiform, which is formed by the Carboniferous formations with a cover of Permian and Triassic series. The extraordinary horizontal faults have been shown in fig. 59. North of the said vertical antiform there is a syncline, overturned towards the north, filled with Retic formations (fig. 64).

The Kangsartse Peak, joining northwest of the ridge with the Manang antiform, is built by a complicated syncline which is also overturned towards the north. The filling of the syncline consists of Jurassic limestones, which build the peak itself (see detail fig. 64).

The next big antiform towards the north (see geological map plate II) is also rather complicated, with a vertical fault, along which the northern part has been lifted (fig. 66 and detail fig. 67, seen from further north).



Phot. 41. The Manang Valley Seen from the West
(aerial photo from 5600 m above the Jargeng valley)

Note the outstanding height of the Annapurna range compared with the Gipfelflur of the mountains north (left side) of it which is about 6000 m only. Note also the ancient land surface at about 5000 m at the northern flank of the Annapurna range and on the mountain ranges north of the Marsyandi valley.

Possibly, the overlying brown sandy quartzites and sandstones, interbedded with clear-coloured thin quartzitic layers might belong to the Lower Jurassic (Liassic especially). Overlying we find, partly under light angle unconformity, clear coloured and brown quartzite. This series is mixed with "autumn-coloured" (herbstlaubfarbene) limestones and pink lenticular coral limestones. It appears, that we all on a sudden are again in lower formations and that the Triassic series are sliced, for, above and overlying, we find again the main dolomite series (Norian) of partly very dense, partly fine-grained conglomeratic character. The black series of the Rhetian appear to thin out towards the east. (Phot. 42, below Manang Himal shows very clear the slicing within the main dolomite series, caused by a number of steep northern dipping thrustfaults.)

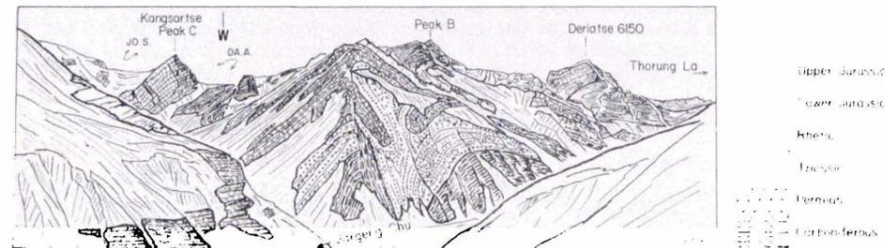


Fig. 66. The Western Flank of the Central Part of the Jargeng Valley
(seen from southeast)

There exists a doubled anticline, with a vertical fault at the southern flank, whereby in both partial axis Carboniferous formations are exposed in the lower flanks of the valley. The anticline is slightly overturned towards the south (Compare detail of the southern flank of this anticline given in fig. 67.)

Manang Himal
6631 m

Annapurna IV
7507 m

Annapurna III Gangapurna
7576 m 7315 m



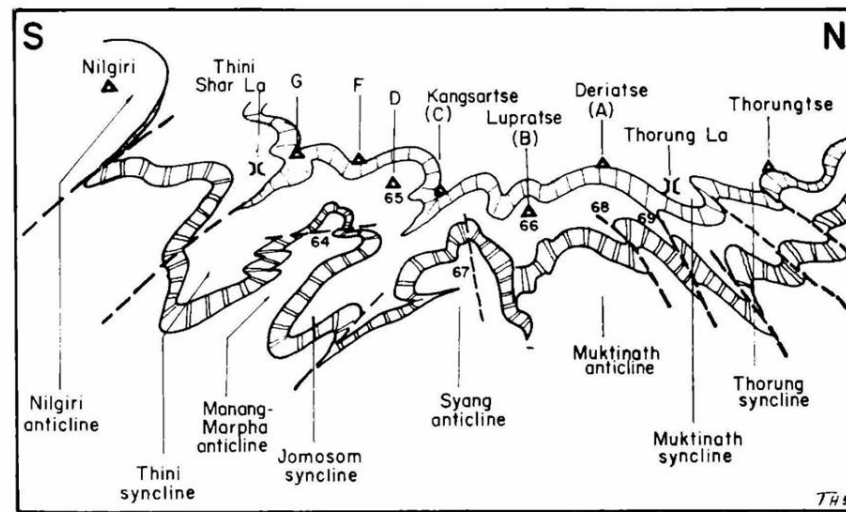
Phot. 42. Photographic Panorama from below the Thorung La towards the Southeast
(Compare geological sketch fig. 70.)

The Thorungtse (6444 m) itself shows a very complicated structure with a number of thrustfaults and folds. This features will be dealt with later on, since this mountain range can be studied much better from the western and southwestern side.

While the western flank of the Jargeng valley, with the mountains of Jargengtse and Manang Himal (6631 m) are now pretty clear, the mountain range forming the watershed between the Marsyandi

Fig. 71. Schematic and much Simplified Comprehensive Profile of the Mountain Range between the Nilgiri and the Thorungtse

The triangles denote the various mountain peaks and their respective locations with regard to the formations and the structures. The numbers indicate the location of the respective text figures.



Upper Jurassic

Triassic
(Norian dolomite)

Thrust fault

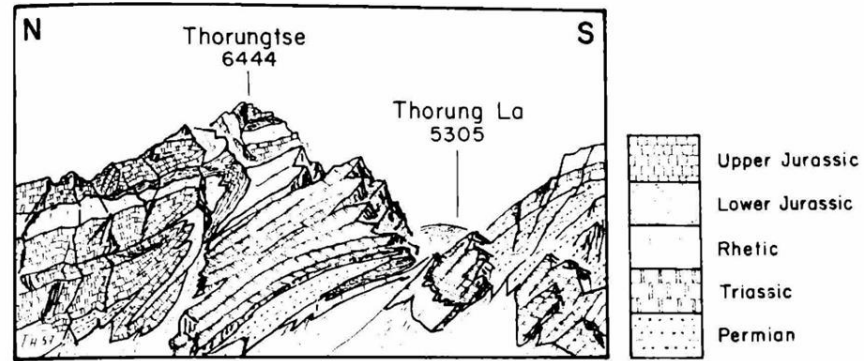


Fig. 74. The Thorungtse (6444 m), Seen from Muktinath

This sketch shows especially the lower part of the western flank of the Thorungtse with the various folds in the Permian and Triassic formations. The upper part of the mountain is distorted, due to looking steeply upwards, especially, the Cretaceous top cannot be seen. The summit is better shown in fig. 79, 81 and 82.



Phot. 43. View on Muktinath

Deriatse (6150 m) left side, Lupratse (5911 m) right side.

(Compare fig. 75 and geological panorama plate VI, fig. 2.)

The transverse fault of Muktinath strikes along the foot of the mountain range. It can clearly be recognized especially on the left side, how the folds in the Norian dolomite are cut.

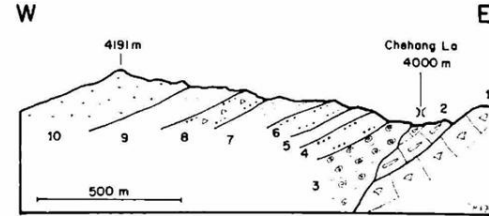
The natural gas of Muktinath appears in this fault, where the Paleocene Saligram series join the Triassic and Permian formations in the fault itself.

2. Tetang-Narsing Chu

On our trip from Muktinath towards the north we have first to cross the Chehang La, that is the pass a few hundred meters east of peak 4191 m. On this route, just northeast of the Chhego village we find again the black shales of the Saligram series with the large boulders which contain saligrams (ammonites, fig. 81).

Fig. 83. Detail Profile from the Chehang La to the Peak 4191 m

- 1 limestone and calcareous slates with cardinies
- 2 limestone with belemnites
- 3 Saligram series
- 4 grey coarse-grained quartzite
- 5 white sandstone
- 6 red dense quartzite
- 7 dark sandy slates
- 8 quartzite breccia
- 9 sandstone ("Ruchsandstein")
- 10 brown and green sandstones, fine conglomerates, glauconite sandstone



From the large number of collected ammonites were some determined in the field as *Hoplites Berriasiella* (Portlandian-Purbeckian). At this place, the Saligram series is much tectonized, with the axes of the folds directed north-south. The exposure is close to the Norian dolomite, which covers the northern flank of the Thorung valley (fig. 81). In general the Saligram series dips at this place towards the west, while the mentioned dolomite shows a normal northnortheast dip. The unconformity of the Eocene Saligram series upon the Triassic dolomite is thus practically under right angle.



Phot. 44. Finding of Fossils on the Trail from Chehang towards North
(cardinias embedded with belemnites)

Phot. 45. Belemnites near the
Saligram Transgression
of Peak 4191 m East (Chehang La)



In the small brook northeast of Chhego we can also observe, how the above-mentioned dolomite shows a synclinal closure and connects with the higher dolomite series. The filling consists of Retic and Liassic slates and limestones (fig. 81 and 79).

The valley north of Chhego has an extraordinary thick cover of morains. A distinct terrace of morainic material is found at 3800 m (fig. 79 and 75). But also further up, towards the Chehang La, we find several lateral morains lying upon the said terrace.

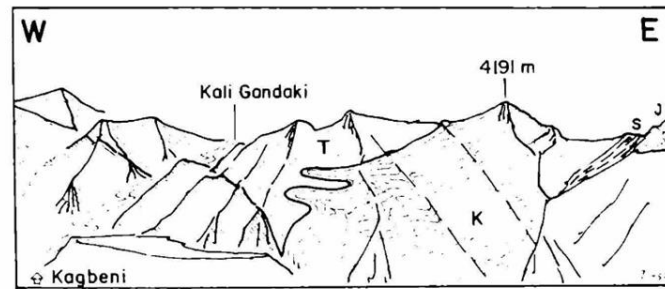


Fig. 84. View on the
Northern Flank of
the Muktinath Valley

- T Thakmar series (clear-coloured sandstones, red shales, boulderbeds and lacustrine chalk; Upper Tertiary - Quaternary)
- K Kagbeni series (dark sandstones and slates, greensands, grey sandstones, quartzites, breccias and glauconite sandstone; Paleocene - Eocene)
- S Saligram series (Lower - Middle Paleocene)
- J Jurassic

The Thakmar series are folded-in into the Kagbeni series, whereby the structural axis are directed north - south.

Compare phot. 46.

Khegatse
6198 m

Mustangtse
6476 m



Phot. 46. The Thukkhola Graben North of Muktiath
(aerial photo from 5800 m above Muktiath, view towards the north)

The main transverse fault strikes along the eastern foot of the mountain range in the left side of the picture. (Compare plate VII, fig. 3 and 2.)

The fault of the opposite side of the Graben is of lesser magnitude. Instead, the whole Cretaceous and Tertiary filling of the Graben shows a considerable dip to the west (left side in the picture).

Over the series with the belemnites we find dark limestones, with a net pattern of calcite veins, then slates and thin-bedded limestones, interbedded with quartzite beds, then polygene breccias (type of the Lias breccia of the Eastalpine facies of the Alps), and finally yellow arenaceous quartzites (Dogger?) (see fig. 89).

In the first small valley (2 km northeast of the Chehang La) the above-mentioned series are folded, whereby their axis strike in north-south direction. That is a right angle to the normal strike.

Just south of the first pass (approximately 3 km northeast of peak 4191 m) we find Rhetic limestones, whereby characteristically the limestones show transverse clivage and are interbedded with slates (compare also fig. 80 of the area south of Chahar). A few meters of layers and lenses of quartzite overly the Rhetic limestones. Further up we find blueish-grey coral limestone, overlain by breccias. The Saligram series transgresses on the latter. The profile above the transgression is given in fig. 94 and 95 and phot. 49. Surprisingly, we find only a few meters above the Saligram series river gravels of limestone and dolomite and also the first granite boulders of the Mustang granite (phot. 51 and 52).

In the tributary valley of the Narsing Chu, into which the trail descends for crossing the river we find thick morains. Proves of former glaciation are also found in glacial thrust marks on Lias breccias (phot. 50). Triassic dolomite occurs in the background of this tributary valley (fig. 95). This is anticlinally folded.

The trail crosses on its further course Rhetic limestones. However, in the lower part of the valley we enter again the Saligram series.

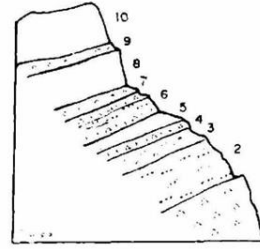
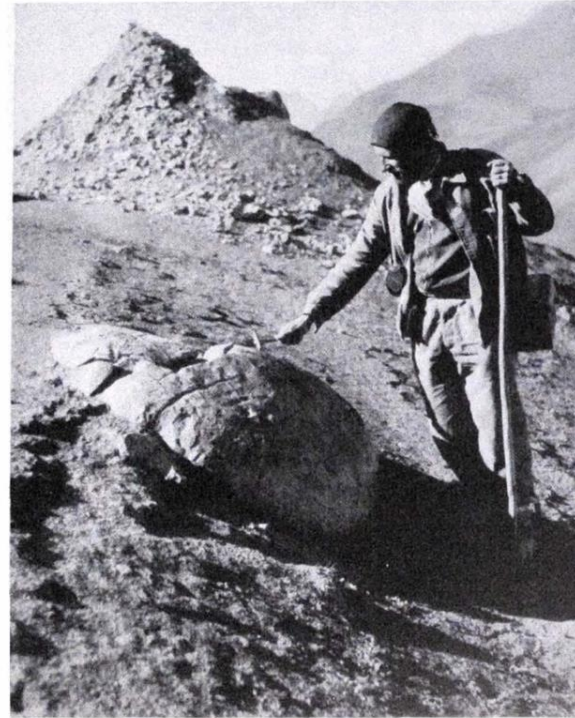


Fig. 91. The Tertiary on Tetang La

(Tetang La is situated 3.75 km southeast of Tetang, see location in fig. 89)

- 1 transgression breccia of the Lower Jurassic (Liassic), 20 m (see also phot. 49)
- 2 quartzite with saligrams, 50 m
- 3 river gravels, (dolomite, limestone and granite)
- 4 marl breccia, 1 m
- 5 blue lacustrine shales, 2 m
- 6 marl breccia with beds of red iron quartzite
- 7 river gravels, 1 m
- 8 white sandstone, 30 m
- 9 river gravels, 2 m
- 10 red sandstone

For the first time we find in this valley between the Saligram series and the Mesozoic formations a new series of violet and pink well-bedded sandstones and slates of the flysch-type of the Alps (fig. 92-94, 97). Directly on the Saligram series occur sandstones with red boulders of breccias, overlain by light-blue lacustrine shales and clear-coloured sandstones. Overlying to these series we find brown sandstones (phot. 52) and river gravels, and finally thick formations of white lacustrine chalk. We shall call these series from now on the *Narsing series*. All those formations show a strong dip towards west-northwest. The violet flysch-type series are folded under unconformity on the Jurassic formations, and



Phot. 47. A Saligram Boulder
on the Trail to Chhang La

Phot. 48. Belemnites on Chehang La



Fig. 92. View on the Northern Flank of the Narsing Valley

T Thakmar series (Middle Tertiary—Quaternary)

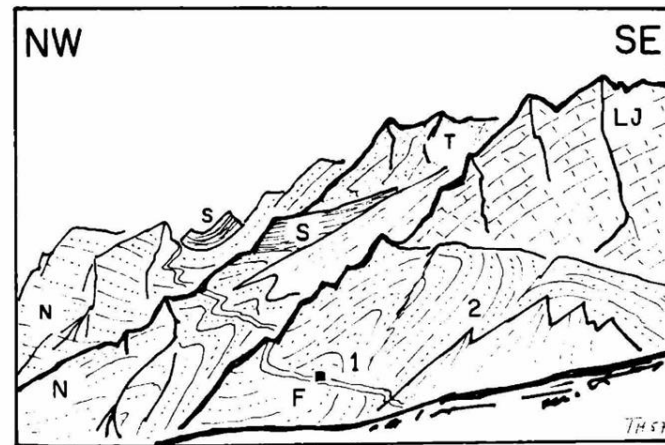
S Saligram series (Lower—Middle Paleocene)

N Narsing flysch (Upper Cretaceous—Lower Paleocene) 1 yellow and red marly sandstone
2 blue shales

LJ Lower Jurassic (thin-bedded dark and spotted limestones and slates)

F Fossil finding (turrilella) on the trail

The Mesozoic formations show general northwestern dip, while the Narsing flysch is involved in separate tectonics.



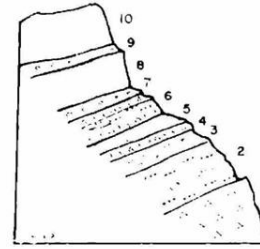
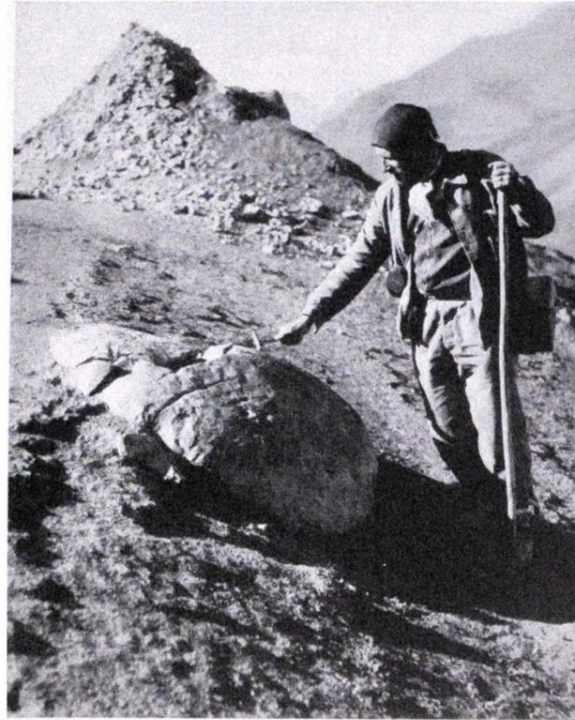


Fig. 91. The Tertiary on Tetang La

(Tetang La is situated 3.75 km southeast of Tetang, see location in fig. 89)

- 1 transgression breccia of the Lower Jurassic (Liassic), 20 m (see also phot. 49)
- 2 quartzite with saligrams, 50 m
- 3 river gravels, (dolomite, limestone and granite)
- 4 marl breccia, 1 m
- 5 blue lacustrine shales, 2 m
- 6 marl breccia with beds of red iron quartzite
- 7 river gravels, 1 m
- 8 white sandstone, 30 m
- 9 river gravels, 2 m
- 10 red sandstone

For the first time we find in this valley between the Saligram series and the Mesozoic formations a new series of violet and pink well-bedded sandstones and slates of the flysch-type of the Alps (fig. 92-94, 97). Directly on the Saligram series occur sandstones with red boulders of breccias, overlain by light-blue lacustrine shales and clear-coloured sandstones. Overlying to these series we find brown sandstones (phot. 52) and river gravels, and finally thick formations of white lacustrine chalk. We shall call these series from now on the *Narsing series*. All those formations show a strong dip towards west-northwest. The violet flysch-type series are folded under unconformity on the Jurassic formations, and



Phot. 47. A Saligram Boulder
on the Trail to Chebang La

Phot. 48. Belemnites on Chehang Ia



Fig. 92. View on the Northern Flank of the Narsing Valley

- | | | |
|----|---|----------------------------------|
| T | Thakmar series (Middle Tertiary--Quaternary) | |
| S | Saligram series (Lower--Middle Paleocene) | |
| N | Narsing flysch (Upper Cretaceous--Lower Paleocene) | 1 yellow and red marly sandstone |
| | | 2 blue shales |
| LJ | Lower Jurassic (thin-bedded dark and spotted limestones and slates) | |
| F | Fossil finding (turritella) on the trail | |

The Mesozoic formations show general northwestern dip, while the Narsing flysch is involved in separate tectonics.



*Phot. 49. Transgression Breccia
of the Lower Jurassic
(between Chehang La and Narsing
valley)
The Saligram series has transgressed
on these breccias.*



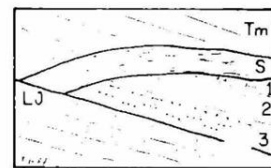
the Saligram series again transgressed under unconformity on the flysch-type violet series. (See fig. 94, 96 and 97.)

Those two unconformities are still much more clear at the northern flank of the Narsing valley, when climbing on the trail from the resthouse (fig. 92 and 97). The multi-coloured series (violet, red-brown and yellow sandstones, slates and marly limestones) are folded on the west-southwestern dipping Jurassic limestones (fig. 97). 150 m above the resthouse we find a number of fossils in the brown sandstones and in the marly limestones, of which one was determined as a turritella (fig. 92). Consequently, we may consider the flysch-type series as Upper Cretaceous – Paleocene. The Saligram series come hereby to be Lower to Middle Paleocene.



*Phot. 50. Glacial Thrustmarks
on Lower Jurassic Breccia
(at the southern flank
of the Narsing valley)*

Fig. 96. Detail Profile at the Southern Flank of the Narsing La



- Tm Thakmar series (Middle Tertiary - Quaternary)
- S Saligram series (Lower - Middle Paleocene)
- Narsing flysch (Upper Cretaceous - Lower Paleocene)
- 1 marly limestones and slates
- 2 violet shales
- 3 thin-bedded marls, quartzites and shales.
- transgression of the Narsing flysch upon the Mesozoic
- LJ Lower Jurassic

Finding of an oppelia species of 15 cm diameter in these series (see also phot. 56).

*Phot. 51. River Gravels
Overlying the Saligram Series
(on the Tetang La [4100 m]
southeast of Tetang)*
The gravels consist of
dolomite, limestone and the
most southern boulders
of the Mustang granite.



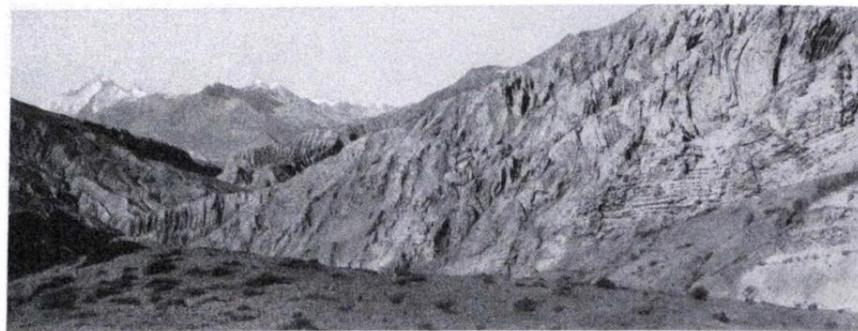
*Phot. 52. The Fluvial Gravels
and Lacustrine Shales
in the Narsing Valley*
1 brown sandstone
2 light blue lacustrine shale
3 large boulder bed
(components consisting
of breccia)
All the formations are tilted.
(See also fig. 97 and phot. 57.)



*Phot. 53. Tectonics
in the Narsing Flysch
(at the northern flank of the
Narsing valley)*
1 violet shales
2 light sandstones
3 blue marls



Also at the northern flank of the Narsing valley, the Narsing series (the flysch-type of the violet and pink sandstones) are intensively folded (fig. 95 and 97, phot. 53, 54, 55). Just north of the resthouse, in the Narsing Chu, the strike of the Narsing flysch is directed north-south, the dip vertical; higher up, towards the Narsing La, the strike changes to southeast-northwest direction. The thin-bedded flysch contains in this zone a large number of small folds and microfolds.



Phot. 54. The Northern Flank of the Narsing Valley with its Folded Series of Narsing Flysch
(Dhaulagiri in the left hand background)

3. Narsing La

In the valley, which leads to the Narsing La, we find Saligram series which dip towards the south-west. The Saligram series lie under unconformity on the Narsing flysch. We have, surprisingly enough, to conclude, that the Saligram series have been deposited in this valley, which was eroded in the Narsing flysch. On the ridges on either side of this valley we find—again under unconformity—on the vertically bedded Narsing flysch the Tertiary sandstones, lacustrine shales and river gravels, with a gentle western dipping (fig. 93 and 94). The Saligram series is missing between the Narsing flysch and the Tertiary formations on the ridges. It appears again further down (fig. 97).

These data hint on the evolution of the present complicated structures and of the correlation of the various formations: After deposition of the Paleocene Narsing flysch, thrust from the northeast lifted the flysch out of the sea, folded the flysch formation (apparently through gravity gliding towards the west) and erected the same to steep and vertical position (see fig. 97 and phot. 54).

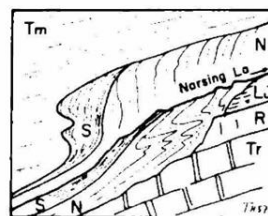
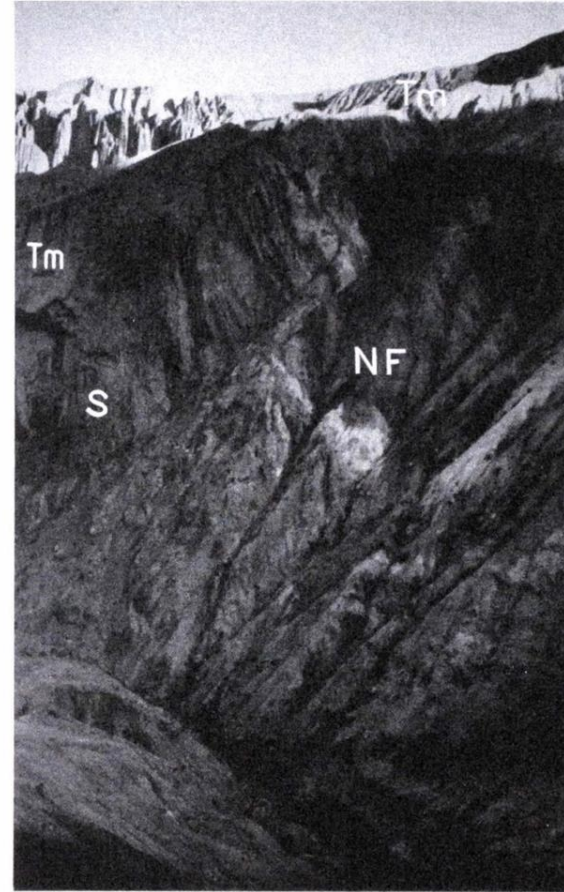


Fig. 97. Schematic Profile Sketch of the two Ridges on either Sides of the Valley Leading to the Narsing La

Tm Thakmar series (Middle Tertiary - Quaternary)
S Saligram series (Lower - Middle Paleocene)
N Narsing flysch (Upper Cretaceous - Lower Paleocene)
LJ Lower Jurassic
R Rhetic
Tr Triassic

*Phot. 55. The Unconform Trans-
gressions between the Narsing Flysch,
the Saligram Series
and the Thakmar Series
(Compare also fig. 97.)*
Tm Thakmar series
S Saligram series
NF Narsing flysch



The erosion formed and shaped valleys. New inundation deposited the Saligram series on the eroded surface, under angle unconformity. The cover by the sea was however not complete, since the ridges of the mountains were above the sea level, especially in the eastern part. In this zone, the Upper Tertiary sandstones, river gravels and lacustrine shales (Thakmar series) were deposited directly on the flysch (Narsing series). In the western part, the ridges covered by the flysch, were also inundated. In this part consequently the Saligram series was deposited not only in the valleys, but also on the ridges (fig. 97 and phot. 54).



Phot. 56. Finding of a Large-size
Oppelia Species on Narsing La

In the upper part of the valley, which leads from the resthouse to the Tetang La 4100 m we find lateral morains of an ancient glacier. (At this place we found also the only water, in the otherwise completely dry area.) The morains contain mainly Rhetic and Liassic limestones. The same formations were also found in the rock exposures just west of the Tetang La. A finding of a big oppelia species at the same place has to be mentioned (phot. 56).

The last pass before descending to Tange may be called Tange La (4300 m). It is according to the Quarter-inch map situated 2 km north of the peak 4825 m, which erroneously is named in the said map with Damodar Kund (Damodar = Goddess; Kund = lake). The real Damodar Kund is a sacred place

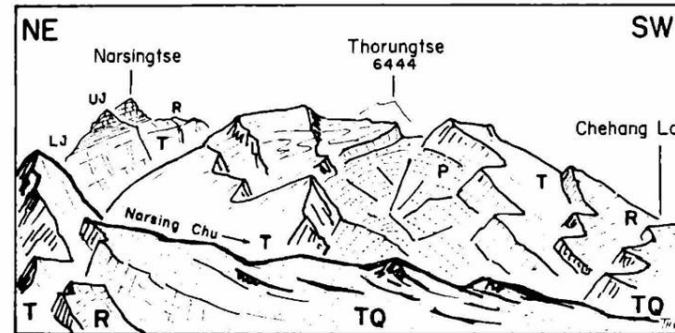


Fig. 98. View from the Tange La towards the Southeast into the Narsing Valley.

TQ Tertiary—Quaternary (Thakmar series, Saligram series, Narsing series)

UJ Upper Jurassic

LJ Lower Jurassic

R Rhetic

T Triassic

P Permian

The southern flank of the upper part of the Narsing valley is built by a large anticline, in the core of which Permian formations appear. (See also geological map, plate II.)

and is said to be a famous pilgrimage place, and is situated approximately 20 km more northeast than indicated in the Quarter-inch map, namely in the valley of the Damodar Chu. (See map plate I.)

We enjoy an excellent view from the Tange La into the mountain ranges north of the Thorungtse (fig. 98). The Mesozoic forms in general a flat anticline, the axis of which strikes in south-southeast-north-northeast direction, with an axial pitch in the latter direction. We can easily recognize, how the Tertiary formations are also involved in the anticline structure. Consequently, the anticline, at least its last phase is later than Eocene. For the time being however it is an unsolved problem, why not

The Intrusions are partly layers, partly dykes, and are involved by the north-south striking faults. The latter have consequently to be dated as very young, provided the granitic and pegmatitic intrusions are considered as Tertiary or even as Upper Tertiary (or Pleistocene?).

The Saligram series occurs in the Damodar valley however in the upper part of the valley only.

As mentioned above, the ridge southeast of peak 5248 m (fig. 100) is covered by the Tertiary conglomerate (Nagelluh). Peak 5744 m shows some folds in the Liassic limestone. The Damodar valley is in general situated in the lower part of an anticline structure, whereby the Triassic dolomite as lowest formation occurs far towards the west in the bottom of the valley. The said anticline thus shows a western pitch.

The reality of Damodar Kund as sacred pilgrimage place did not meet the expectations. The rest-house is just a ruin, can hardly be used for staying over night, and also the "abundant saligrams", which were expected to be found are missing. Thus, there is more legend than reality in the stories going around in Nepal of the miraculous Damodar lake.

Phot. 57. View from the Nursing La towards the Southwest

The Dangarjong fault strikes along the foot of the mountain range.
Note the northwestern dipping Thakmar series. (Compare plate VII fig. 2 and 3.)

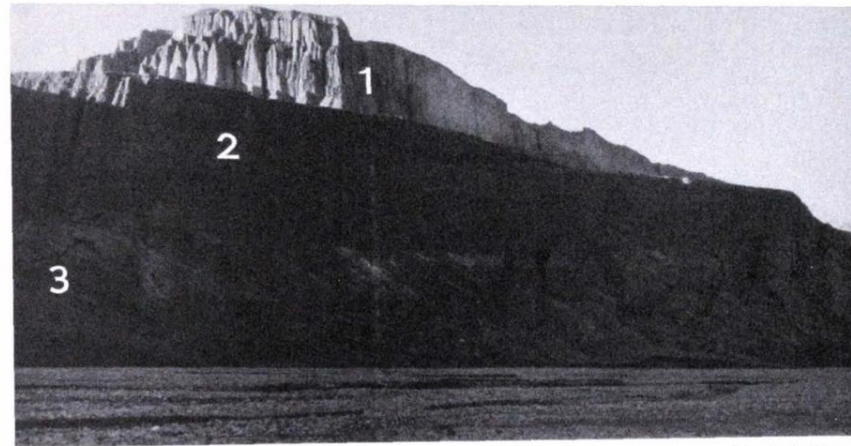
Sangdak La

Khegatse
6198 m



5. The Tertiary and Quaternary of Tange-Kehani

After the excursion to the Damodar Kund, we now study again the Tertiary in the valley of Tange. West of the village of Tange it shows on both sides of the Tange Chu a strong dip towards the west-southwest (phot. 58 and 59). At the northern river bank of the Tange Chu, 3 km west of the Tange village we find an interesting profile (fig. 102 and phot. 59 and 60). This profile shows at the base conglomerates. These are overlain by grey marly sandstones, which include marly coal. Over these series follows formations of sandstones and conglomerates, the same type as above Thakmar. A layer of light-blue lacustrine shales divides the red sandstones. On the top we find the large conglomerate series (similar to the Upper Siwaliks), interbedded by marls and blue lacustrine shales.



Phot. 58. Quaternary River Gravels and Conglomerates on Tilted Middle Tertiary

at the southern river bank of Tange Chu, 3 km west of Tange village.

1 Pleistocene sandstones, lacustrine shales and chalk

2 Quaternary river gravels and conglomerates

3 Middle Tertiary sandstones, marls and conglomerates

(These series correspond to those given in fig. 102 and phot. 59.)

The Middle Tertiary sandstones dip west and show a few hundred meters further west the tectonics given in phot. 61.

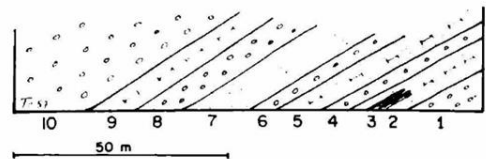
The above-mentioned succession of sediments is repeated several times. Consequently we may speak of a cyclic sedimentation. The dip of all those series is considerable, we measured 50° west, with a strike more or less due north (phot. 59). The cyclic sedimentation is repeated five times, always separated by large conglomerate series.

Fig. 102. Detail Sketch of the Tertiary
(right river bank of the Tange Chu, 2 km west
of Tange)

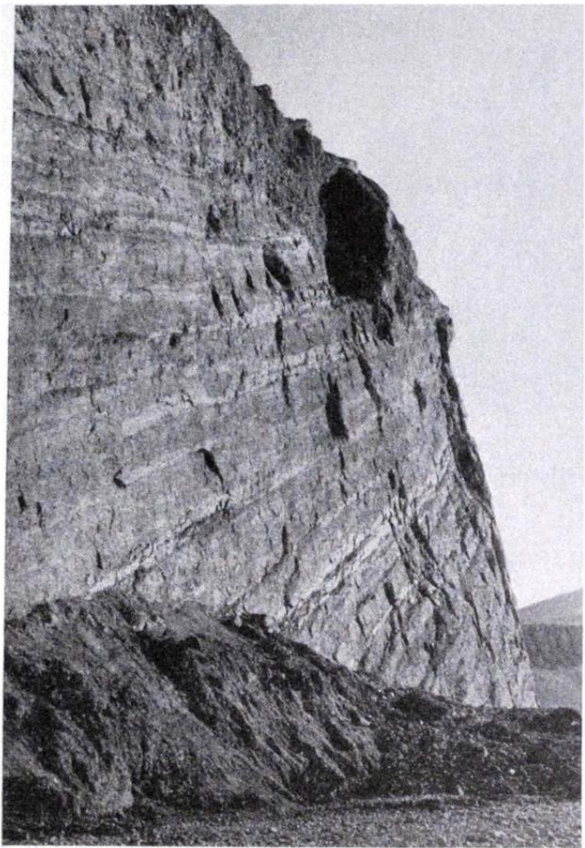
W

E

(Compare also phot. 59, which shows the
same exposure and phot. 60, which shows the
marly coal of 3 below.)

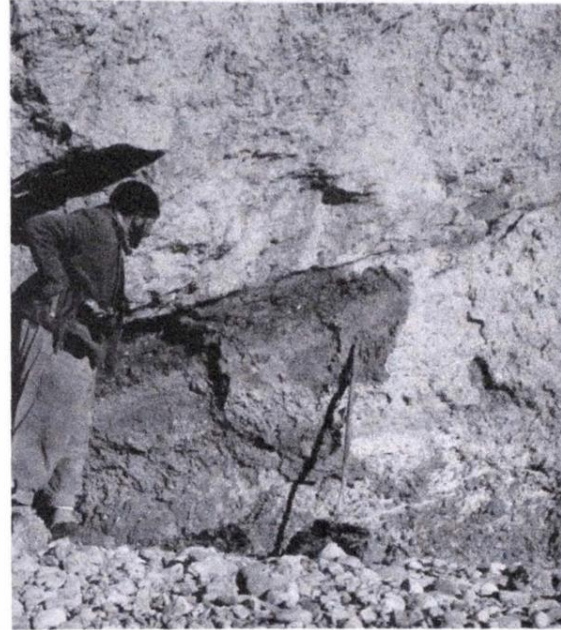


- | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|----|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Conglomerate | 5 | grey marly sandstones | 9 | light blue lacustrine shale |
| 2 | arenaceous marl | 6 | conglomerate | 10 | large conglomerate series, |
| 3 | marly coal (within the marl) | 7 | red and brown sandstones | | interbedded with marls and blue |
| 4 | conglomerate | 8 | red conglomerates | | lacustrine shales. |



Phot. 59. Cyclic Sedimentation
in the Tertiary
(northern river bank of the Tange
Chu, 2 km west of Tange)
The formations dip strongly west.
(Compare fig. 102, which gives the
lithologic details.)

At the southern river bank of the Tange Chu, 1 km east of its confluence with the Kali Gandaki we can observe in the Tertiary an intensive tectonics, like thrustfaults, folds, overthrusts and faults. All the axis of those structures strike north-south, that is at right angle to the normal east-west strike. The tectonics are well visible in thickbedded marly sandstones with interbedded dark carbonous shales (phot. 61). The red sandstones are directly transgressed upon those formations horizontally under unconformity.

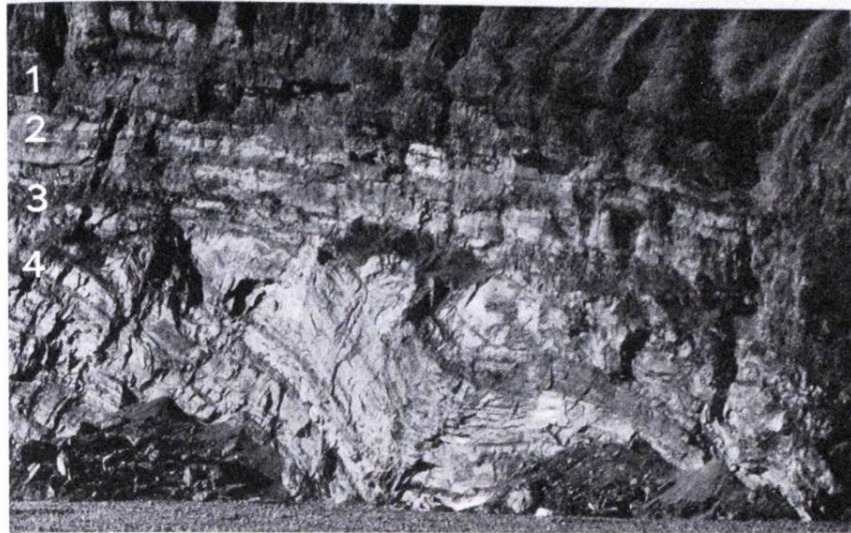


Phot. 60. Marly Coal in the Middle Tertiary
(as described of fig. 102 and phot. 59)

A further unconform transgression can be observed at the western river bank of the Kali Gandaki, opposite of the confluence of the Tange Chu (fig. 103). Flat south-southwestern dipping conglomerates (Nagelfluh) transgress over steeper dipping blue and black shales and marly sandstones. The red series of sandstones appears to change gradually into the conglomerates. On the top occur horizontally bedded light-blue lacustrine shales and marly sandstones (fig. 103).

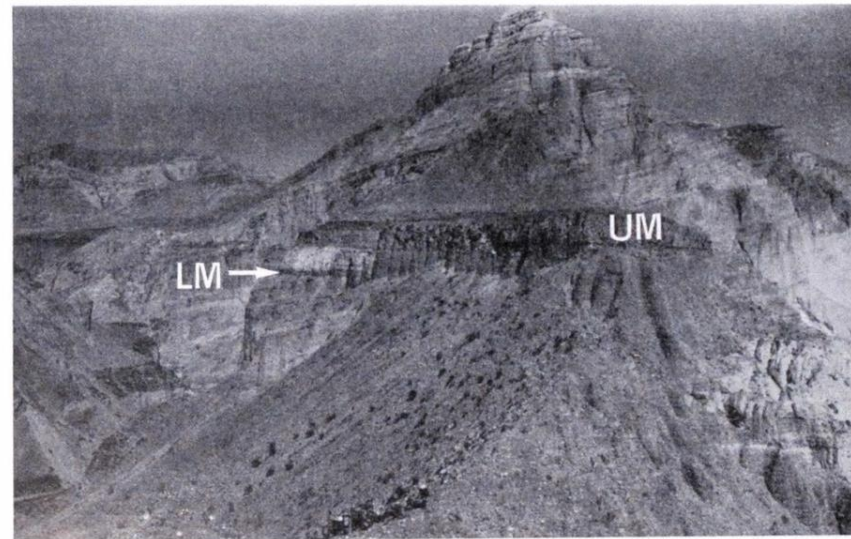
At the eastern river bank of the Kali Gandaki and north of the confluence of the Tange Chu we again find thrustfaults in the Tertiary formations. Those strike 94° east and have disposed the series of marly sandstones and marly coal (phot. 60) so that the southeastern part appears to have sunk. Recent river gravels transgress across the thrustfault (fig. 104).

Near the confluence of the Kehami Chu with the Kali Gandaki we meet large morains, originated from the ancient glacier of the tributary valley of Kyugoma, which enters the Thakkhola at Kehami (fig. 105 and phot. 62).



Phot. 61. Tectonics in the Middle Tertiary Formations, 4 km West of Tange Village

1 conglomerates
 2 white sandstones and marls
 3 conglomerates
 4 white sandstones, marls and shales
 The conglomerates of 3) have transgressed on a levelled surface of 4)



Phot. 62. Tertiary and Quaternary at the Confluence of the Kvgoma Chu with the Kali Gandaki River
 (See also sketch fig. 105.)

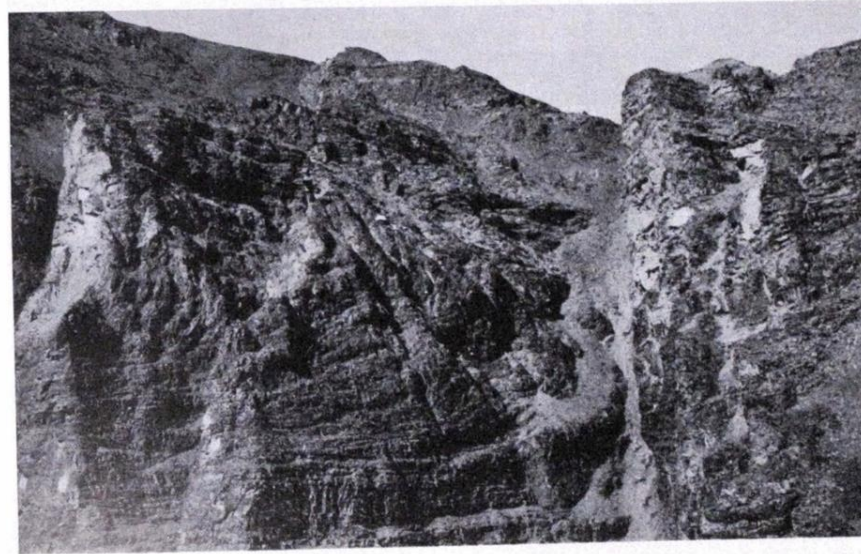
UM upper morain
 LM lower morain

A totally different series of white and brown quartzite sandstones and arenaceous quartzites, and breccious quartzites transgresses upon the limestones. At 5000 m occur spotted slates ("Tüpfelschiefer" and "Stäbchenschiefer") and spotted sandstones. Those are overlain by black shales which reach right up the summit of the Thakmartse (6171 m). The large series of black shale is interbedded by well-bedded quartzites and arenaceous quartzites. The whole series recall the flysch of the Alps and also to some extent the Saligram series, to which they might correspond regarding the age. Evidence for this conclusion was found further north, where a continued connection between the Saligram series at the foot of the mountain with the black flysch at the top was observed (fig. 107 and 113; also plate VII, fig. 2).

The series of breccias, conglomerates and quartzites underlying the fossiliferous limestone might belong to the Permian. However, for the time being the existence of Rhetian formations below the above-mentioned Permian formations creates some problems. We shall deal with it on the following pages.

*Phot. 63. Folding and Fault in the Thakkhola Series on Thakmartse
(seen from the east)*

The fold (an overturned syncline) has been cut by the fault, whereby the northern portion has been lifted. (North is right side, south is left side.)



In addition, the valley of the Kyugoma Chu forms still another important border line: south of it, the formations are complete from Silurian right through to Jurassic, while north of the Kyugoma valley the Upper Cretaceous-Tertiary flysch is transgressed directly on the Palaeozoic crinoidal limestone. This latter zone must have been uncovered by the sea during a prolonged period. (Compare fig. 113 and profile 1, plate III.)

However it is well possible that the Mesozoic formations originally were complete and were totally eroded in the preliminary phase of the orogenesis. All the mountains at the western flank of the Thakkhola, from the Dhaulagiri right through to the Mustang Himal, show an astonishing, evenly and gently towards the north dipping plane (Gipfelflur, phot. 46). This is undoubtedly an ancient erosional surface. Viewing those mountains from the opposite valley flank (for example from Damodar Nup La (plate VII, fig. 2 and 3, see phot. 57) or especially from airplane (phot. 46) one just cannot help to apply this interpretation. The Dhaulagiri surmounts with its 8172 m everything. The northern joining Tukuchatse (6915 m) is more than 1000 m lower. Up from here the level of the peaks (Gipfelflur) dips gradually and gently to 6100 m north of the Kyugoma Chu, but then rises again toward north for about 300 m to the Mustangtse (6474 m). It appears that the Kyugoma syncline is of ancient character, but possibly re-activated later on. It is also expressed in the bend of the peak level, and moreover, indicates the real southern edge of the Tibetan Plateau.

We have still other proves that the southern edge of the Tibetan Plateau has during the Tertiary actively thrust towards the south, namely the intensive folding in the northern flank of the Kyugoma valley (fig. 113, phot. 63 and plate VII, fig. 2). A well-visible thrustplane strikes along the whole, said mountain flank towards the west. In general, this series gives a picture which is characteristic also for the flysch in the Swiss Alps, both for lithology and tectonics. The thrustplane which strikes into the Kyugoma valley, rises towards the west, and gets thus gradually into higher formations, from Devonian to Upper Jurassic (compare geological map).

In the upper part of this flysch we find pegmatites. Towards the north those pegmatites increase in number and size and change gradually into the Mustang granite (fig. 113 and profile 1, plate III, further plate VII, fig. 2). At the southern flank of the Maharang valley the granites build the whole basement of the mountain range. Moreover, also peak 6262 m in the main ridge consists of granite (compare geological profile 1, plate III and geological map plate II and plate VII, fig. 2). Again, the whole flank of this range is cut by a number of north-south striking transverse faults.

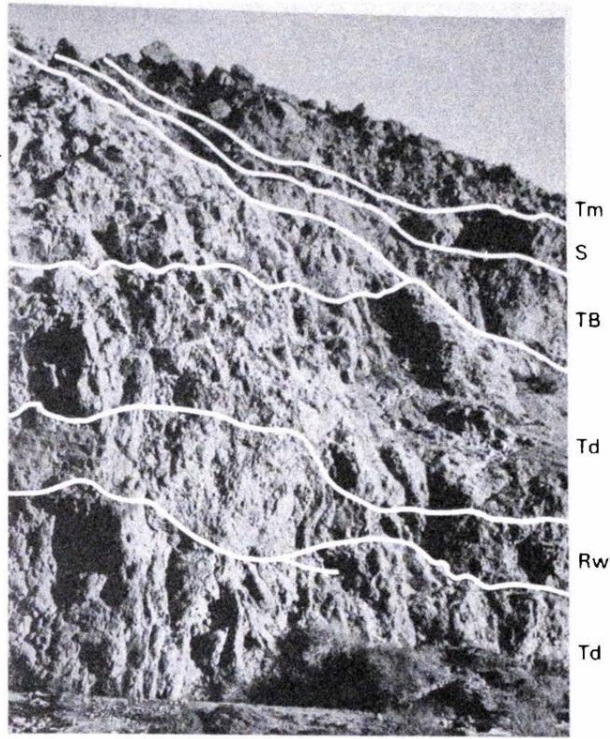


Phot. 64. The Thakmar Series at Thakmar Village

The lower portion consists of ice age moraine material. The upper part is built of red conglomerates, yellow and light blue sandstones and lacustrine shales.

Phot. 65. The Transgression of
Saligram Series upon the Mesozoic
(in the valley 3 km west of Thakmar)

Tm Thakmar series (morainic
material)
S Saligram series
(Upper Paleocene)
TB Transgression breccia
ML marly limestone (Rhetic)
Td Triassic dolomite
Rw Rauhwaacke (cellular dolomite)
The breccia has transgressed under
angle unconformity.



The Mesozoic at this place consists of dolomite, marly dolomite, coral limestone and blue and yellow marly slates. Terebratulites, ammonites and a waltzia species were found at this rock exposure.

dolomite. The comprehensive interpretation, however, counts rather for a Triassic facies (corresponding to the Keuper in the Alps). For, further west quartzites and black slates of the Saligram series join the violet slates under right-angle unconformity (fig. 111). Further west, climbing in the small valley, we find a series of black slates, intersected by pegmatites, dipping in general towards the east. This series is intensively faulted and thrust (fig. 111). A folded quartzite series overlies these slates and along a transverse (north-south) fault, the whole slate formation is situated side by side to the earlier-mentioned Palaeozoic limestone. The upper portion of the slates also reaches into the top of those Palaeozoic limestones. Concluding we see that the black slates originating from the Saligram series at the eastern foot of the mountain connects continuously into the large Cretaceous-Eocene (Thakkhola series) covering the mountain range north of the Kyugoma valley. Consequently, the uppermost Cretaceous (including the Paleocene) are transgressed directly upon the Palaeozoic.

9. Karr Gömpa

It seems, that from here on towards the north, the stratigraphic profiles get more complete again. On the flat saddle near the Karr Gömpa we were able to determine in the exposed rocks: *Hoplites* (*Berriasiella*), *Callisto* (Portlandian); *Exogyra virgula* (Kimmeridge); *Pseudo virgatites spec.* (Portlandian); *Cosmoceras Theobaldi* (Maestrichtian); *Perisphinctes Bononsiensis* (Portlandian).

Northwest of the Karr Gömpa (Gömpa Buddhist monastery) we find again "staircase" transverse faults. They are especially well-visible in the Triassic dolomite. The latter contains here larger masses of the intruded Mustang granite (fig. 112).

The Karr Chu has cut an extraordinary gorge into the mountain range [5 km south of Karrtse (6297 m)]. The basement of the Karrtse consists of massive granite (fig. 113). The upper part is built of the dark Cretaceous flysch series, intersected by numerous pegmatites. However, underneath the granite occur again sediments. These are Jurassic limestones and slates and strike towards the north like fingers as far as the middle between peak 6261 m and Mustangtse (6476 m).

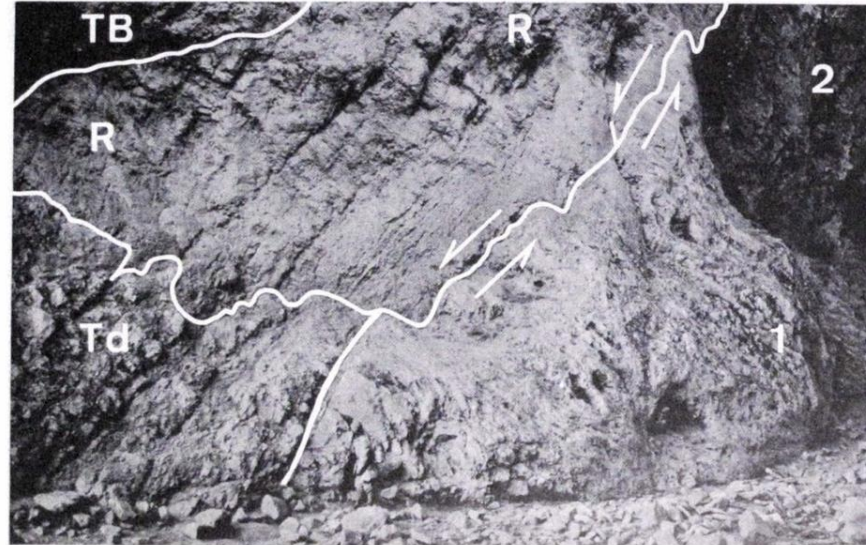
The structures north of the Karr gully are flatly warped with a syncline 1 km south of peak 6297 m, the axis of which strikes west-northwest (fig. 113). A flat anticline appears 4 km south of Mustangtse (6476 m) and a last anticline just north of the same peak (plate VII, fig. 2).

All the mentioned structures show a considerable axial pitch towards the west-northwest. The pitch increases further north, as can be recognized in the most distant peaks, lying in Tibet (fig. 113).

Phot. 66. The Main Transverse Fault in the Thakmar Valley

TB transgression breccia
R Retic (marly limestone)
Td Triassic dolomite

The Mesozoic formations are generally horizontal. The strong eastern dip (in the picture to the left side) is apparent only. This is just clivage caused by the steeply eastern dipping main transverse fault system. Some parcels between partial faults have turned the dip strongly west at 1) and steeply east at 2).



on the most distant peak northwest of Tinglibhoto the granite is covered again by sediments. Those are thick-bedded limestones which might correspond to the Upper Jurassic.

The transverse gully of Karr has still a further significance: The massive limestone occurring north of the trench is like cut; in vain we search for the southern continuation. Instead, we find opposite of them granites. Those correspond apparently to the overlying granites north of the Karr Chu. On the granites south of the Karr Chu we find the black Cretaceous-Tertiary flysch series directly deposited on the granite. (Compare fig. 113 further geological map plate II and geological profile I

*Phot. 67. Polygenic Breccia
in the Thakmar Valley*

Components of siliceous dolomite
are bedded in arenaceous limestone,
dolomites and fine-grained breccias.



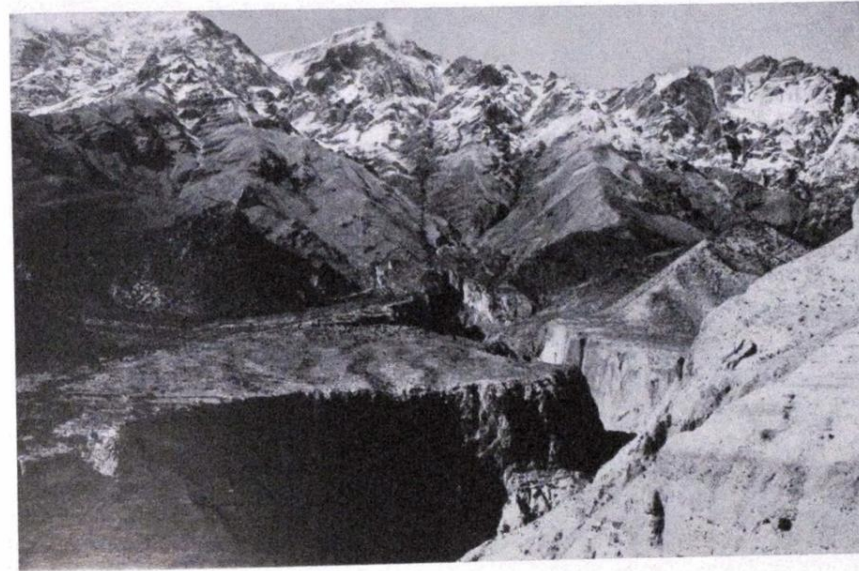
The synclinal zone of the Tehatse (6010 m) at the eastern flank (plate VII, fig. 1) appears to correspond to the Karr syncline (fig. 135). The antilinerium of the Damodar Himal Tange valley corresponds to the large anticline zone between Kyugoma valley and Keha Lungpa valley with Khegatse and Keha-mitse (compare plate VI, fig. 2 and 3). However, the respective axis does not quite coincide (fig. 135).

However, also in this central part of the Thakkhola the difference in the tectonics between the western flank and the eastern flank is striking. While at the western mountain range, between the Kyugoma valley and the Keha Lungpa valley we have one single regular anticline of great magnitude (plate VI, fig. 2 and 3) there is a number of anticline structures at the opposite side of the valley, corresponding to the large western anticline, namely the Tange anticline (fig. 100), the Narsing anticline (fig. 99) and the Tetang anticline (fig. 98 and 114). Furthermore, while the axis of the western anticline (we may call it the Samar anticline) strikes due west-southwest, the above-mentioned eastern anticlines strike east-southeast west-northwest (fig. 135). Furthermore, the three mentioned anticlines are not so simple compared with the western one. It appears that the Manaslu arc, which strikes in northwest-southeast direction and has pushed towards the southwest shows its influence right into the Thakkhola. (Compare also map of the structures and faults, given in fig. 135 and 136.)

Phot. 68. View from the East into the Samar Valley

The big terrace consists of moranic material. It has been deposited in a valley cut into the Upper Tertiary conglomerates. In the gully at right side occurs the transgression of the Lower Tertiary upon the Palaeozoic formations. (Compare fig. 115.)

The main transverse fault strikes along the foot of the high wall, which consists of Palaeozoic formations reaching from probably Pre-Cambrian gneisses right up to Carboniferous.





Phot. 69. View into the Northern Part of the Thakkhola from the Ridge East of Jomosom

(Compare plate VII, fig. 4.)

At this place a number of Triassic and Rhetic fossils were found.

At the eastern flank of the Kali Gandaki valley the Saligram series have their southern boundary also in the same section (fig. 122 and plate VI, fig. 3). The last respective occurrence was found 5 km southwest of Muktinath, dipping west in the same sense as the underlying Rhetic limestones (fig. 78). From this locality they continue on the edge of the terrace north of the Lupra valley up to a point 1 km northwest of the Lupra village (fig. 122 and plate VI, fig. 2 and 3). Greensands, quartzites and black slates are overlying the Saligram series at this locality as was seen also in fig. 78. The dip of these Tertiary formation is generally north, however with a narrow anticlinal structure, which is overturned towards the south. The strike is generally southwest-northeast. The structures of the Tertiary do not coincide with those in the underlying Mesozoic, which consists of Triassic and Rhetic formations. The latter are intensively folded, with predominant steeply erected and narrow-pressed anticlines. Especially just north of the Lupra valley, 1.5 km south of Kagbeni we found already in 1952 heavily folded Rhetic marly limestones with the characteristic transverse clivage. In general the Tertiary at the eastern flank of the Kali Gandaki and north of Lupra dips west with axial pitch towards the west. Concluding we see that this is the fact at the whole eastern flank of the Thakkhola, right through to Tinglibhote (plate VII, fig. 1). South of the Lupra Chu no Tertiary formations occur (plate VII, fig. 3 and 4).

Thus, arrived at the southern border of the Tertiary formations, we are now able to recognize the whole size of the Tertiary filling of the Thakkhola Graben: Its southern limit is situated in the section of Dangarjong-Lupra (phot. 46 and 69, and plate VII, fig. 2 and 3). From here towards the north the Tertiary Thakkhola basin extends as far as little north of Mustang, that is a length of 40 km (plate VII, fig. 1). The maximum width of the Tertiary basin can be measured in the section of Tange, where it has 13 km. Near Muktinath the width extends to 11 km only.

The dimensions of the Tertiary Thakkhola basin are of some importance for the economic geology: The natural gas at Muktinath, nourishing the permanent sacred flame may have its origin in Petroleum, which might occur in the Upper Cretaceous and Lower Paleocene in and underneath the Middle Paleocene Saligram series. Considering the longitudinal section given in profile V plate IV we may have a fault trap, possibly in connection with a stratigraphic trap.

Thorungtse	Deriatse	Thini Nup	Nilgiri	Nilgiri Nuptse	Nilgiri Uhotse
6444 m	6150 m	Thinitse	Shartse	7031 m	6728 m
		1 a	7148 m		



Phot. "0. The Southern Part of the Thakkhola from Thorungtse to the South Including the Nilgiri Group (aerial photo from 5000 m above Tukucha)

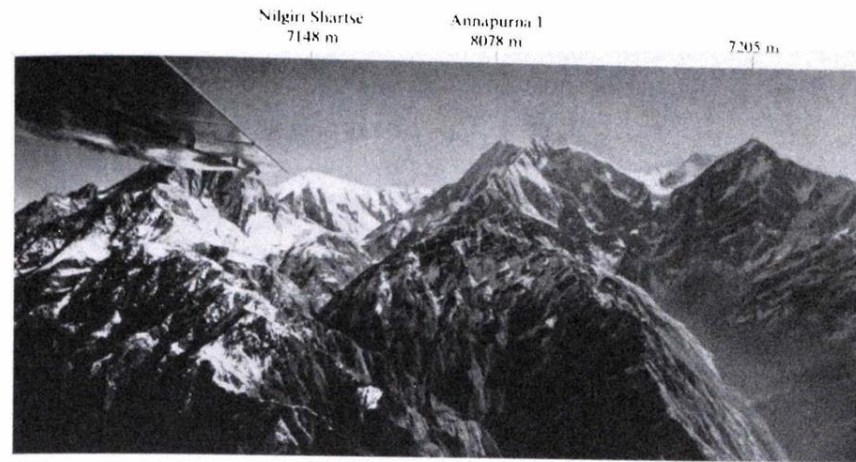
Note the outstanding height of the Annapurna range compared with the "Gipffellur" of the mountains north of it. The large fold in the Nilgiri group is well-expressed. (Compare fig. 128, and plate VI, fig. 4.)

4. Jomosom-Tukucha

The eastern flank of the Kali Gandaki valley, opposite of Syang, shows an extraordinary complicated structure (fig. 128). The above-mentioned Triassic dolomites of the Jomosom syncline are followed towards the south in a normal succession by the Permian quartzites, conglomerates and slates, then the Carboniferous formations with the yellow-band series. The latter show an increasing southern dip which gradually changes to vertical position and finally turns to normal steep northern dip. These latter series form a much thrust-faulted and sliced antiform (the Marpha antiform, see fig. 135), which shows still the direction of the forces towards the north. The Carboniferous series contain pegmatites, which partly are involved in the folding, partly cross the beds under oblique angle upwards. This antiform corresponds to the Marpha antiform of the western flank of the Kali Gandaki valley. South of the Thini Chu occur Devonian limestones (fig. 128), which also show folding and slicing towards northern direction. The overlying Carboniferous with the yellow-band series is especially heavily folded (fig. 129). These series contain pegmatites. Opposite Marpha the Devonian limestones form a flat antiform (fig. 130). Separated by black Carboniferous slates follow three further Devonian Schuppen, all of them thrust towards the north in a reverse sense. The lowest one of those Schuppen shows in its upper part a folding towards the south (fig. 130).

The *Marpha antiform* strikes through the Thini valley eastwards right to the main watershed between the Kali Gandaki and the Marsyandi (fig. 135 and 128). The axial rise to the east is so strong, that even the Permian formations strike out into the air in the Syang antiform (fig. 128 and plate VI, fig. 4).

A syncline, the Thini syncline, follows to the south, with a wedge of Jurassic limestones as filling (on Thini Nup 1 a, fig. 128). The series from this syncline to the south right to the Nilgiri of the Annapurna range are a normal succession consisting of Lower Jurassic limestones, Triassic dolomites, Permian slates and quartzites, yellow-band series and slates of the Carboniferous and finally the Devonian limestones with the net pattern of clays and marls. The dip is generally to the south; the whole



Phot. 71. The Annapurna Group Seen from the West
(aerial photo from 5000 m above Tukucha)
(Compare geological panorama given in plate VI, fig. 4)
The photographs 70-72 form an almost panoramic view.

series reversely overturned towards the north. This is caused by a huge reverse fold in the northern flank of the Nilgiri (fig. 128 and phot. 70 and plate VI, fig. 2 and 4). The Devonian and Silurian limestones are in the Nilgiri group tectonically accumulated to a huge thickness of 3 km. This is usual in the Schuppen zone just north of the crystalline nappe roots. They build in the Nilgiri a large reverse anticline in the northern flank of the main ridge which extends from Nilgiri Shartse (7148 m) to Nilgiri Nuptse (7031 m) (phot. 70; plate III, profile 4; plate VI, fig. 2 and 4). This anticline is called the *Nilgiri anticline* (fig. 135). Further south in the ridge between Nilgiri Nuptse (7031 m) and Nilgiri Lhotse (6726 m) the Devonian formations form a flat syncline (plate VI, fig. 4 and phot. 70 and 71). This syncline is called the Tukucha syncline (see fig. 135).

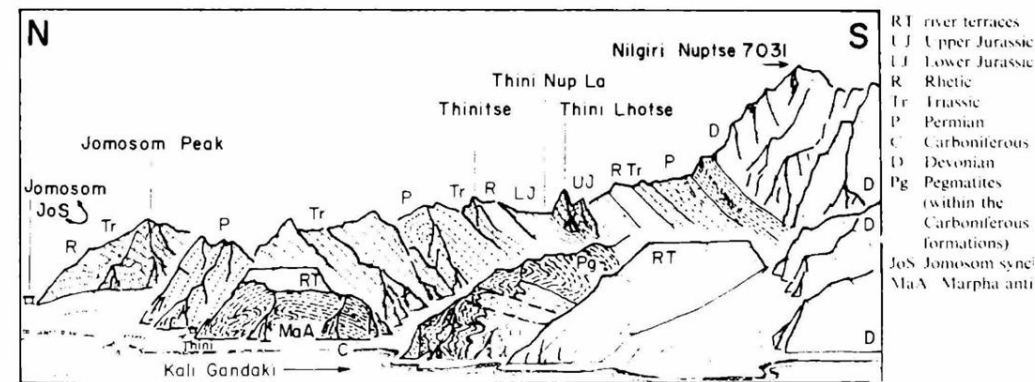


Fig. 128. The Eastern Flank of the Kali Gandaki Valley opposite to Syang Marpha
The sketch shows the reversely (northerly) folded series of Palaeozoic and Mesozoic formations. Due to distortion level exposures and the main ridge extending from the Nilgiri range towards the north appears less impressive than it really is.

South of Nilgiri Lhotse (6728 m) the Devonian limestones dip north and overlie the Silurian limestones, slates and quartzites with the underlying crystalline (fig. 131 and phot. 71).

In the northwest ridge of Nilgiri Shartse (7148 m) the Triassic dolomite which joins to the south in the Thini syncline continues right down the Thini valley as far as 4000 m (plate VI, fig. 3 and 4).

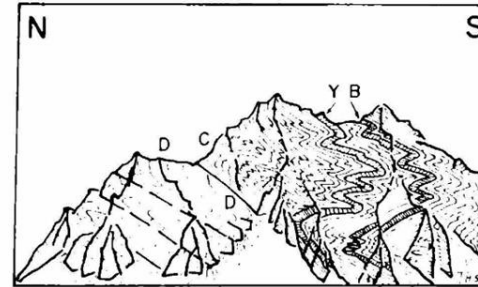


Fig. 129. Detail Sketch of the Tectonics in the Carboniferous at the Eastern Flank of the Kali Gandaki Valley opposite to Marpha.

C Carboniferous
YB yellow-band series (within the Upper Carboniferous)
D Devonian

The tectonics is well expressed by the yellow-band series. These formations contain pegmatites, which partly cross the folds and partly are involved in the folding.

The Silurian limestones build the barrier southwest of Tukucha (opposite to Larjung). This shows a transverse structure in form of a transverse anticline, with axis north-south (plate VI, fig. 4 and phot. 2). In addition we find in this zone—especially well to see from airplane—a number of transverse faults and fractures (see phot. 2) which all strike north-south. The transverse anticline does not surprise, since we have such structures in all the main Himalayan transverse gorges. The faults and structures are the southern continuation of the Thakkhola Graben faults. They extend still further south, as we shall see later on.

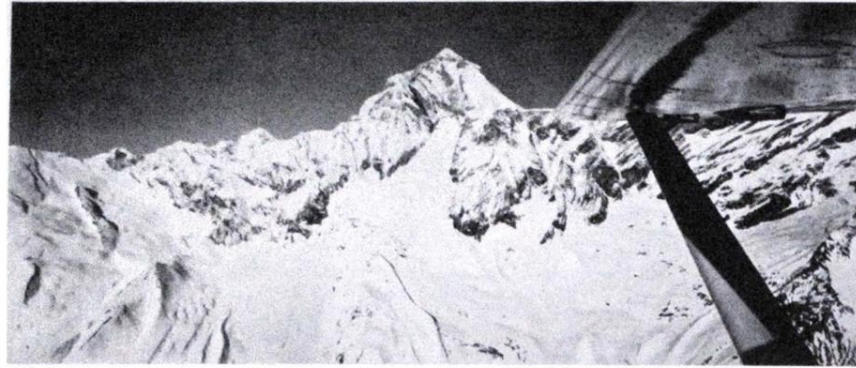
Annapurna I

7205 m

Ulleri pass



Phot. 72. The Kali Gandaki Gorge with the Western Flank of the Annapurna (aerial photo from 4500 m above Ghasa)



Phot. 73. The Dhaulagiri - 8172 m., Seen from the East (aerial photo)
(Compare fig. 132.)

In general, we find a huge syncline between the Tukuchatse and the Dhaulagiri, the *Dhaulagiri syncline* (fig. 135), for towards the Dhaulagiri the dip changes to normal northern direction (phot. 73). The ridge, just north of the Dhaulagiri glacier (which flows down into the Tukucha basin) shows the most southern reverse fold. It appears to be Carboniferous, which is intersected by swarms of granites and pegmatites (fig. 132, phot. 73).

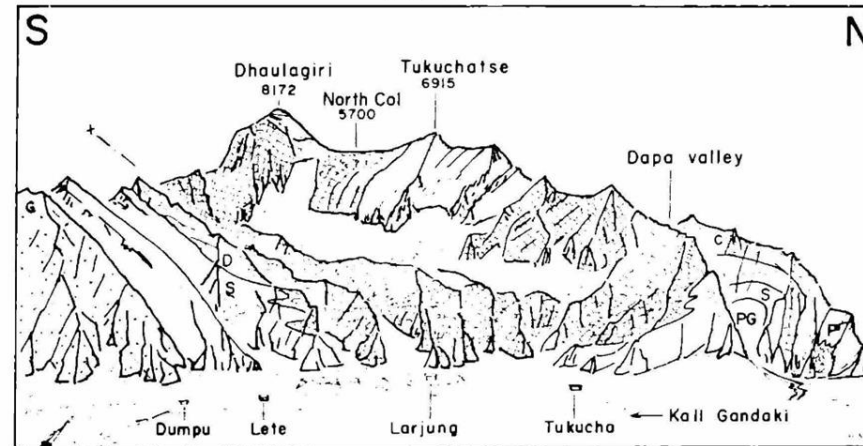
Fig. 132. The Eastern Flank of the Dhaulagiri Group with the Tukucha Basin

The Silurian and Devonian formations are tectonically piled up to an excessive thickness. The Tukuchatse (6915 m) is built by a overturned syncline (reverse) with Carboniferous filling.

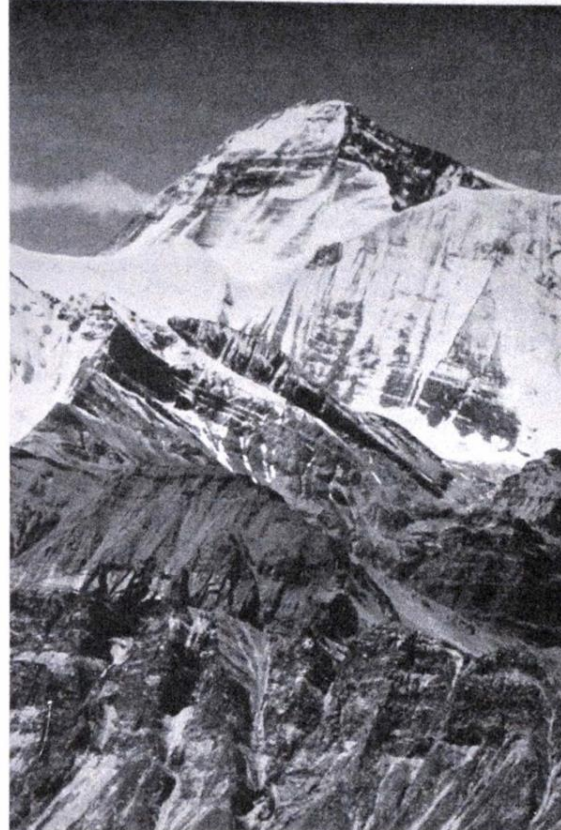
The Dhaulagiri Schuppe is separated by a thrustplane from the basement, with an angle unconformity along the thrustplane.

For the structure of the Dhaulagiri upper part compare also phot. 73.

- | | | | |
|---|---|----|---------------------------------|
| P | Permian | D | Devonian |
| C | Carboniferous (on Dhaulagiri summit possibly Permo-Carboniferous) | S | Silurian |
| | | PG | paragneiss (in the Dapa valley) |
| G | granite-gneiss of the topmost Katmandu nappe, pegmatites reach up on Dhaulagiri to 5400 m | | |



*Phot. 74. The Dhaulagiri (8172 m),
Seen from the Northwest*

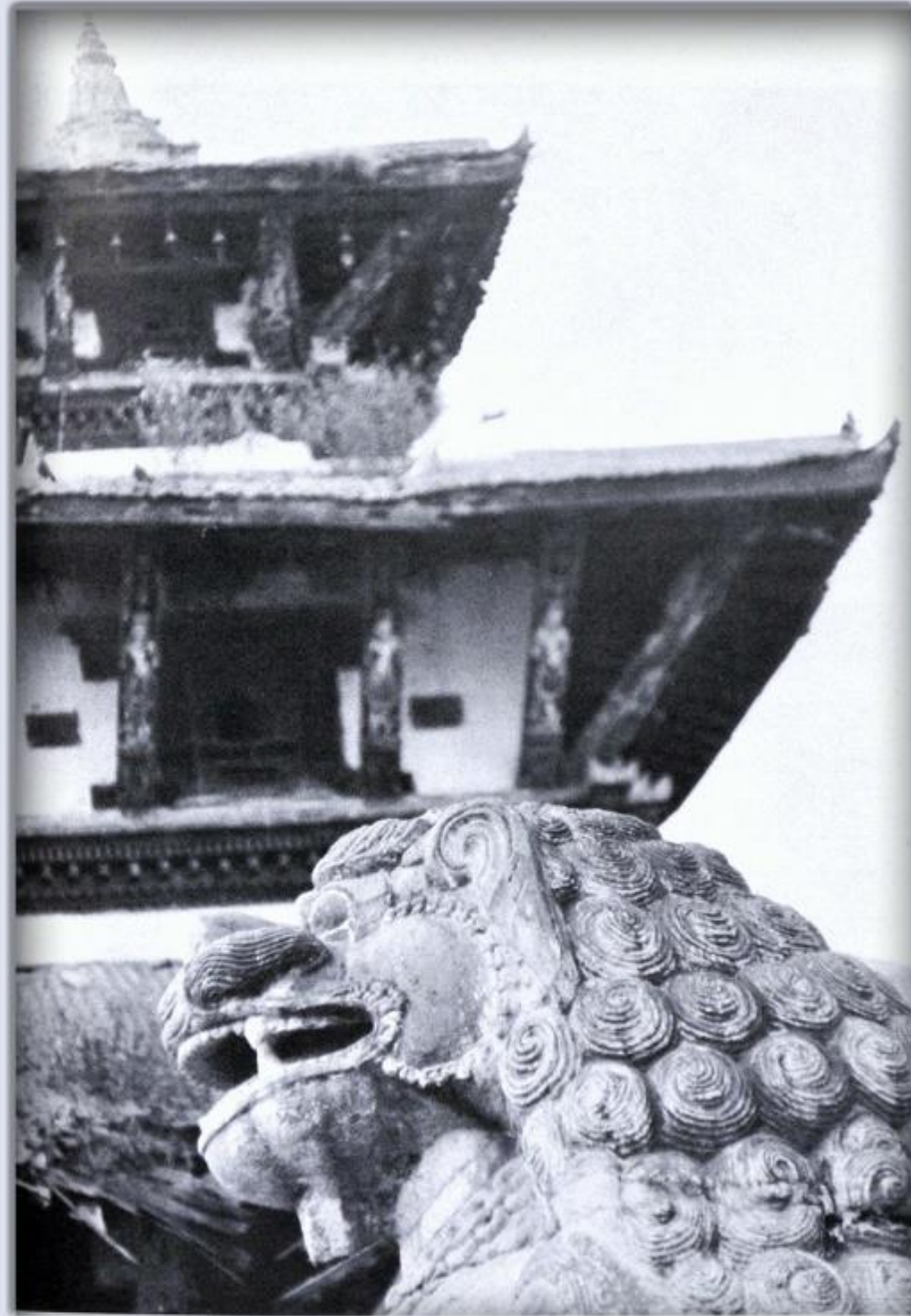


The summit is built by the well-bedded and northern dipping Permo-Carboniferous formations.

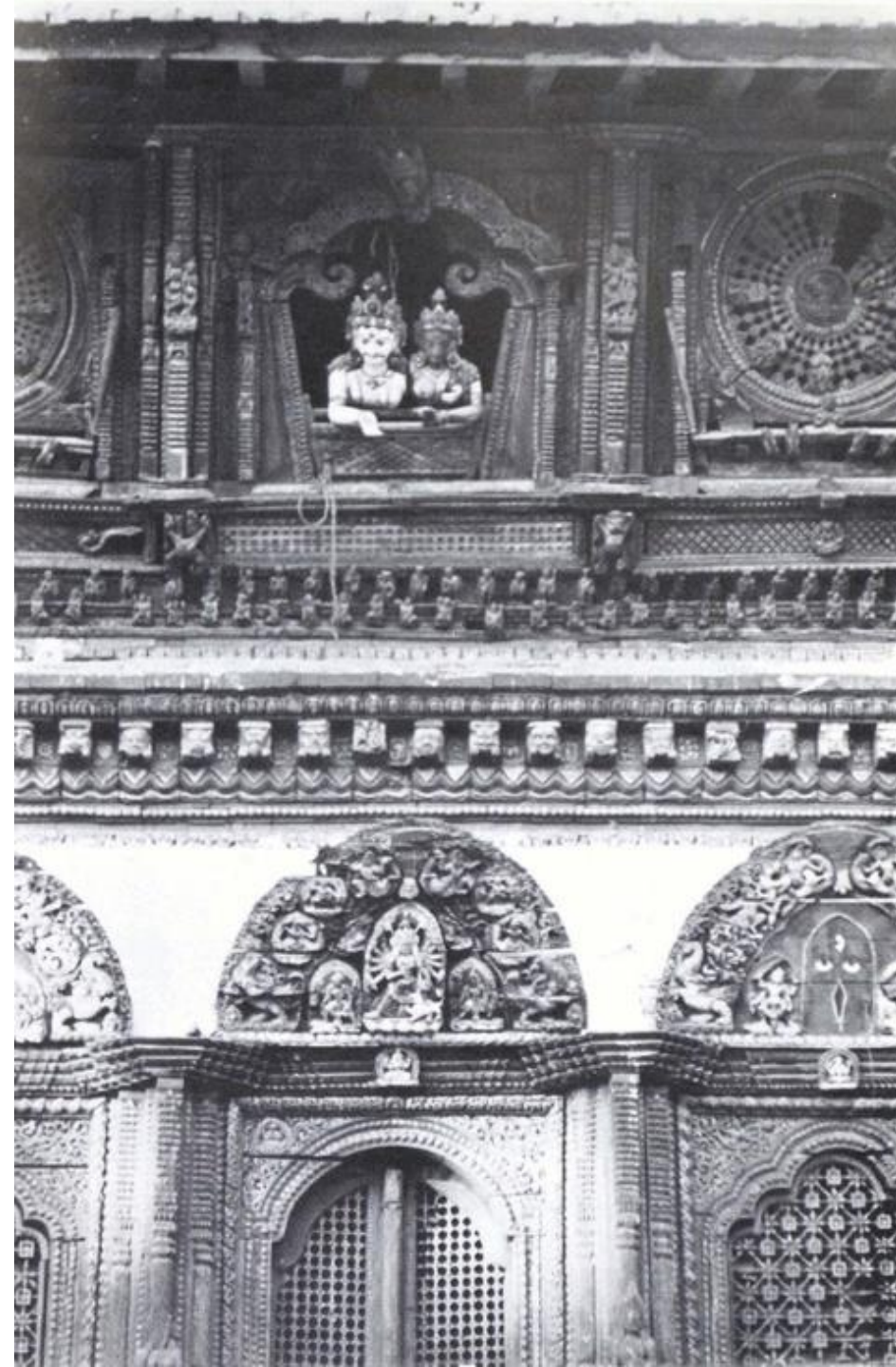
The snow-covered ridge crossing the whole picture from right to left connects Little Dhaulagiri (7751 m) via French Col with the Tukuchatse (6915 m). This ridge is built by Devonian and Carboniferous formations, which are dipping south and form a reverse fold (right side of the picture).

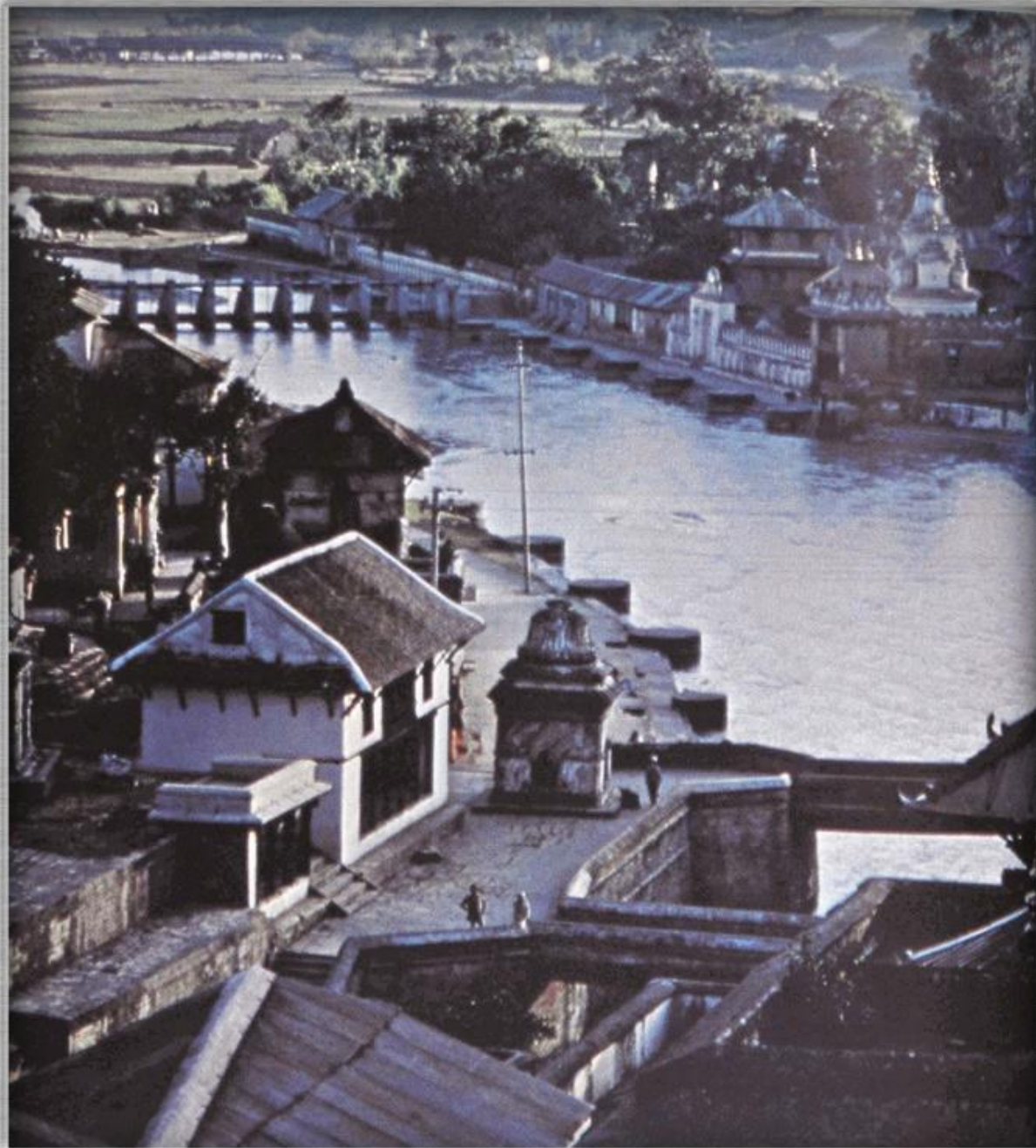
The Mukut valley is seen in the foreground. The surrounding mountains of this valley are built by Mesozoic formations, which are reversely folded. (Compare geological map plate II.)

The bold peak of Dhaulagiri (8172 m) itself might consist of Permo-Carboniferous formations. This was included from the tectonics as well as from a rock sample, which kindly was handed over to the expedition members of the successful Swiss Dhaulagiri expedition (1960).

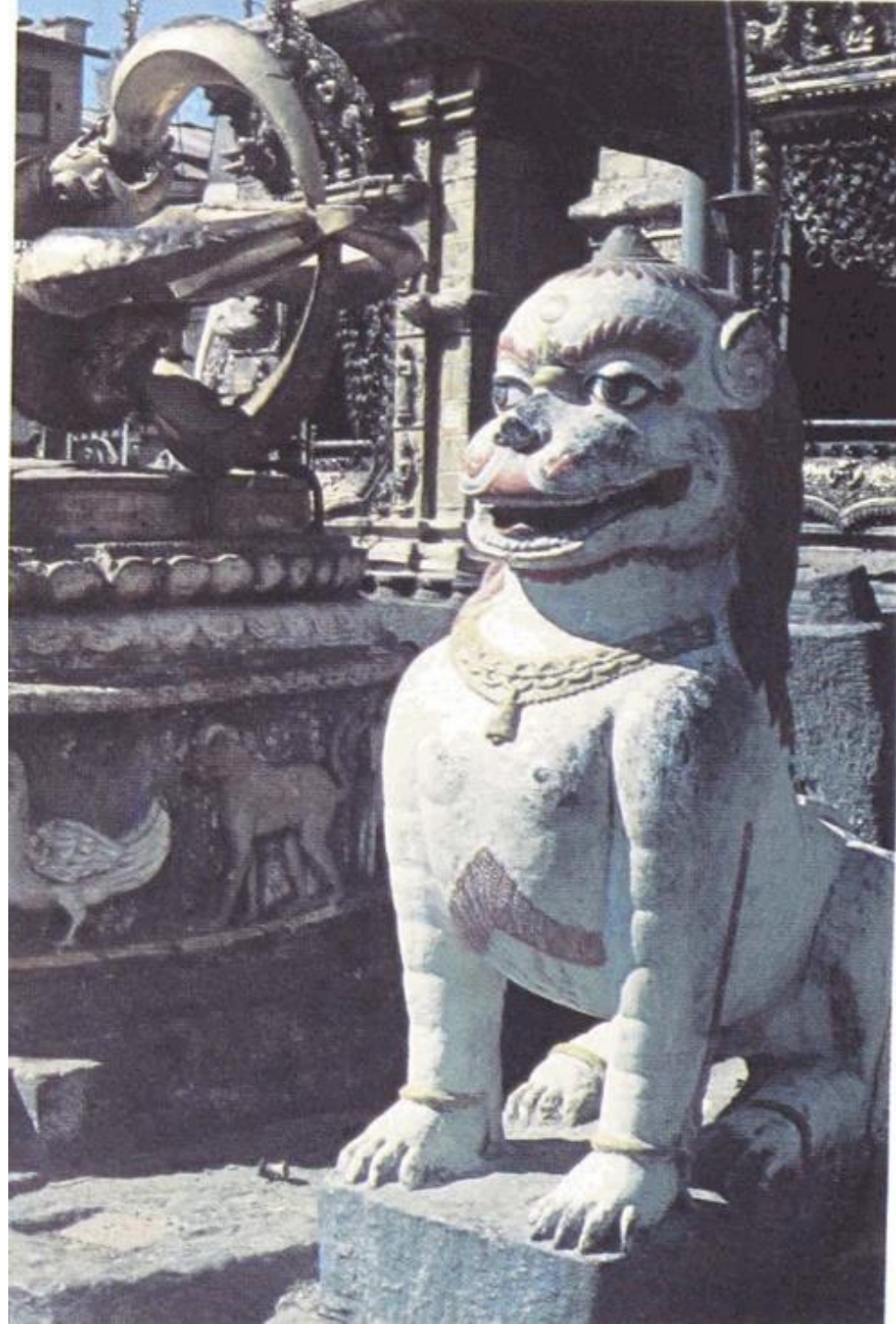




















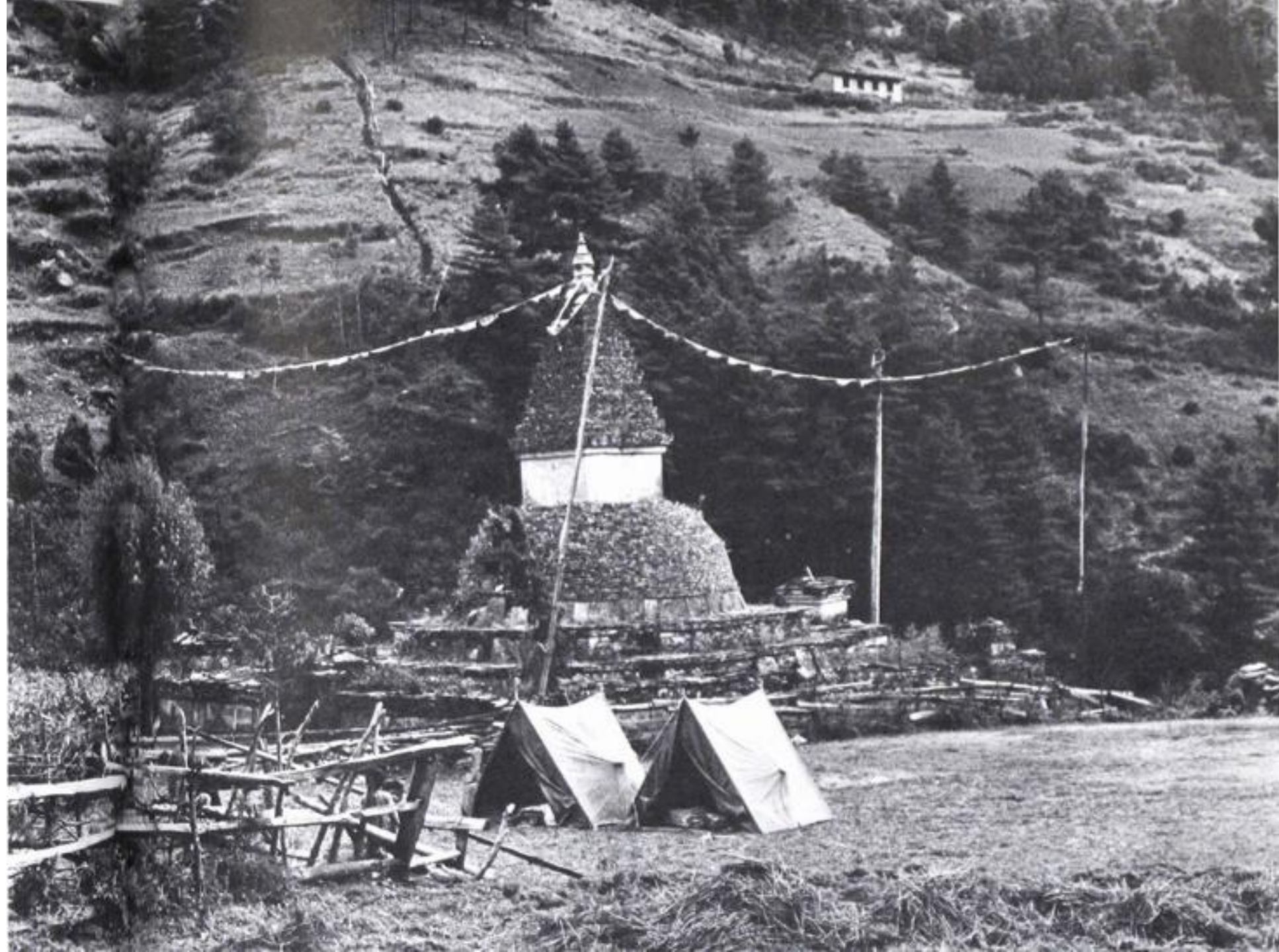




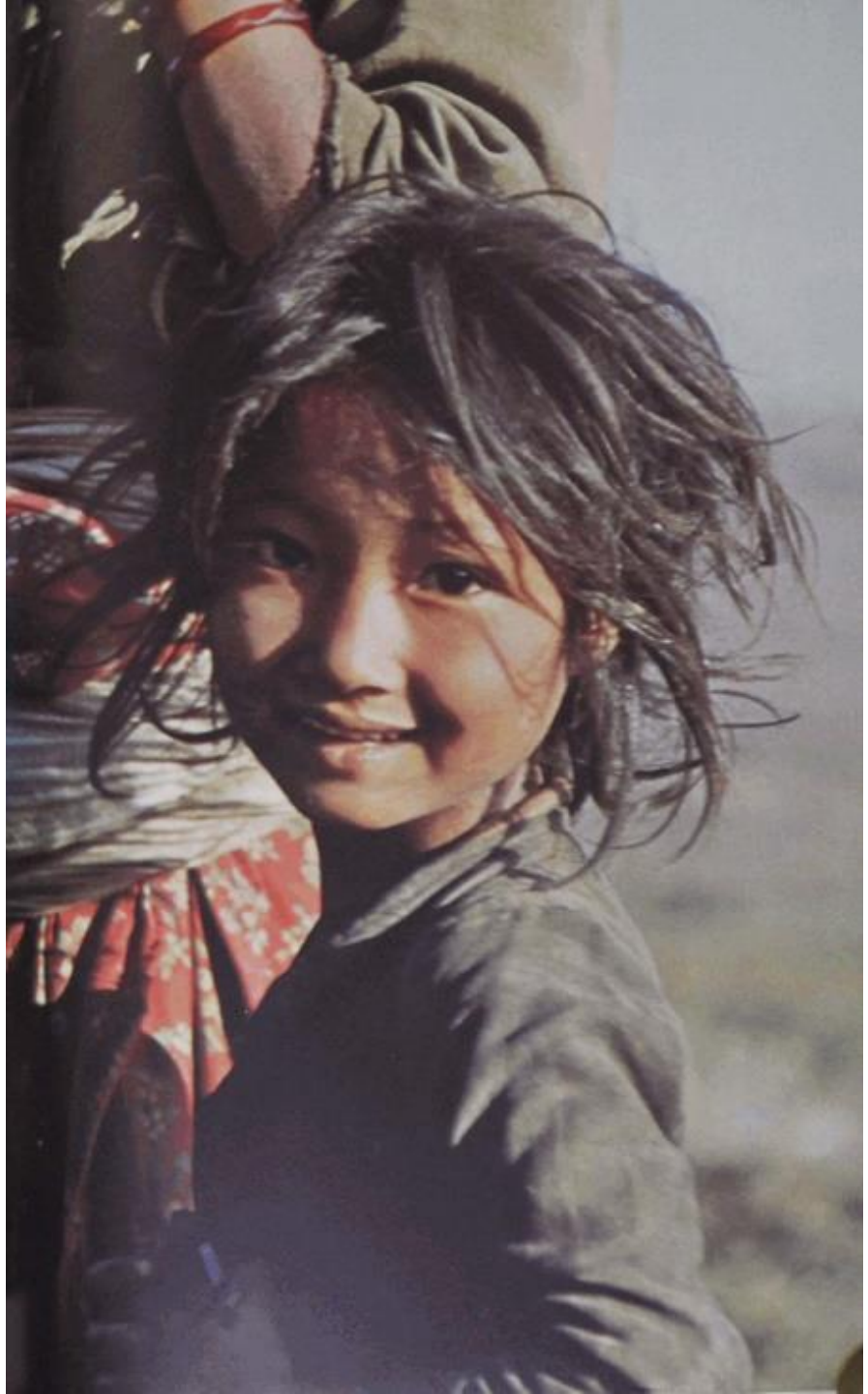






























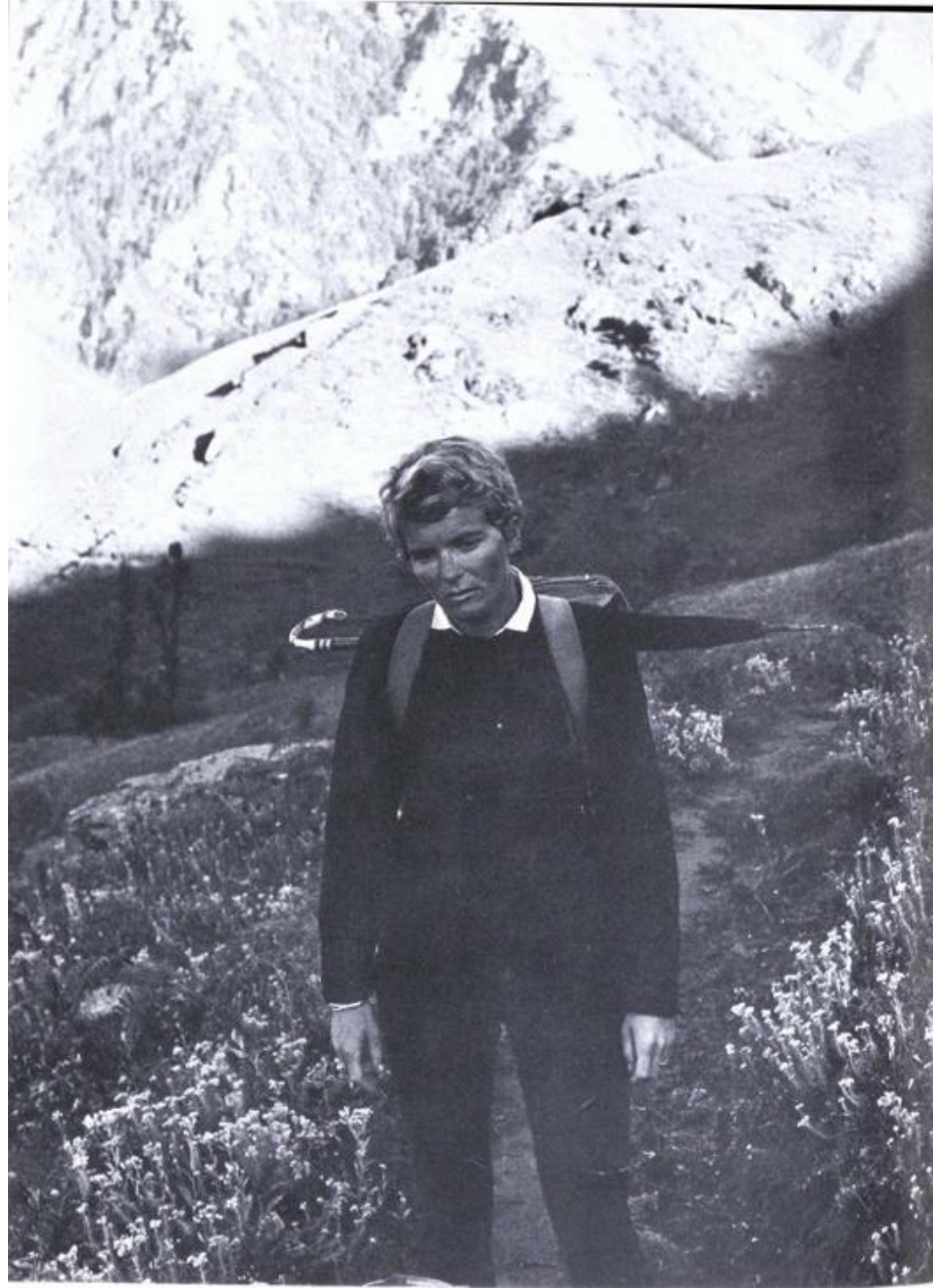




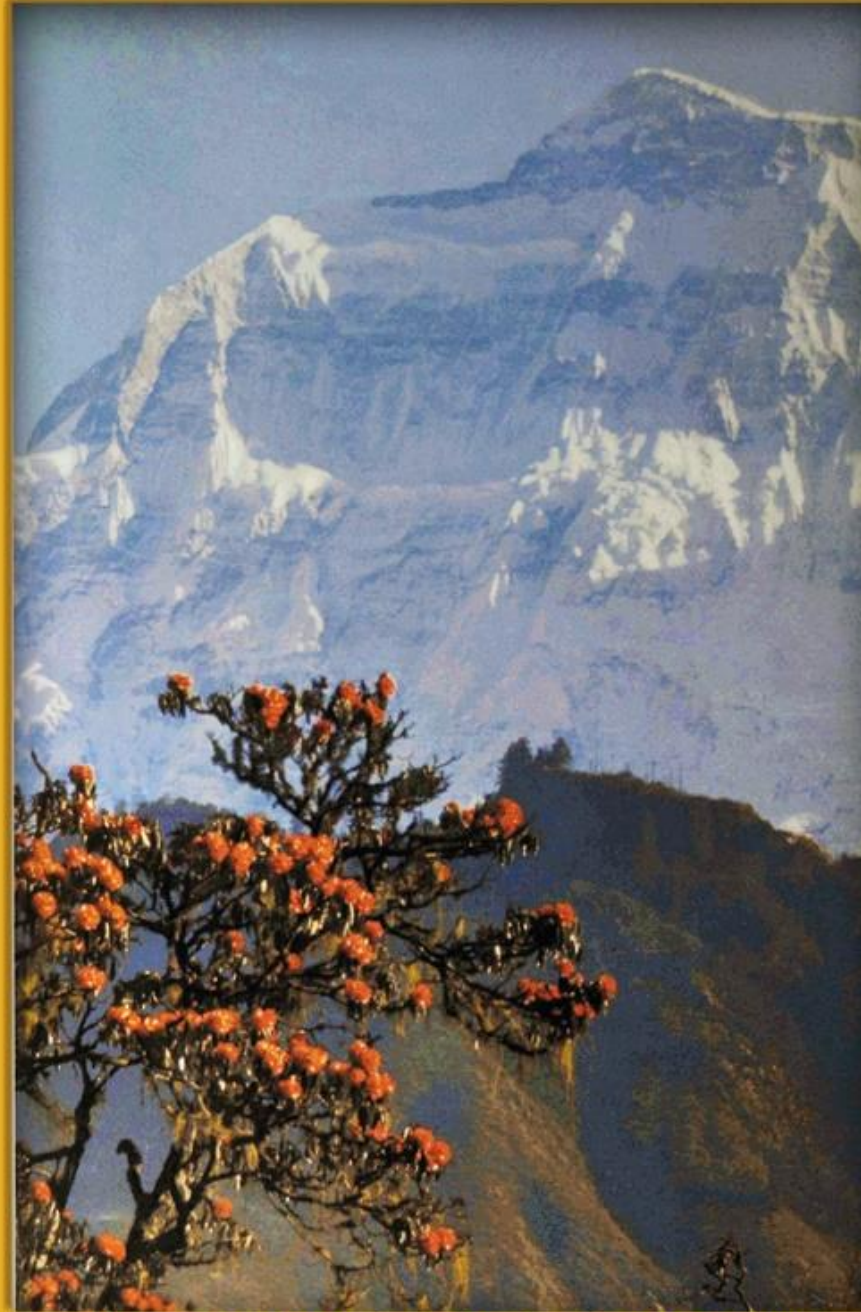








(तस्विर खिच्ने :- टोनी हेगन, श्रोत :- "नेपाल..." नामक उनैको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



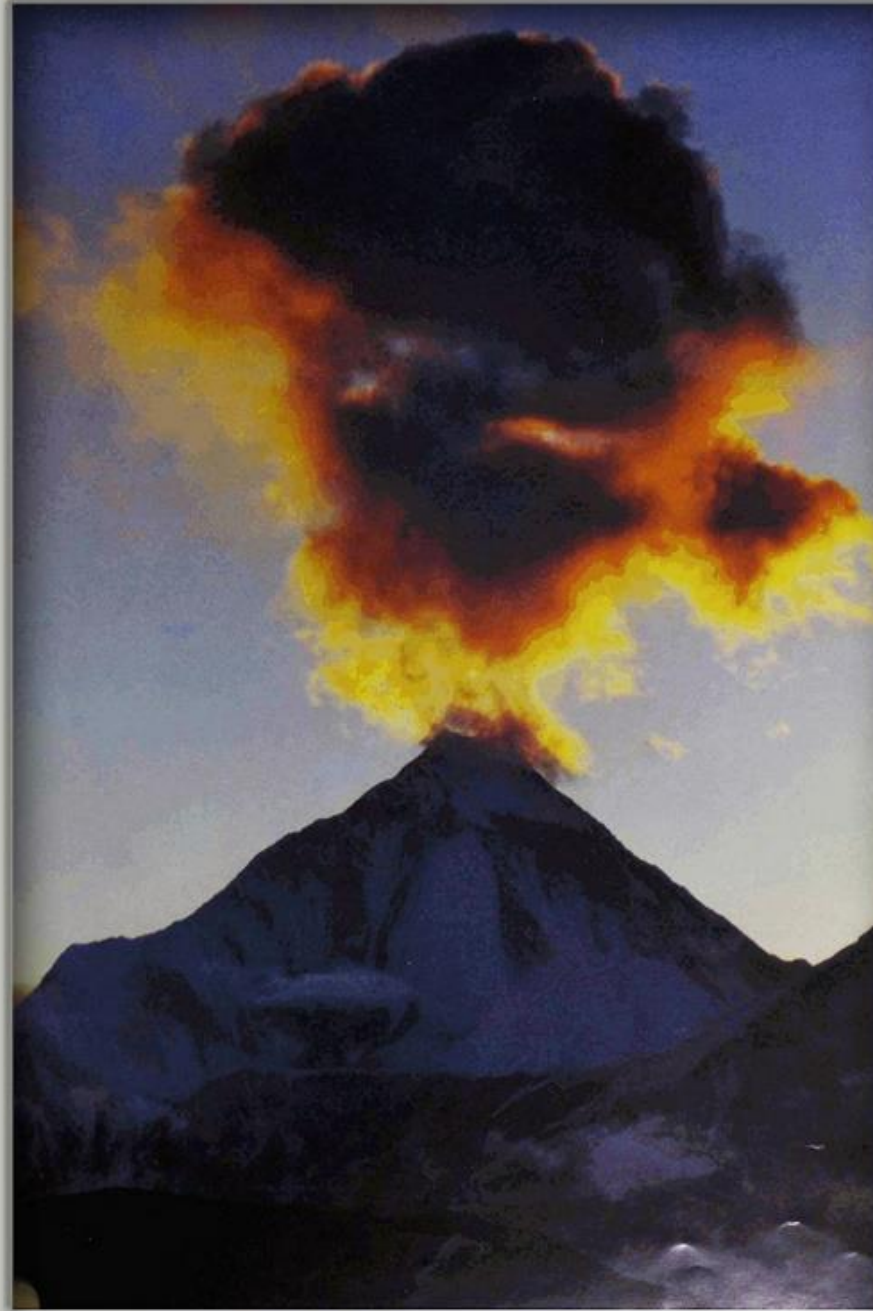
गुर्जा हिमालको फेदीमा फुलिरहेको लालिगुराँस, वि.सं. २०२५

(तस्विर खिच्ने :- टोनी हेगन, श्रोत :- "नेपाल..." नामक उनैको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



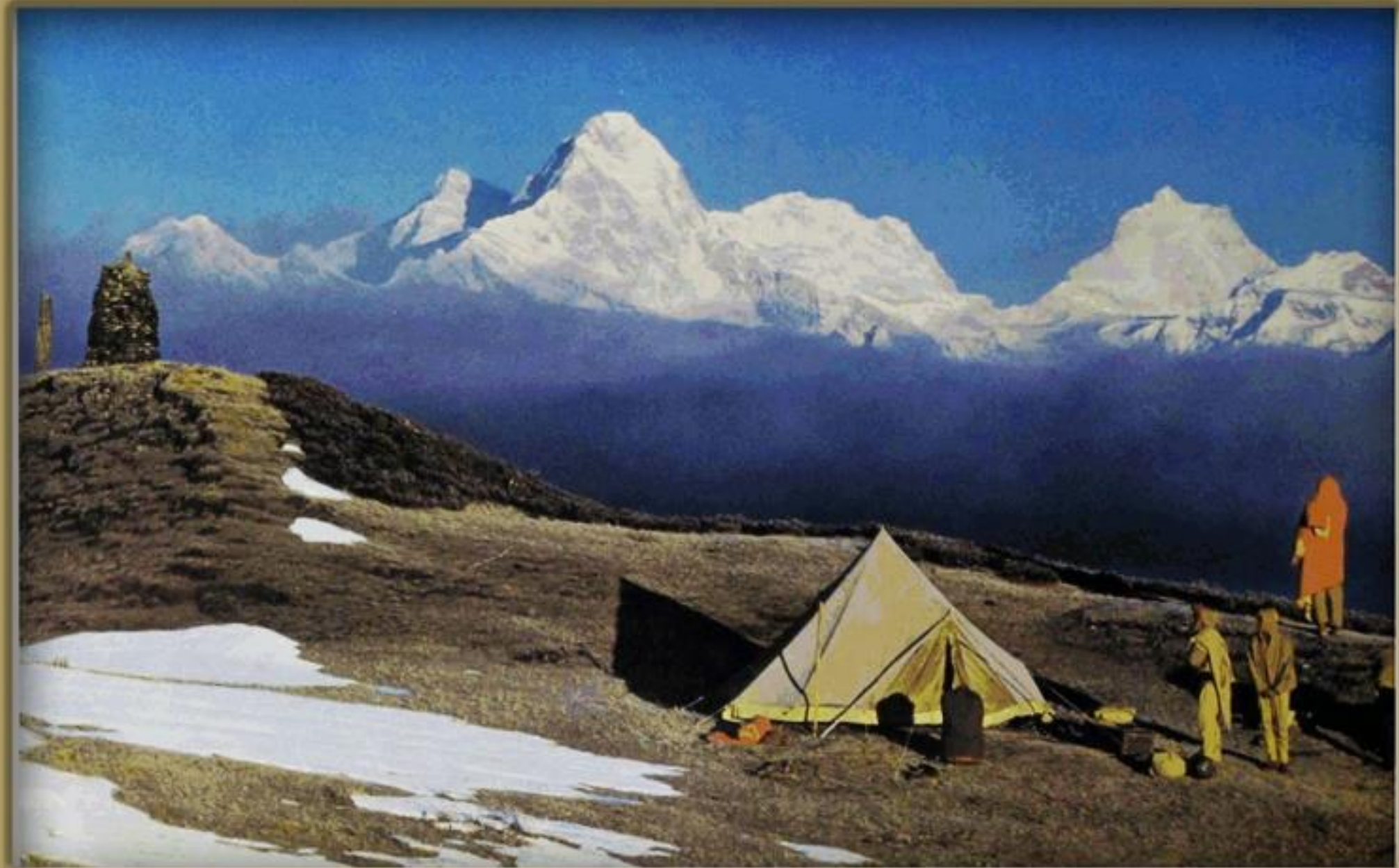
महाभारत पर्वत श्रृंखलाबाट सगरमाथातिर हेर्दाको दृश्य, वि.सं. २०२५

(तस्मिन् खिच्ने :- टोनी हेगन, श्रोत :- "नेपाल..." नामक उनैको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



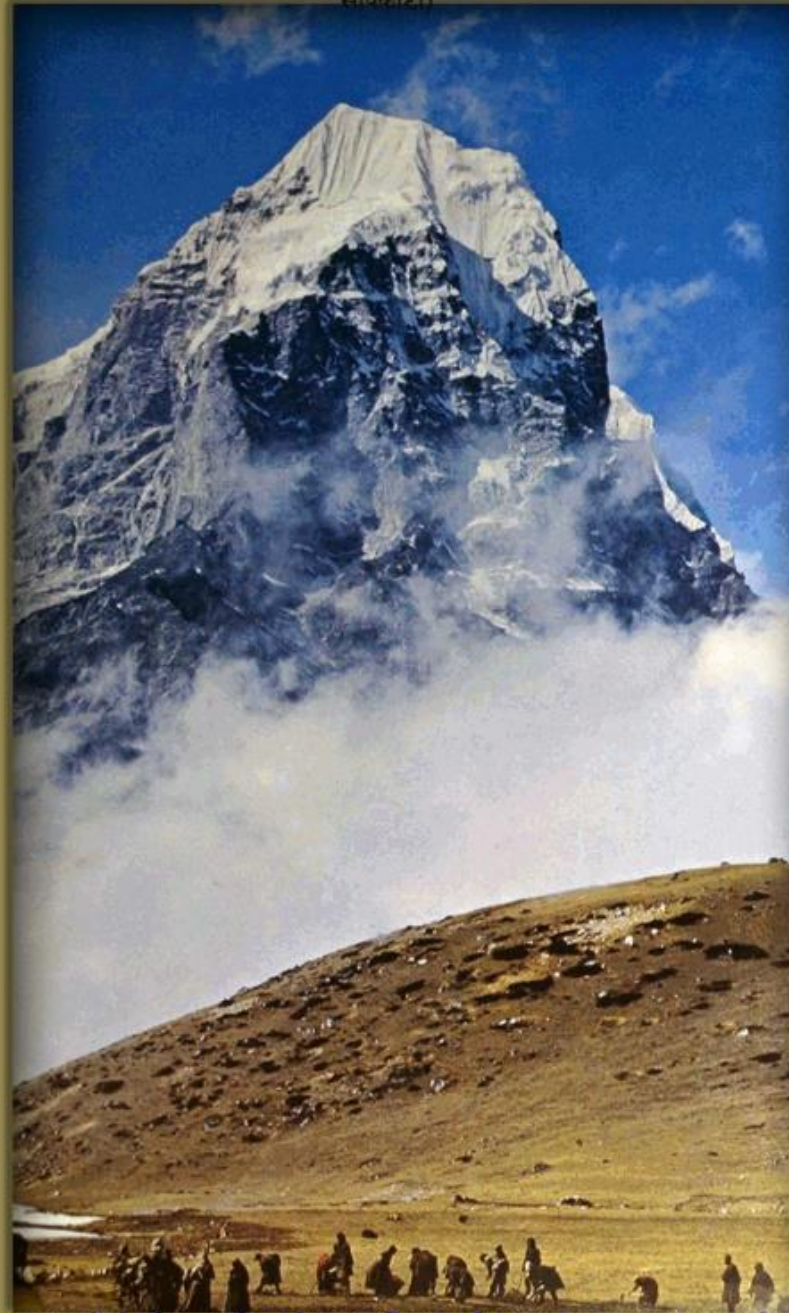
धौलागिरी हिमाल, वि.सं. २०२५

(तस्विर खिच्ने :- टोनी हेगन, श्रोत :- "नेपाल..." नामक उनैको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



गणेश हिमालको एक शान्त र एकान्त शिविर, वि.सं. २०२५

(तस्विर खिच्ने :- टोनी हेगन, श्रोत :- "नेपाल..." नामक उनैको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद
सापकाँटे)



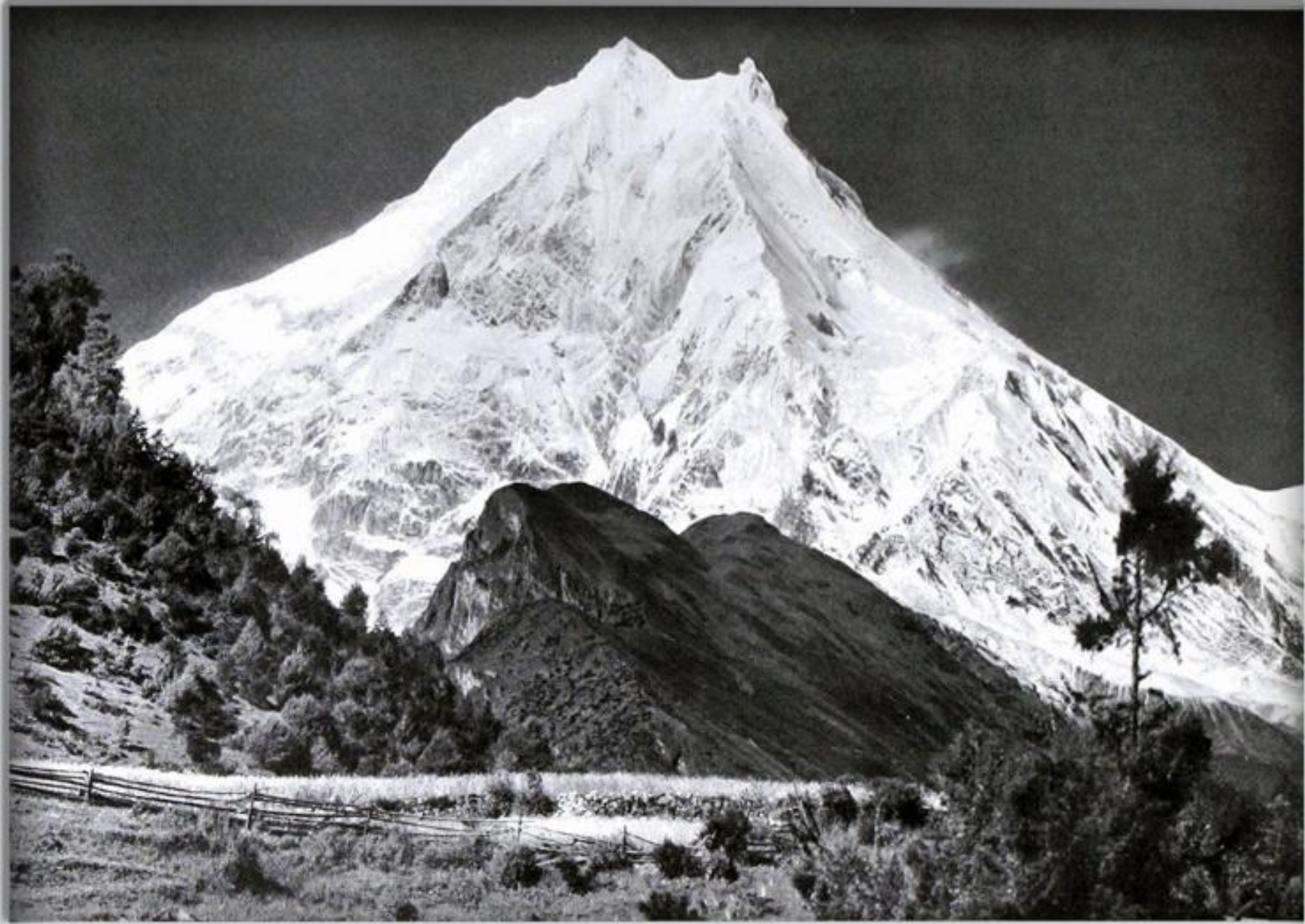
सगरमाथाको फेद भित्र बुमा तिब्बती शरणार्थीहरुबाट वि.सं. २०१८ सालमा बनाइएको हवाई
मैदान, वि.सं. २०२५

(तस्विर खिच्ने :- टोनी हेगन, श्रोत :- "नेपाल..." नामक उनैको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



हिमाल पारी थाकखोलातिर गइरहेको पिलाटस पोर्टर विमान, वि.सं. २०२५

(तस्विर खिच्चे :- टोनी हेगन, श्रोत :- "नेपाल..." नामक उनैको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा।)



मनास्लु हिमाल, नेपाल, (वि.सं. २०२५)

(तस्विर खिच्ने :- टोनी हेगन, श्रोत :- "नेपाल..." नामक उनैको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



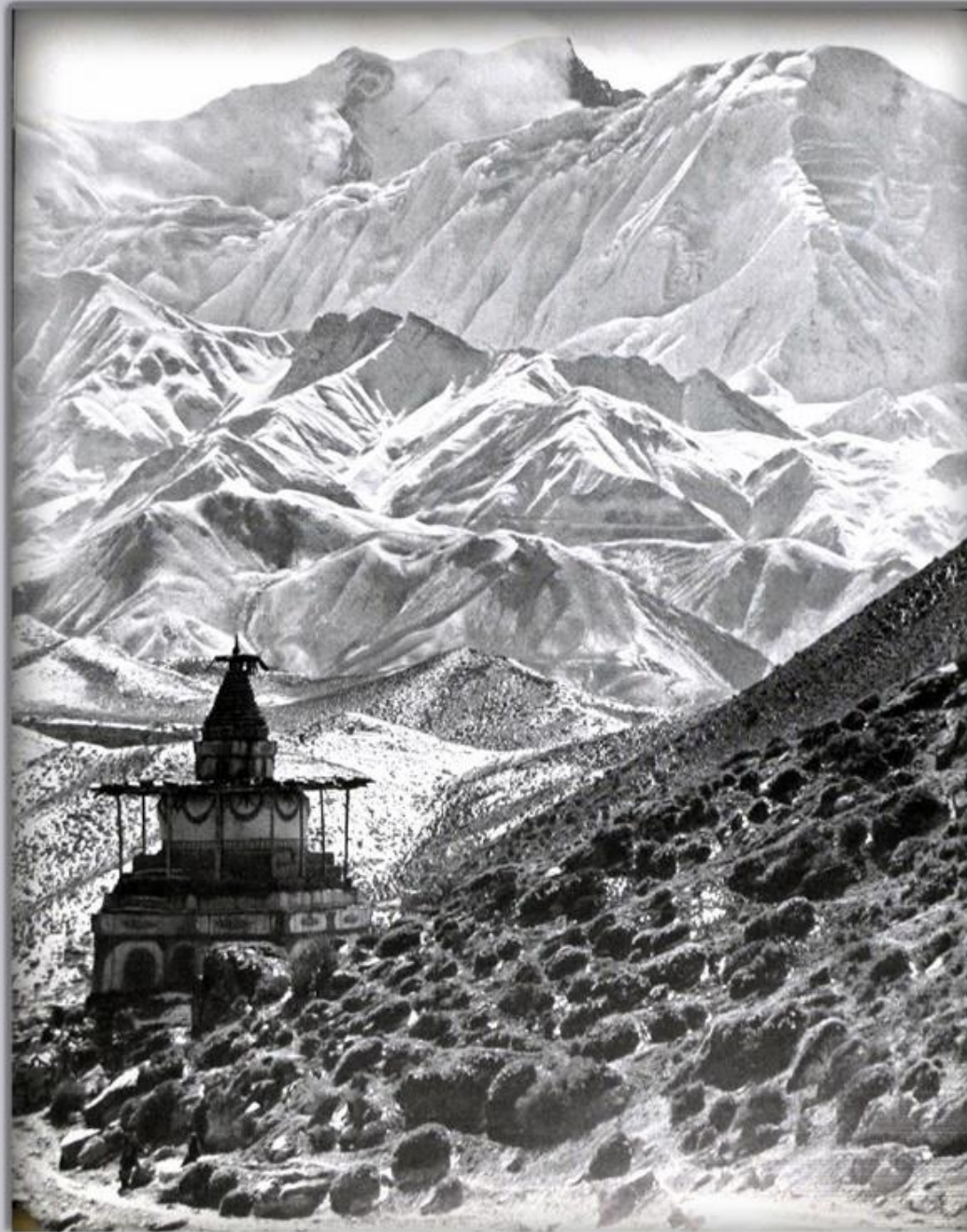
रोटे पिङ्ख खेल हेरेर मुस्कुराइरहेको गौरीशंकर हिमाल, पूर्वी नेपाल (वि.सं. २०२५)

(तस्विर खिच्ने :- टोनी हेगन, श्रोत :- "नेपाल..." नामक उनैको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



नेताकोट गाउँ, पश्चिम नेपाल (वि.सं. २०२५)

(तस्विर खिच्ने :- टोनी हेगन, श्रोत :- "नेपाल..." नामक उनैको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



थाकखोला मार्गमा पर्ने धिलिंग नजिकै रहेको एक चैत्य एवं अन्नपूर्ण हिमश्रृंखला, खिचिएको साल : वि.सं. २०२५

(तस्विर खिच्ने :- टोनी हेगन, श्रोत :- "नेपाल..." नामक उनैको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



बेदिंग गुम्बा, रोल्वालिङ उपत्यका, खिचिएको साल : वि.सं. २०२५

(तस्विर खिच्ने :- टोनी हेगन, श्रोत :- "नेपाल..." नामक उनैको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



बौद्धनाथ, काठमाडौं, खिचिएको साल : वि.सं. २०२५

(तस्मिन् खिच्ने :- टोनी हेगन, श्रोत :- "नेपाल..." नामक उनैको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



कुँदिएको काठको मूर्ति, काठमाडौँ उपत्यका,
खिचिएको साल : वि.सं. २०२५

(तस्विर खिच्ने :- टोनी हेगन, श्रोत :- "नेपाल..." नामक उनैको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



बेगमबेली, रेक्वा, पश्चिम नेपाल, खिचिएको साल : वि.सं. २०२५

(तस्विर खिच्ने :- टोनी हेगन, श्रोत :- "नेपाल..." नामक उनैको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



एक फूल, लामटांग उपत्यका, बिचिएको साल : वि.सं. २०२५

(तस्विर खिच्ने :- टोनी हेगन, श्रोत :- "नेपाल..." नामक उनैको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



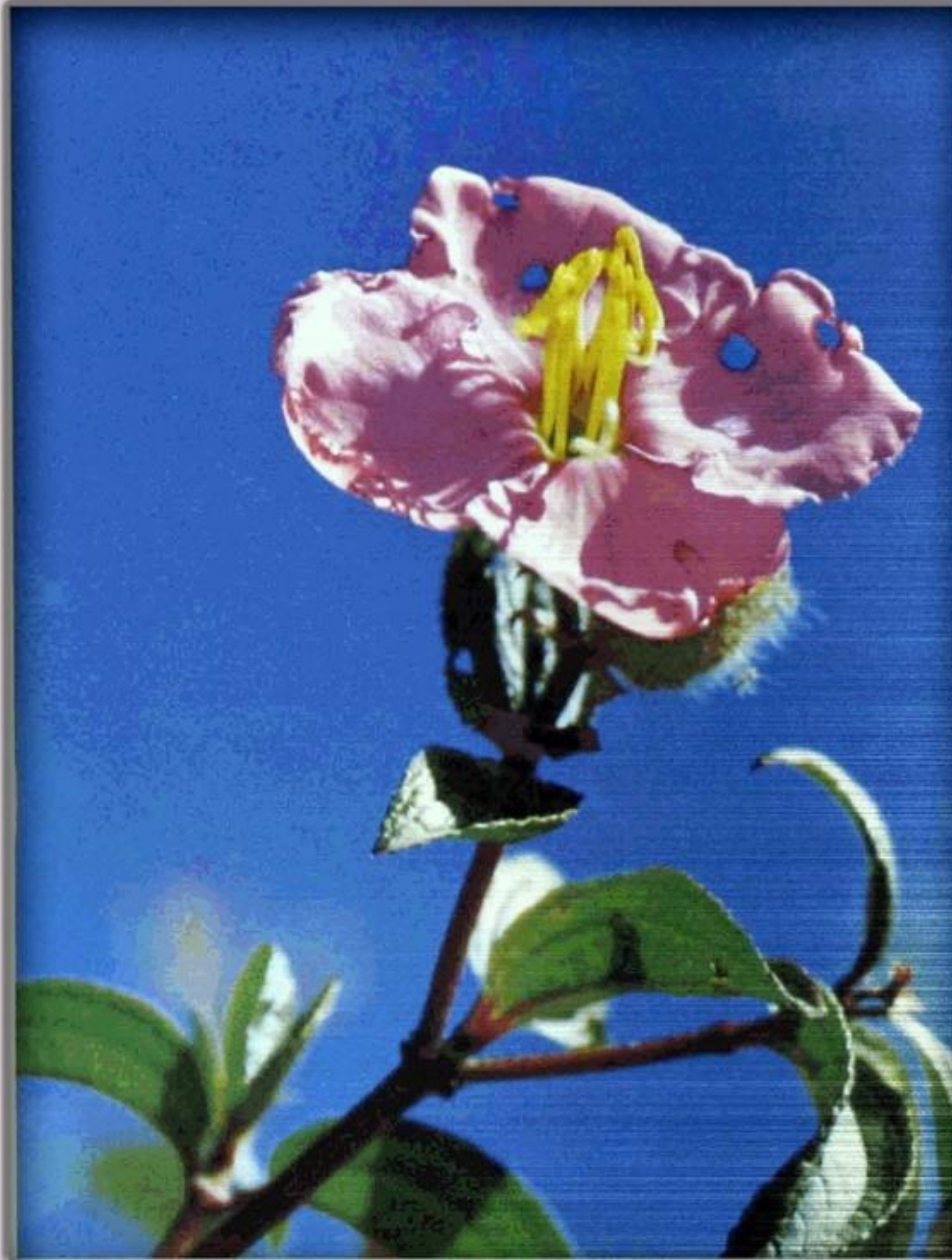
गुनकेसरी (अर्किड) एक फूल, रा, कर्नाली, खिचिएको साल : वि.सं. २०२५

(तस्विर खिच्ने :- टोनी हेगन, श्रोत :- "नेपाल..." नामक उनैको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



लालिगुराँस, काफली, पश्चिम नेपाल, खिचिएको साल : वि.सं. २०२५

(तस्विर खिच्ने :- टोनी हेगन, श्रोत :- "नेपाल..." नामक उनैको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



मध्य नेपालमा पाइने एक फूल, खिचिएको साल : वि. सं. २०२५

(तस्विर खिच्ने :- टोनी हेगन, श्रोत :- "नेपाल..." नामक उनैको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



परम्परागत पिठो मिल, पानीघट्ट, छुदाम (?), पूर्वी नेपाल, खिचिएको साल : वि.सं. २०२५

(तस्विर खिच्ने :- टोनी हेगन, श्रोत :- "नेपाल..." नामक उनैको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



कञ्चनजंघा हिमालको उत्तरी पाटो, खिचिएको साल : वि.सं. २०२५

(तस्विर खिच्ने :- टोनी हेगन, श्रोत :- "नेपाल..." नामक उनैको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



नुन बोकेका याकहरु, निन्यान भञ्ज्याङ्ग, सिमीकोटबाट तिब्बत जाने मार्ग, वि.सं. २०२५

(तस्विर खिच्ने :- टोनी हेगन, श्रोत :- "नेपाल..." नामक उनैको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



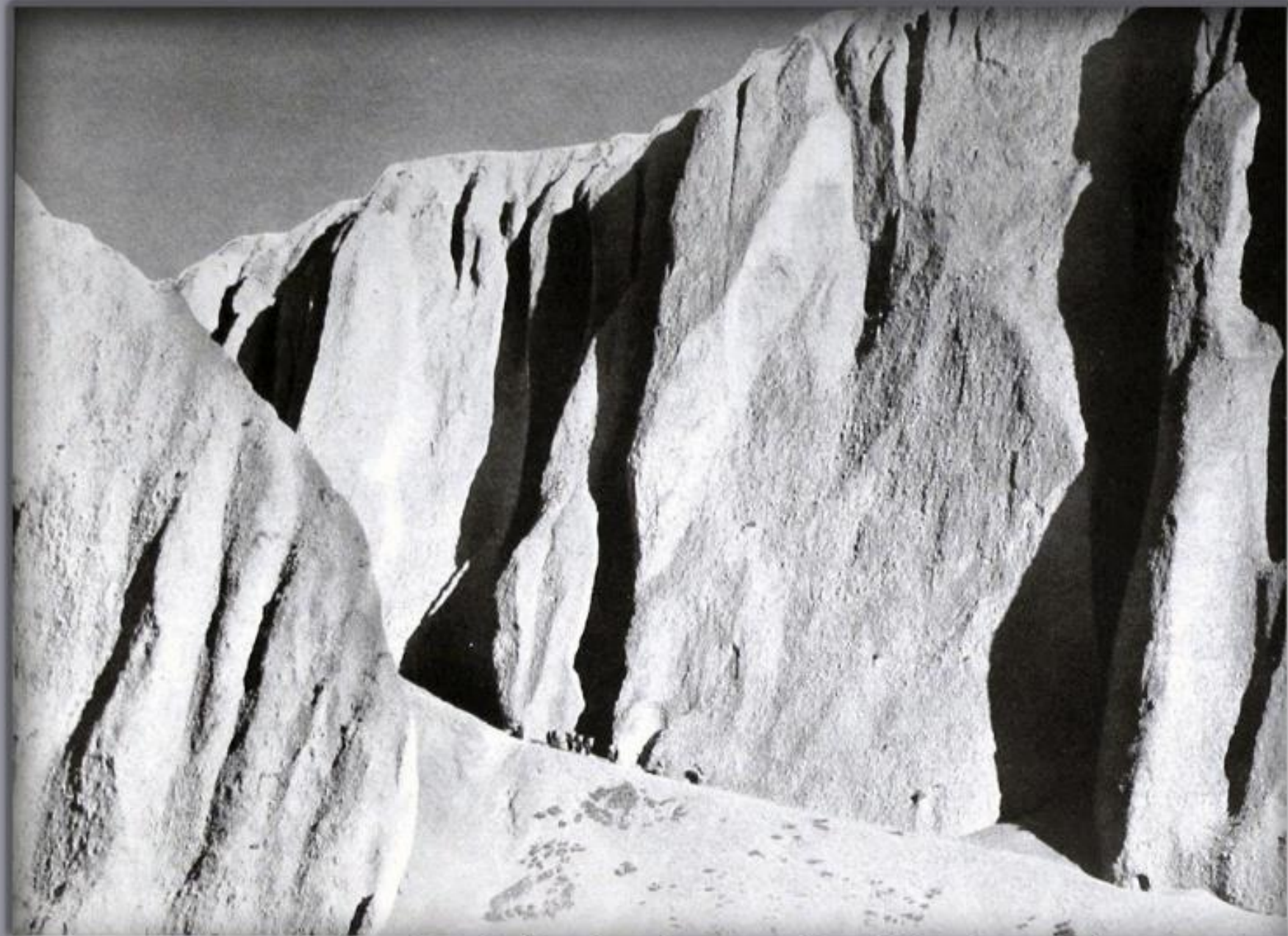
ब्यापारका लागि सीमा पार गरी दक्षिण नेपालतिर भर्खर भर्दै गरेका तिब्बतीयनहरू, वि.सं. २०२५

(तस्विर खिच्ने :- टोनी हेगन, श्रोत :- "नेपाल..." नामक उनैको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



लामो यात्रामा सबै बालकले कोक्रामा वा पिठिउँमा यात्रा गर्ने सौभाग्य कहाँ पाउँदछन् र ? हिँड्नु नसके पछि यसैगरी याक आदि माथि तुनको चारोसँगै बाँधिएर यात्रा यात्रा गर्नु पर्दथ्यो तिव्वती व्यापारीका परिवारको नेपाल यात्रा, तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०२५

(तस्विर खिच्ने :- टोनी हेगन, श्रोत :- "नेपाल..." नामक उनैको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



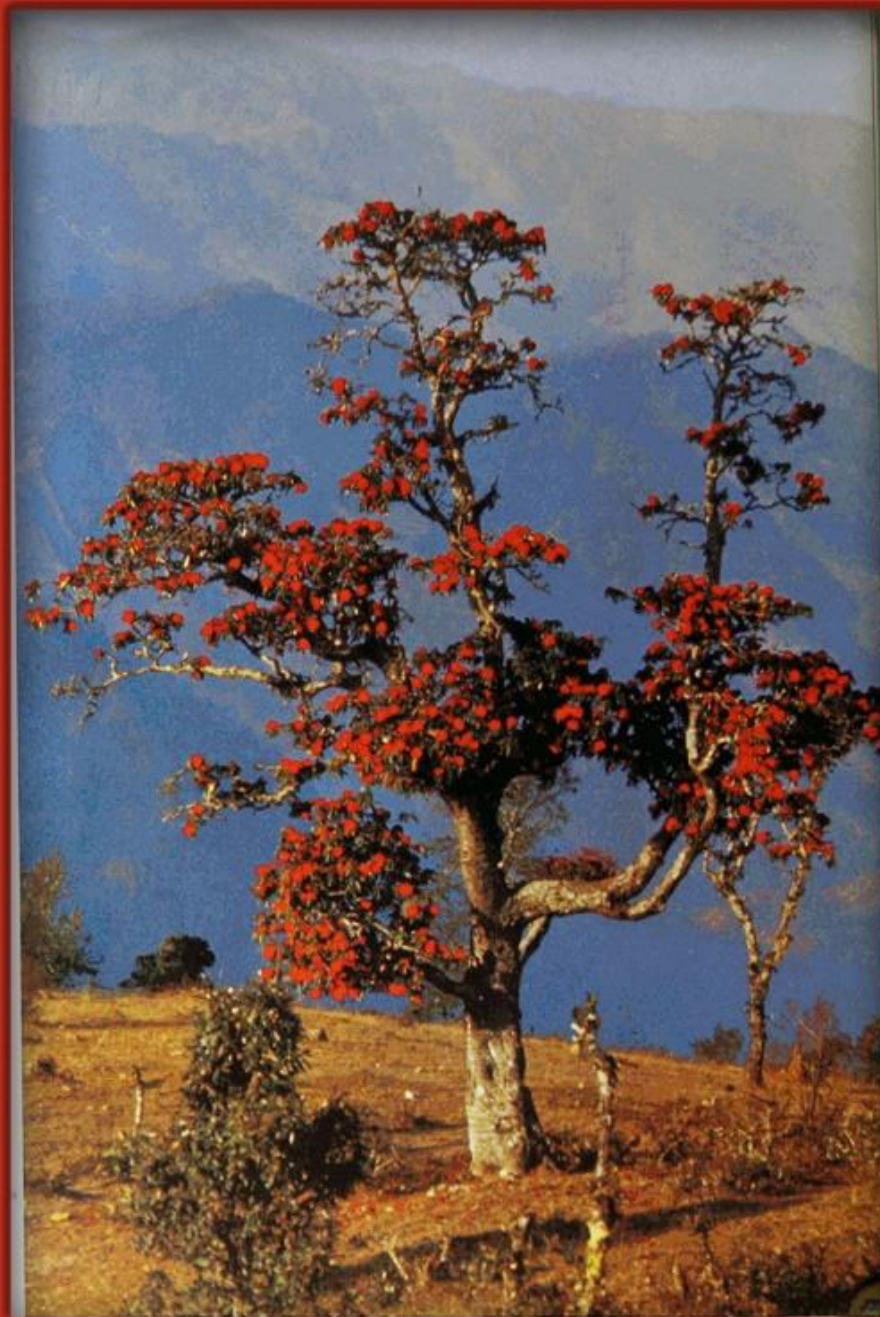
उचाइमा पुग्नु उकालोमा पाइलो चालिरहेका तिब्बतीयनहरू, तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं. २०२५

(तस्विर खिच्ने :- टोनी हेगन, श्रोत :- "नेपाल..." नामक उनैको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



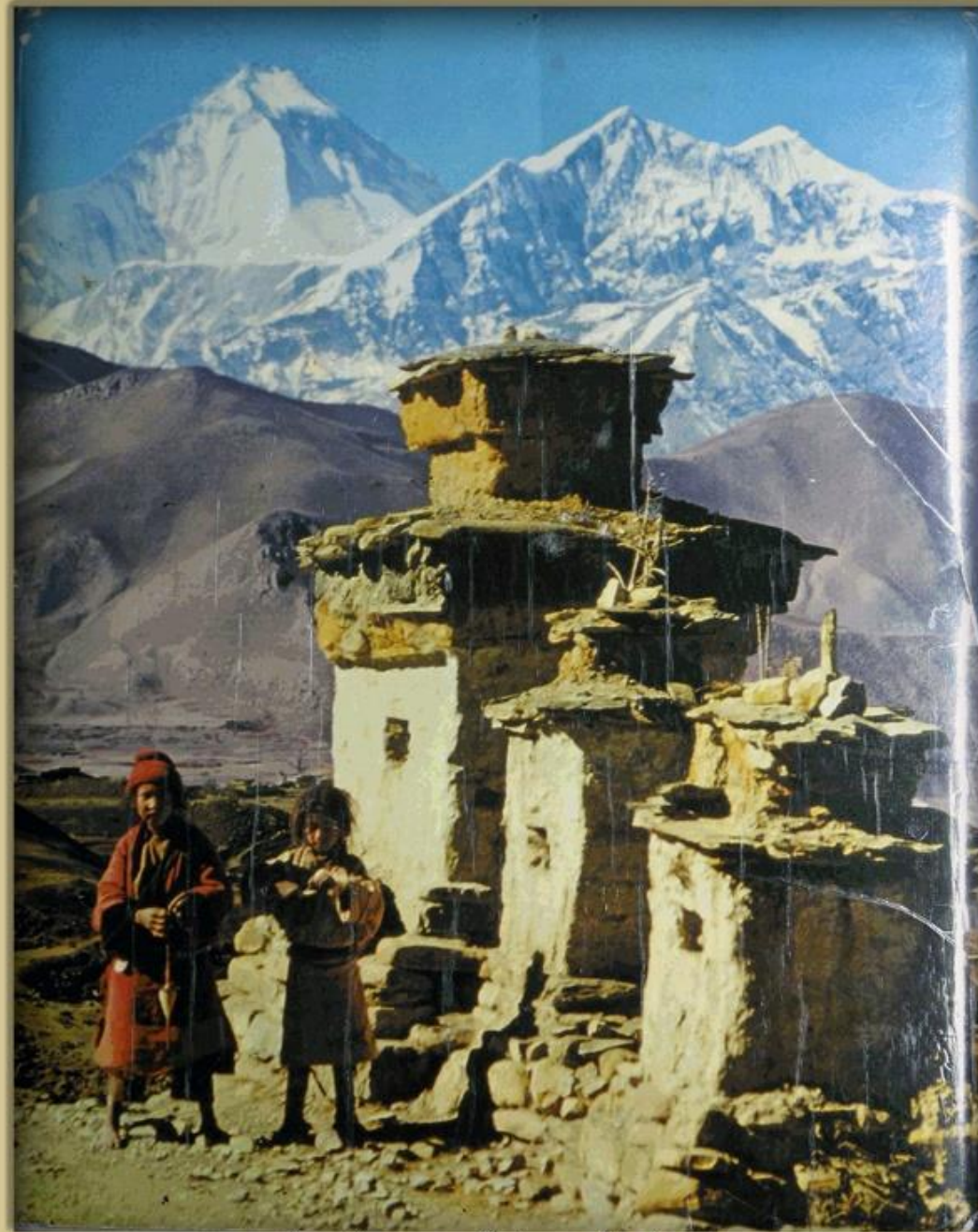
आर्किड (सुनगाभा, पश्चिम तराई, वि.सं. २०२५)

(तस्विर खिच्ने :- टोनी हेगन, श्रोत :- "नेपाल..." नामक उनैको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



सिमलको रुख, मध्य जाजरकोट, वि.सं. २०२५

(तस्विर खिच्ने :- टोनी हेगन, श्रोत :- "नेपाल..." नामक उनैको पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



एक हिमाली दृश्य, पूर्वी नेपाल, वि.सं. २०२५

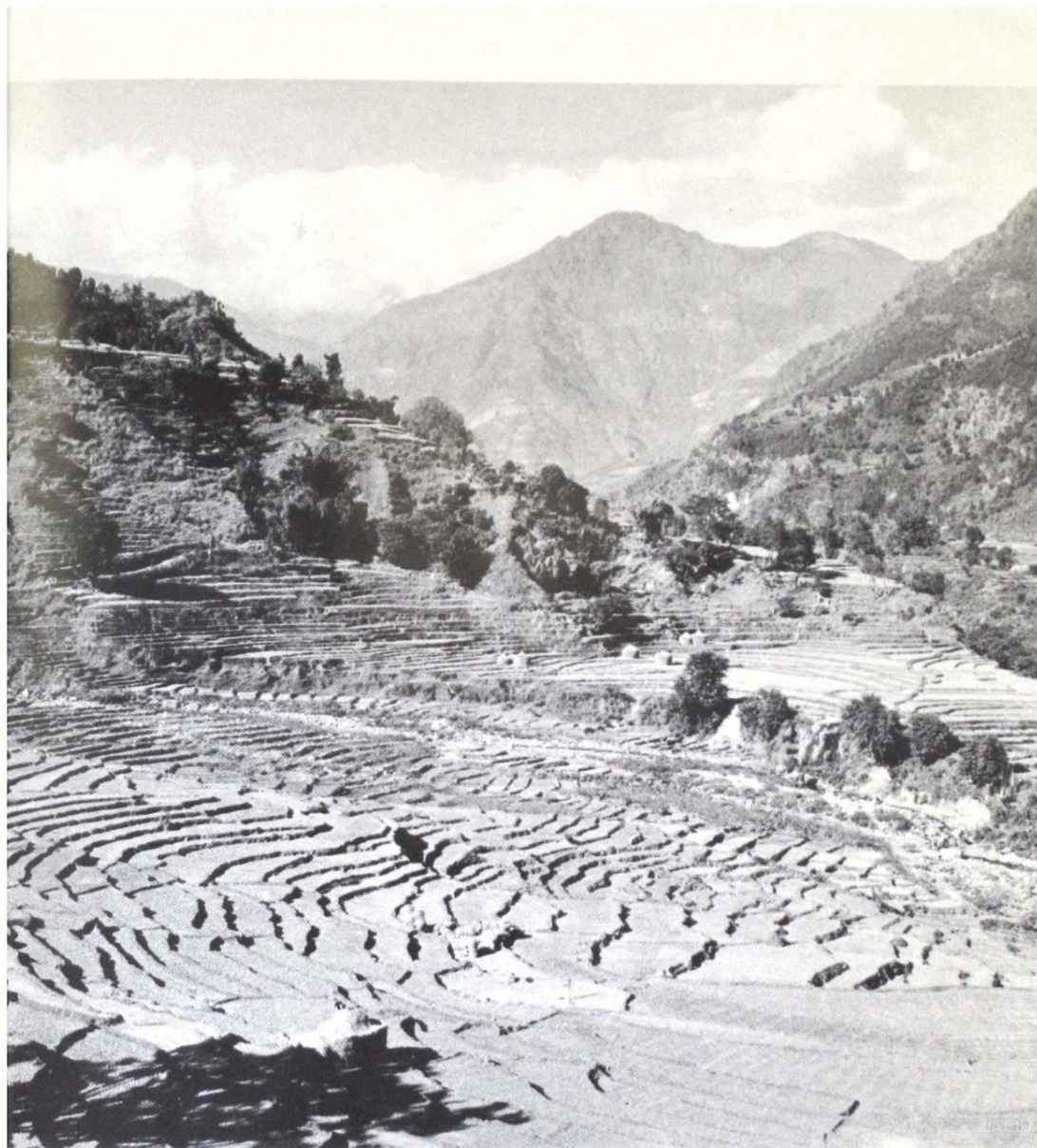


PLANCHE I. — Népal central, basse Marsyandi (alt. 650 m). Les parcelles irriguées pour la culture du riz sont installées sur les terrasses de la rivière. Seuls quelques arbres fourragers ou à signification religieuse subsistent le long des diguettes. Quelques banquettes non irriguables occupent les parties les moins en pente du versant. Le reste est couvert d'une forêt tropicale claire à *Shorea robusta* parcourue par le bétail. En arrière, au Nord, caché par les nuages se trouve le massif du Manaslu. (Les quatre photographies ont été prises par C. JEST en novembre-décembre 1971 au cours de la mission J.F. DORREMEZ - C. JEST, dans la région du Manaslu).

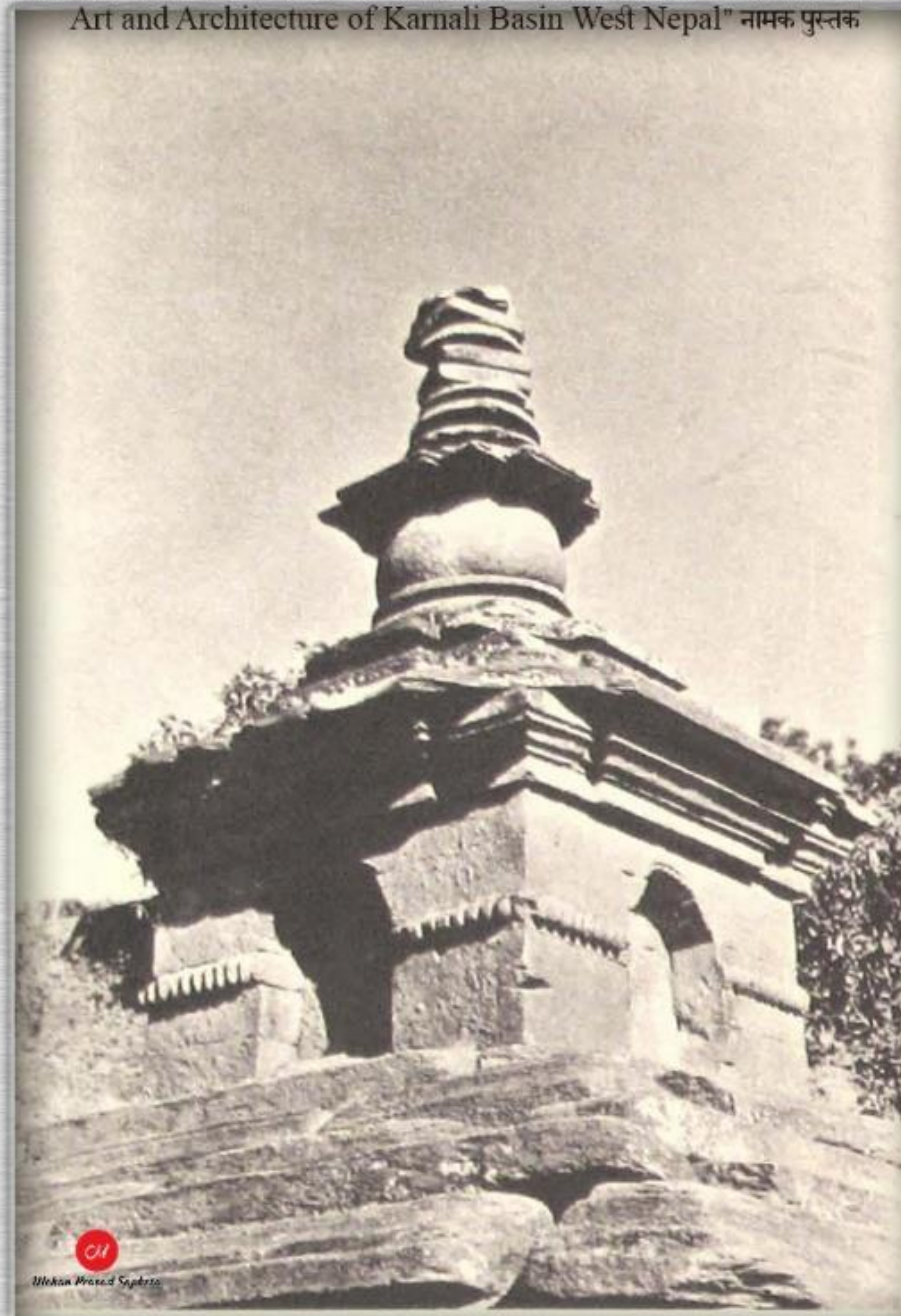


PLANCHE II. — Moyenne Marsyandi, Tagring (alt. 1 650 m). La zone subtropicale a une population très dense. Les forêts ont complètement disparu et il ne reste que de rares terrains de parcours pour le bétail à la limite supérieure des cultures (forêts et landes à *Schima wallichii* et *Castanopsis indica*). Les cultures principales sont le riz, limité aux rares parcelles irriguables, l'éleusine, le maïs et en hiver le blé. Les versants sont soumis à une érosion très forte.





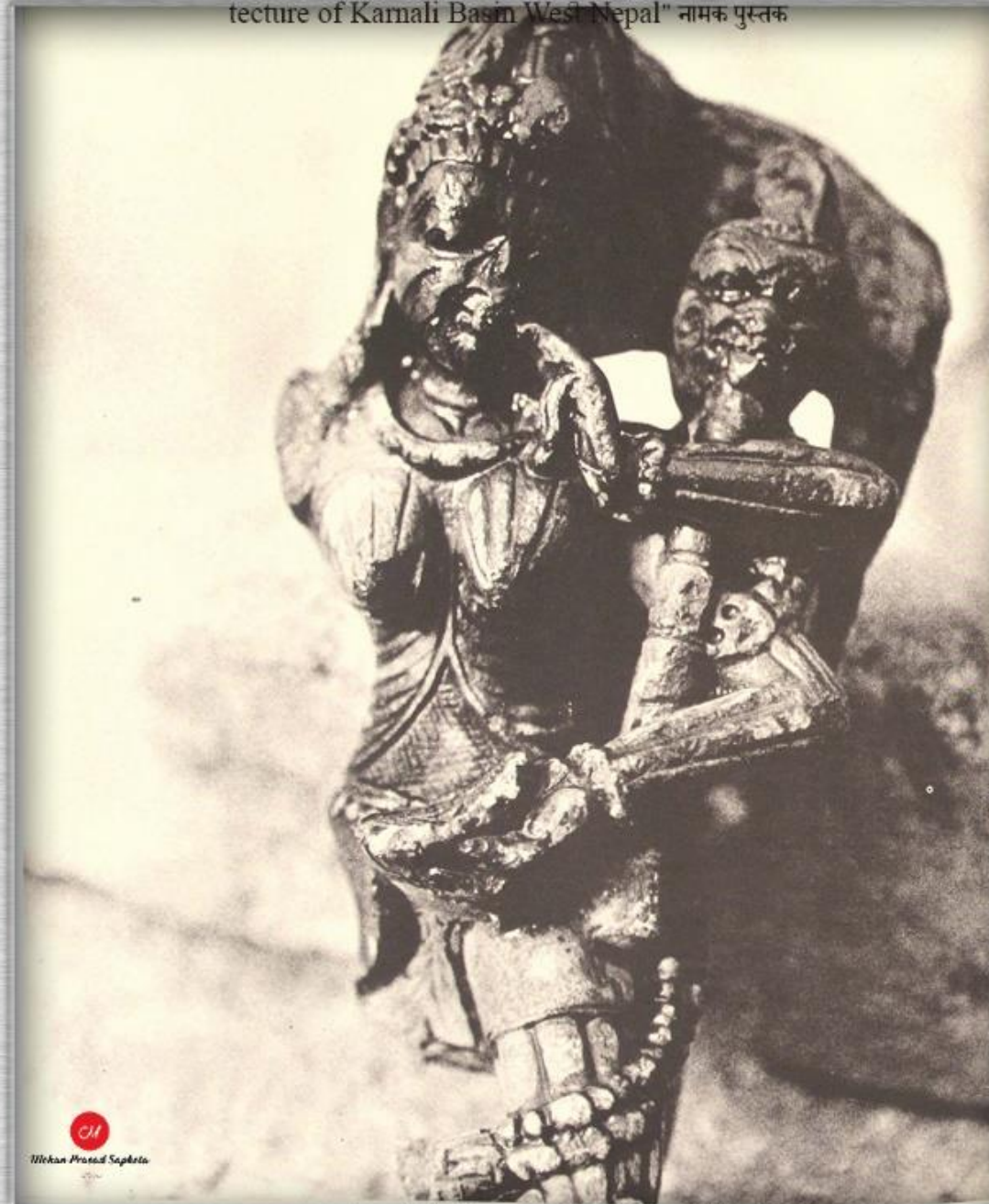
प्रयाग राज शर्माले लेखेको र पेरिसबाट सन् १९७२ मा प्रकाशन भएको पुस्तक "Preliminary Study of the Art and Architecture of Karnali Basin West Nepal" नामक पुस्तक




Mukun Prasad Sapkota

स्तूप आकारको पानी ट्याङ्की, पश्चिम नेपाल

प्रयाग राज शर्मा ले लेखेको र पेरिसबाट सन् १९७२ मा प्रकाशन भएको पुस्तक "Preliminary Study of the Art and Architecture of Kamali Basin West Nepal" नामक पुस्तक



CM
Nikhan Prasad Sapkota

चामुण्डाको मूर्ति, वैजनाथ, ?, पश्चिम नेपाल

प्रयाग राज शमलि लेखेको र पेरिसबाट सन् १९७२ मा प्रकाशन भएको पुस्तक "Preliminary Study of the Art and Architecture of Karnali Basin, West Nepal" नामक पुस्तक



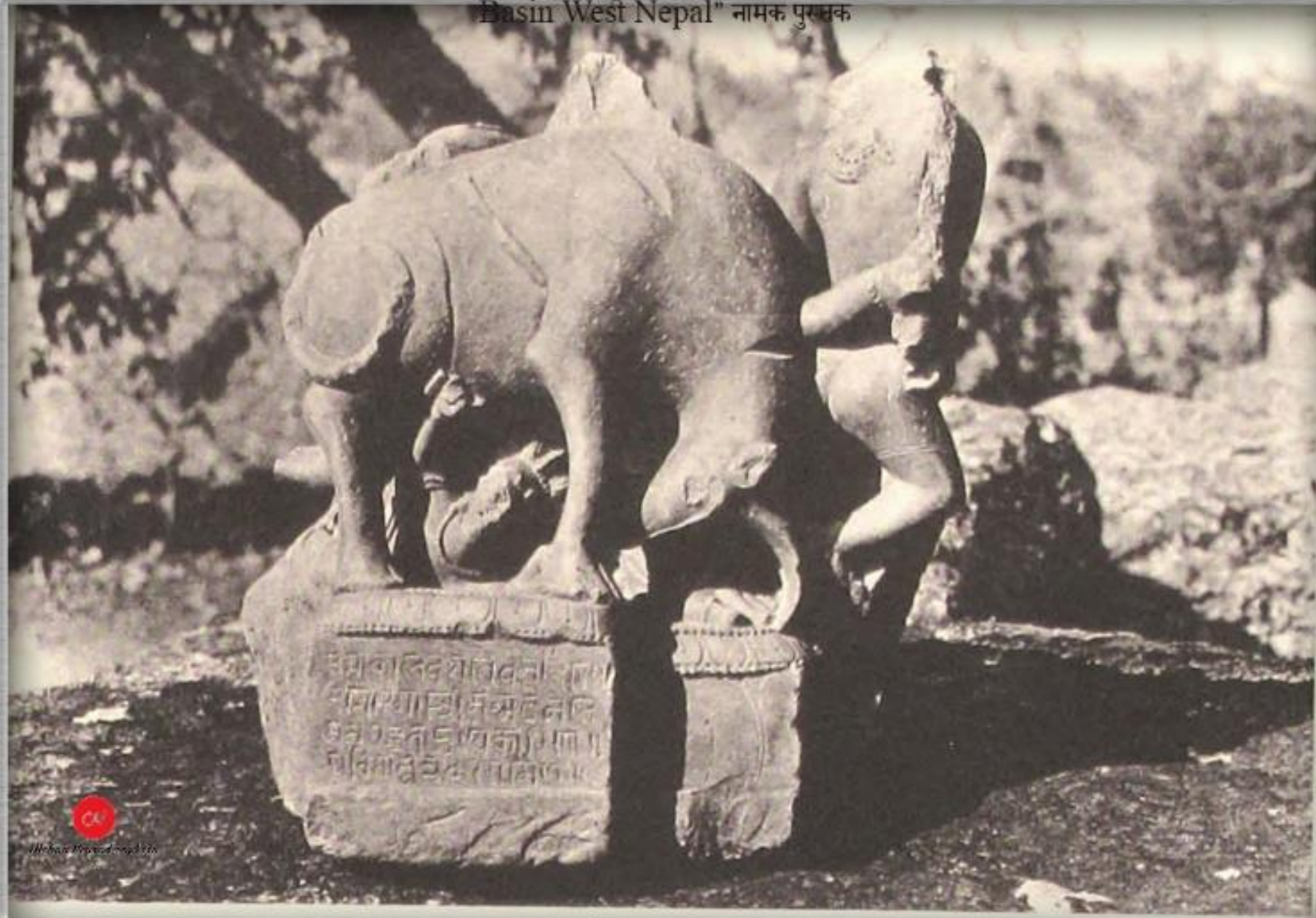
शेषशायी विष्णुको मूर्ति, बैजनाथ, ?, पश्चिम नेपाल

प्रयाग राज शर्माले लेखेको र पेरिसबाट सन् १९७२ मा प्रकाशन भएको पुस्तक "Preliminary Study of the Art and Architecture of Kamali Basin West Nepal" नामक पुस्तक



पहिचान हुन नसकेका मूर्ति, बैजनाथ, ?, पश्चिम नेपाल

प्रयाग राज शर्माले लेखेको र पेरिसबाट सन् १९७२ मा प्रकाशन भएको पुस्तक "Preliminary Study of the Art and Architecture of Karnali Basin West Nepal" नामक पुस्तक



महिषमर्दिनी देवीको मूर्ति, बैजनाथ, सिरकोट, ?, पश्चिम नेपाल



केही मूर्ति, बैजनाथ, ?, पश्चिम नेपाल

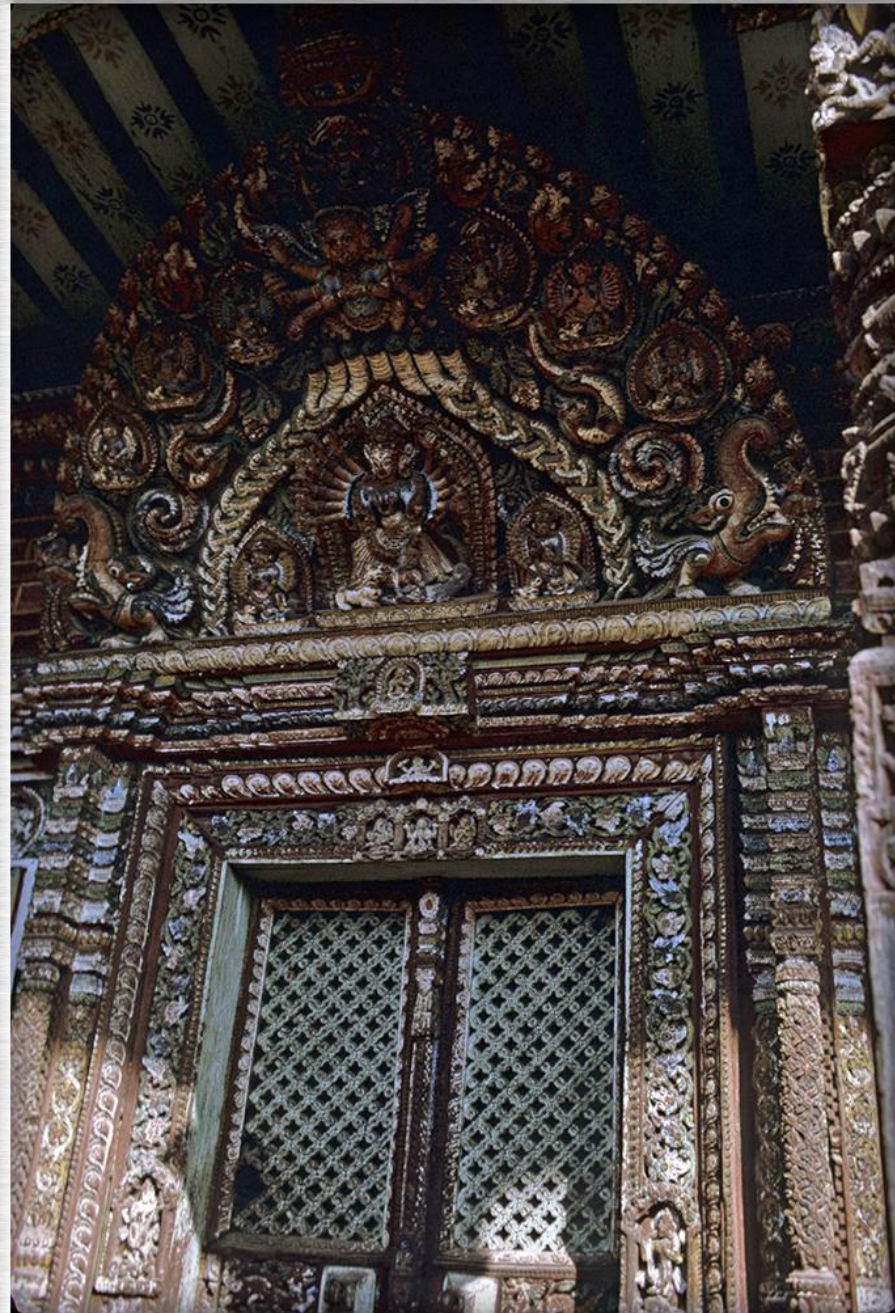
प्रयाग राज शर्माले लेखेको र पेरिसबाट सन् १९७२ मा प्रकाशन भएको पुस्तक "Preliminary Study of the Art and Architecture of Karnali Basin West Nepal" नामक पुस्तक



भैरव र गणेश, बैजनाथ, सिकोट, ?, पश्चिम नेपाल



इन्द्रायणीको मन्दिर, शोभाभगवती पारी, काठमाडौं, वि.सं.१९७० को दशक



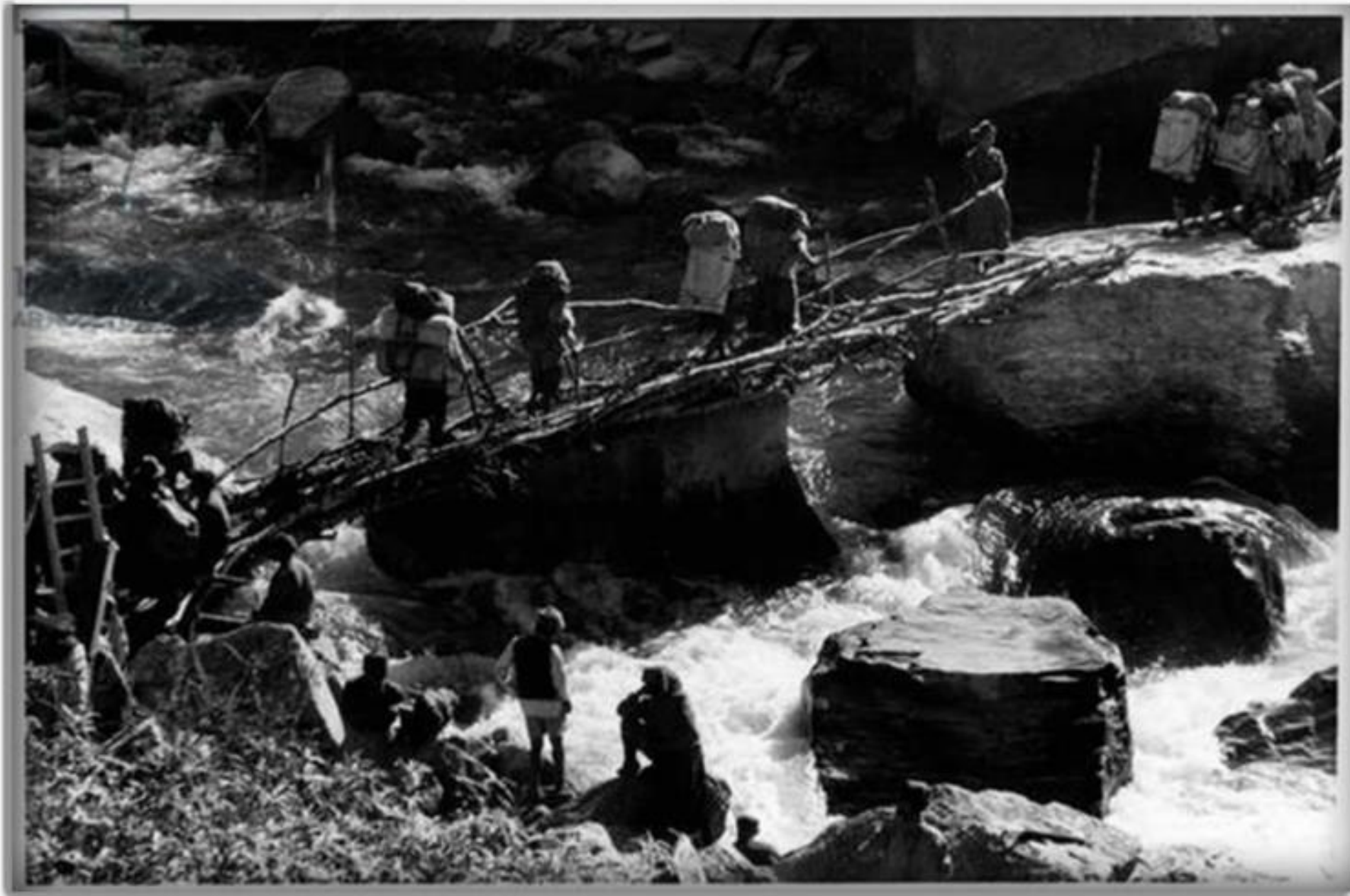
काठमाडौं उपत्यकामा रहेको एक मन्दिरको मूल ढोका, तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०३०



कुँदिएका काठका थाम तथा मेठ, काठमाडौं उपत्यका, तस्बिर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०३०



एक नेपाली र एक तिब्बती लामा, तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.१९६८



दूधकोशी नदी तरिरहेका स्वीस पर्वतारोहण दलका केही पथप्रदर्शकहरू, वि.सं.२०१३



वि.सं.२०३१ मा उपत्यका भित्रको कुनै स्थानका खिचिएको एक तस्विर

[illegible]



कोशी नदी, चतरा, धरान (तस्विर श्रोत : रा.स.स.)



दार्जिलिङबाट देखिएको कञ्चनजङ्घा हिमाल, नेपाल । (स्रोत: हेनरी ब्यालेन्टाइनले लेखेको र सन् १८९५ (वि.सं. १९५२) मा न्यूयोर्कबाट प्रकाशन भएको पुस्तक "अन इण्डियाज फ्रण्टियर, अर नेपाल, द गुर्खाज मेट्रियस ल्याण्ड" नामक पुस्तकको पेज २७ बाट) । (सङ्कलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)

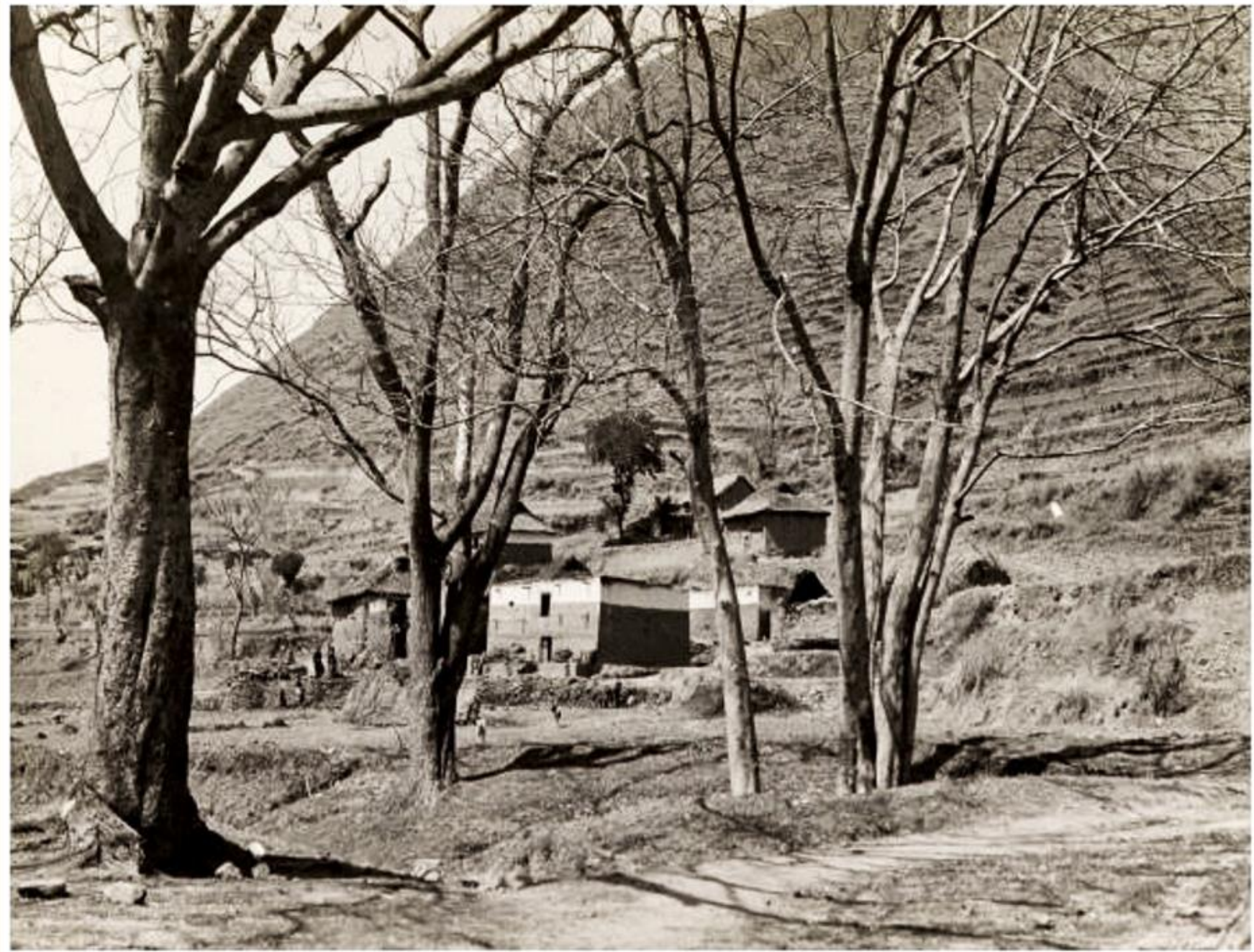
तस्विर : जेम्स ब्रुक, संकलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा



काठमाडौं उपत्यका, खिचिएको साल : वि.सं. २०१२

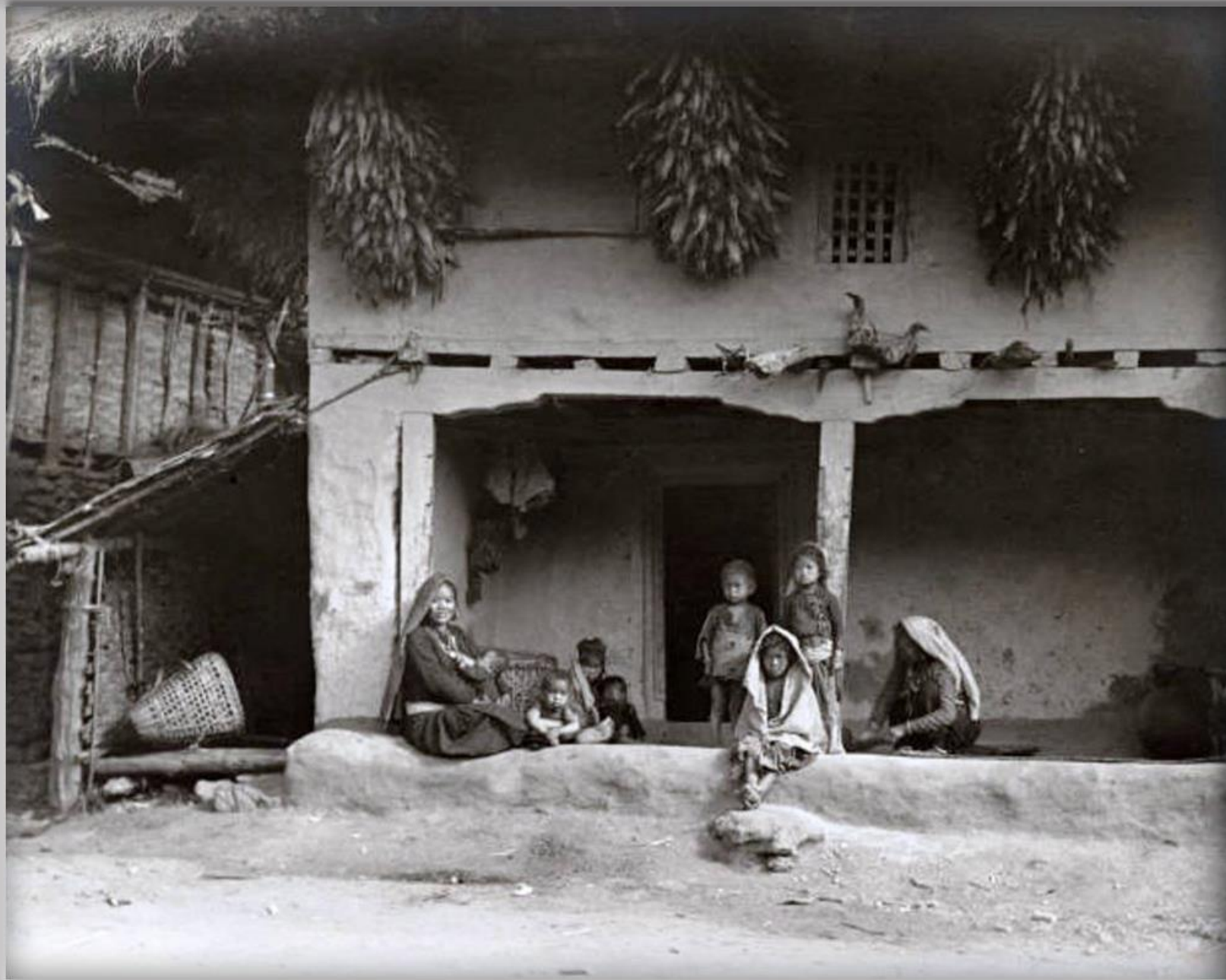


तस्विर श्रात : गेटी इमेजेज, फोटोग्राफर : सी.जे.मोरिस, संकलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा



मध्य नेपालमा रहेको एक भोटिया (तामाङ्ग) गाउँ, तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.१९८३

तस्विर श्रोत : गेष्टी डमेजेज, फोटोग्राफर : सी.जे.मोरिस, संकलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा



पूर्वी नेपालमा रहेको एक लिम्बू-घर, तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.१९८३

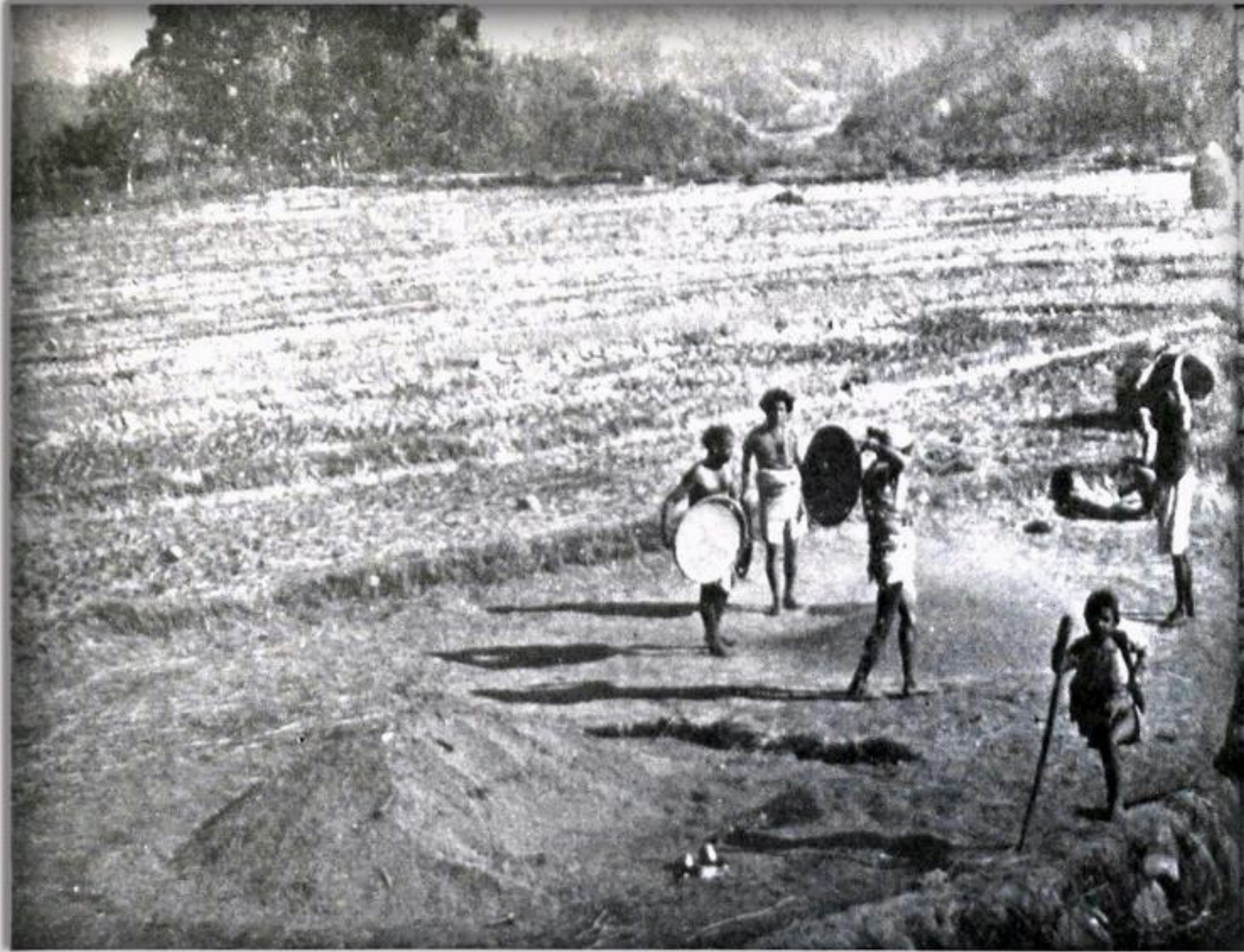


तस्विर श्रोतः ल्याण्ड एण्ड क्रप्स अफ नेपाल हिमालय, सम्पादनः एच.किहारा, सङ्कलनः मोहन प्र. सापकोटा



हसेइ बजार (?) मा भइरहेको दाईँ, तस्विर खिच्ने-एस. नाकाओ, मिति-वि.सं.२००९ मंसिर २५ गते

तस्विर श्रोतः ल्याण्ड एण्ड क्रप्स अफ नेपाल हिमालय, सम्पादनः एच.किहारा, सङ्कलनः मोहन प्र.सापकोटा



हसेइ बजार (?) मा धान बत्ताइरहेका कृषकहरु, तस्विर खिच्ने-एस.नाकाओ, मिति-वि.सं.२००९ मंसिर २५ गते

तस्विर श्रोतः ल्याण्ड एण्ड क्रप्स अफ नेपाल हिमालय, सम्पादनः एच.किहारा, सङ्कलनः मोहन प्र.सापकोटा



बरन भलाङ्ग (?) मा लगाइएको परालको कुनउँ, तस्विर खिच्ने-एस.नाकाओ, मिति-वि.सं.२००९ मंसिर २६ गते





































































































































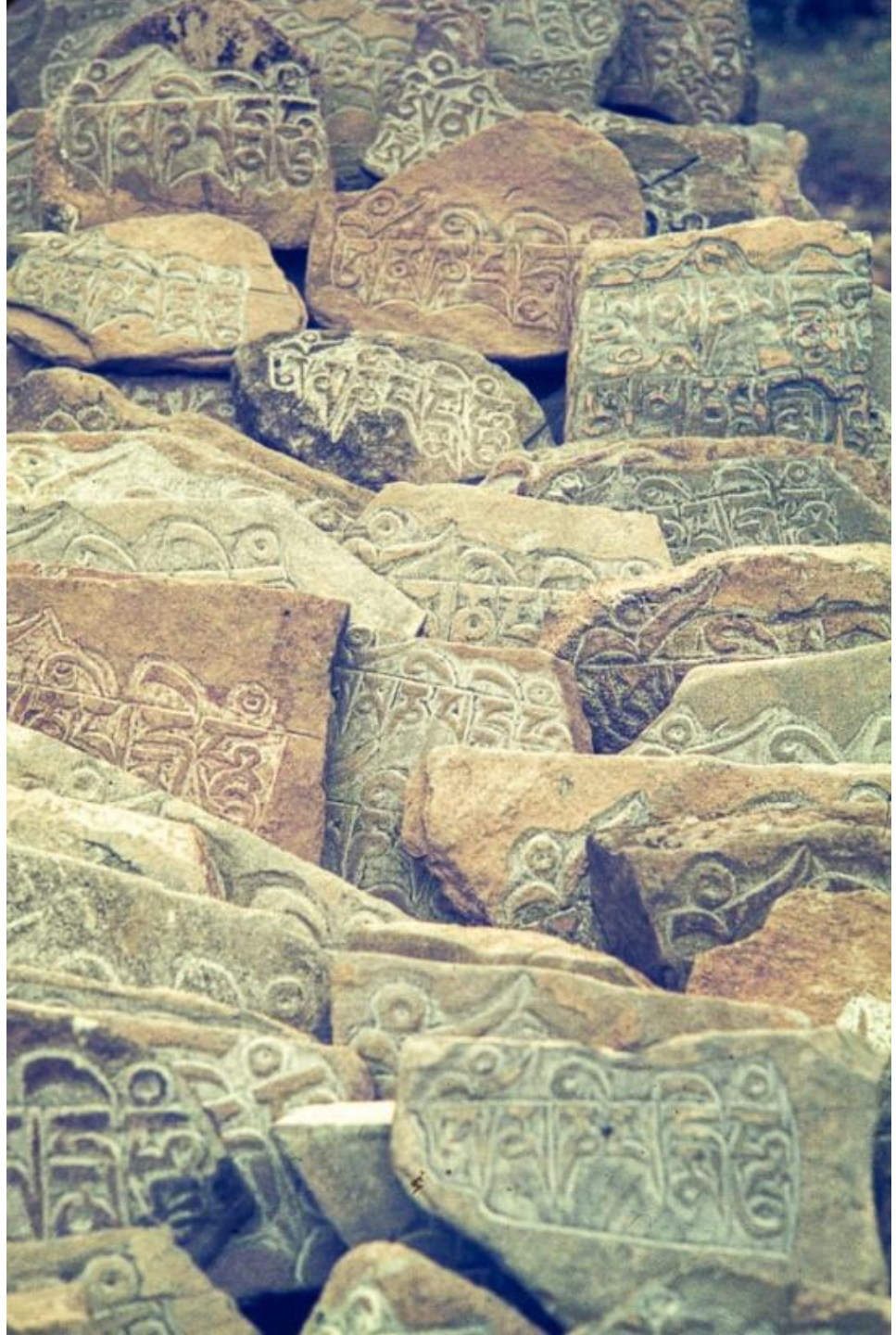






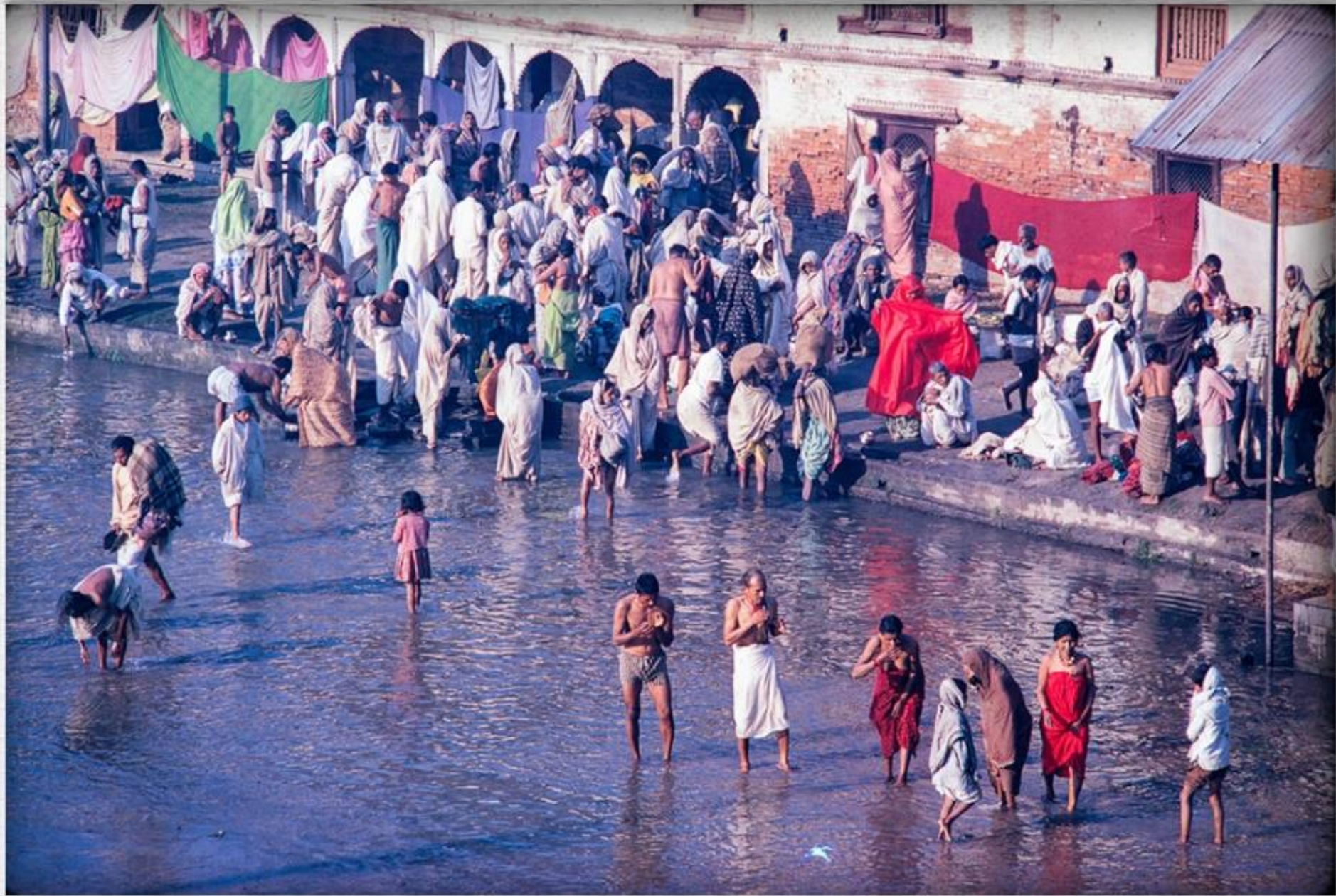








तस्विर-ए.यल.डिफनव्याक, सन् १९७४, सङ्कलन-मोहन प्र.सापकोटा

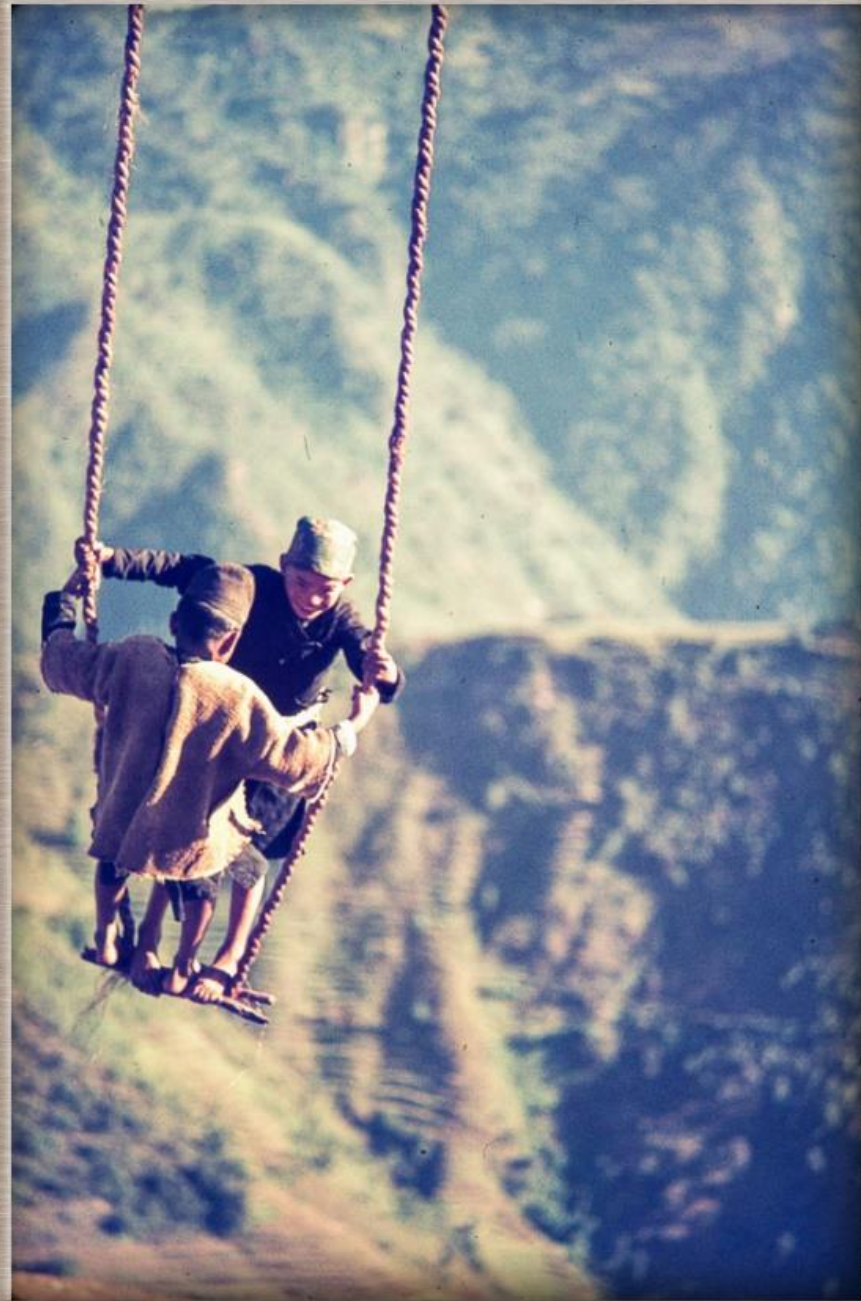












तस्विर-ए. यल. डिफनव्याक, सन् १९७४, सङ्कलन-मोहन प्र. सापकोटा























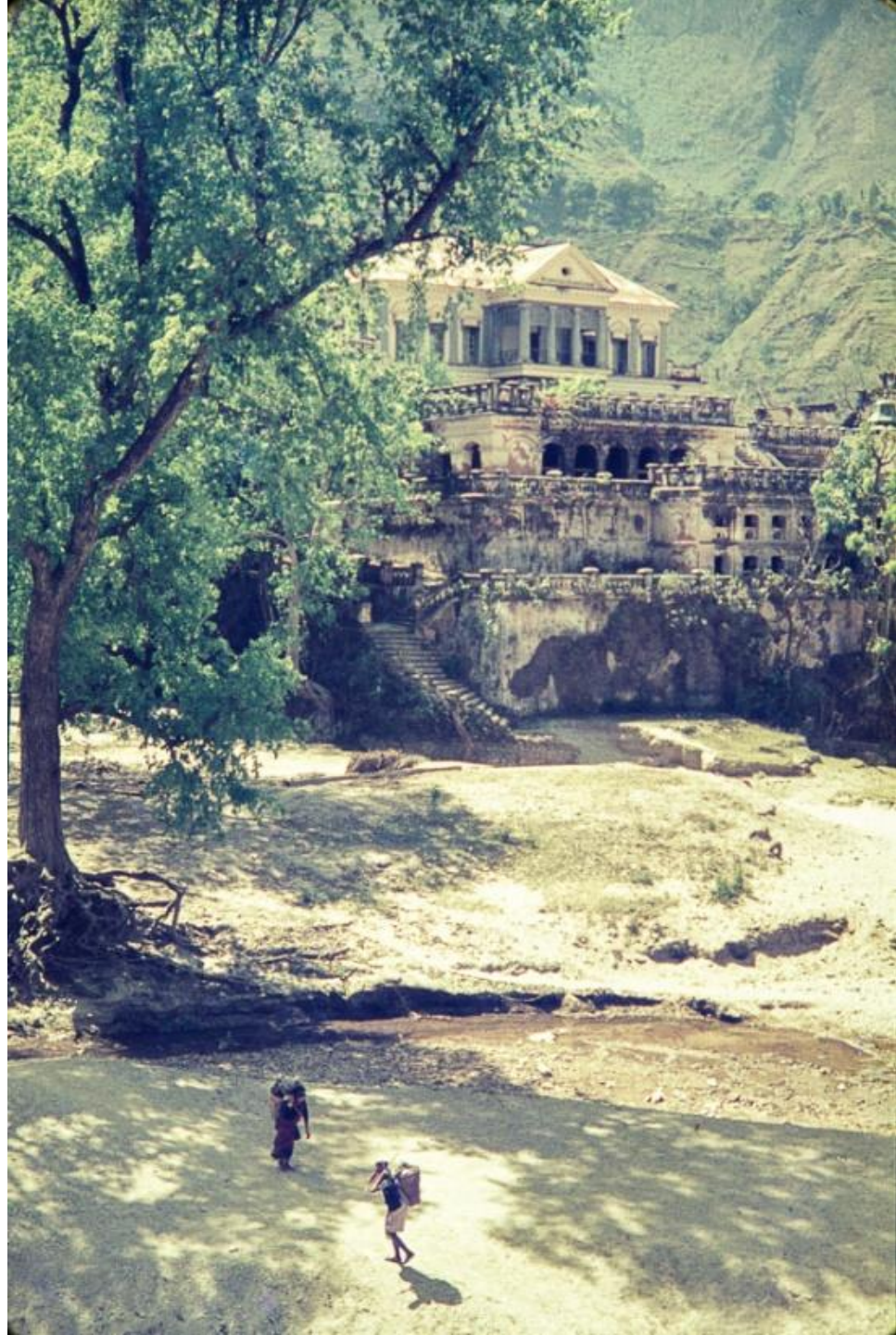




















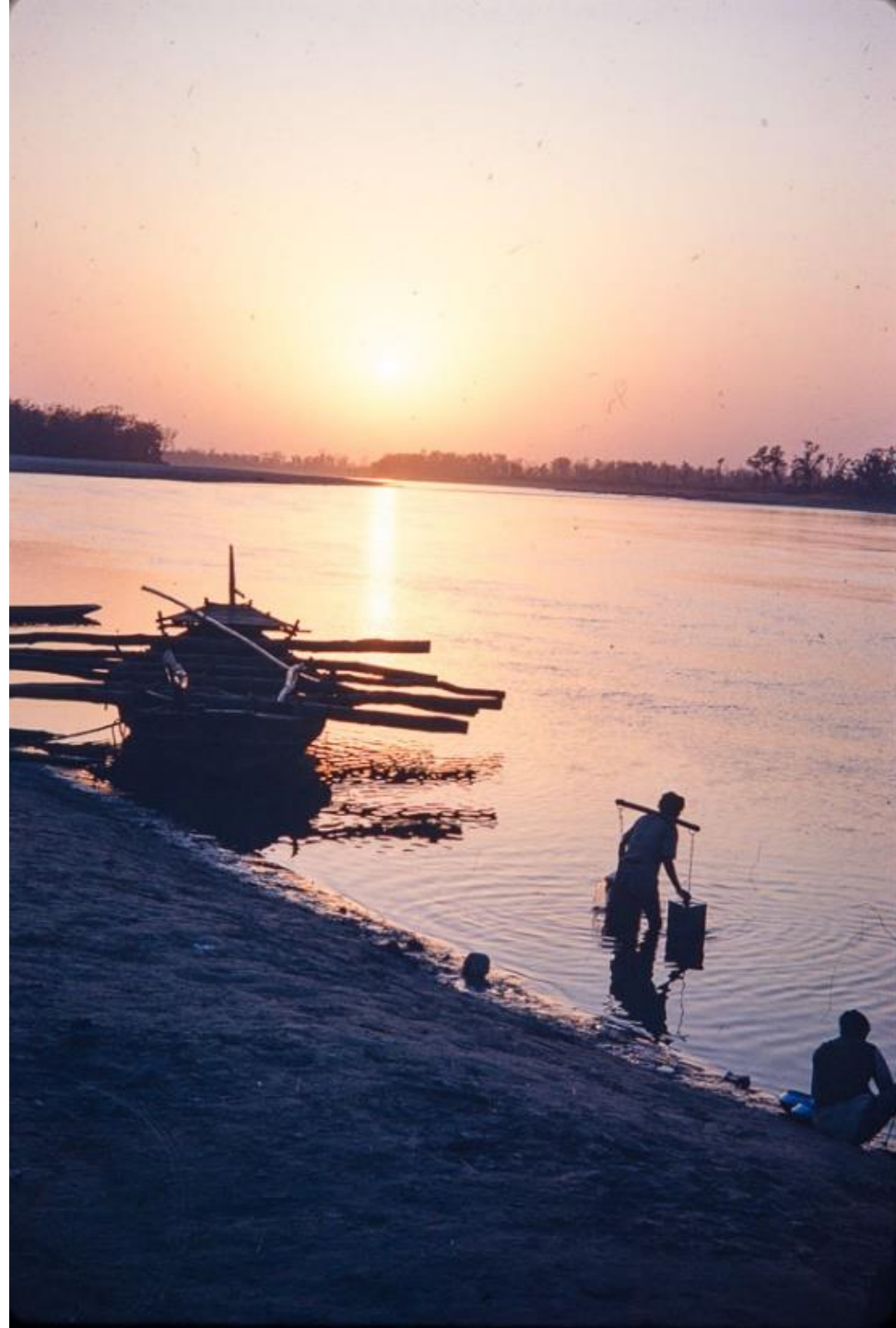




















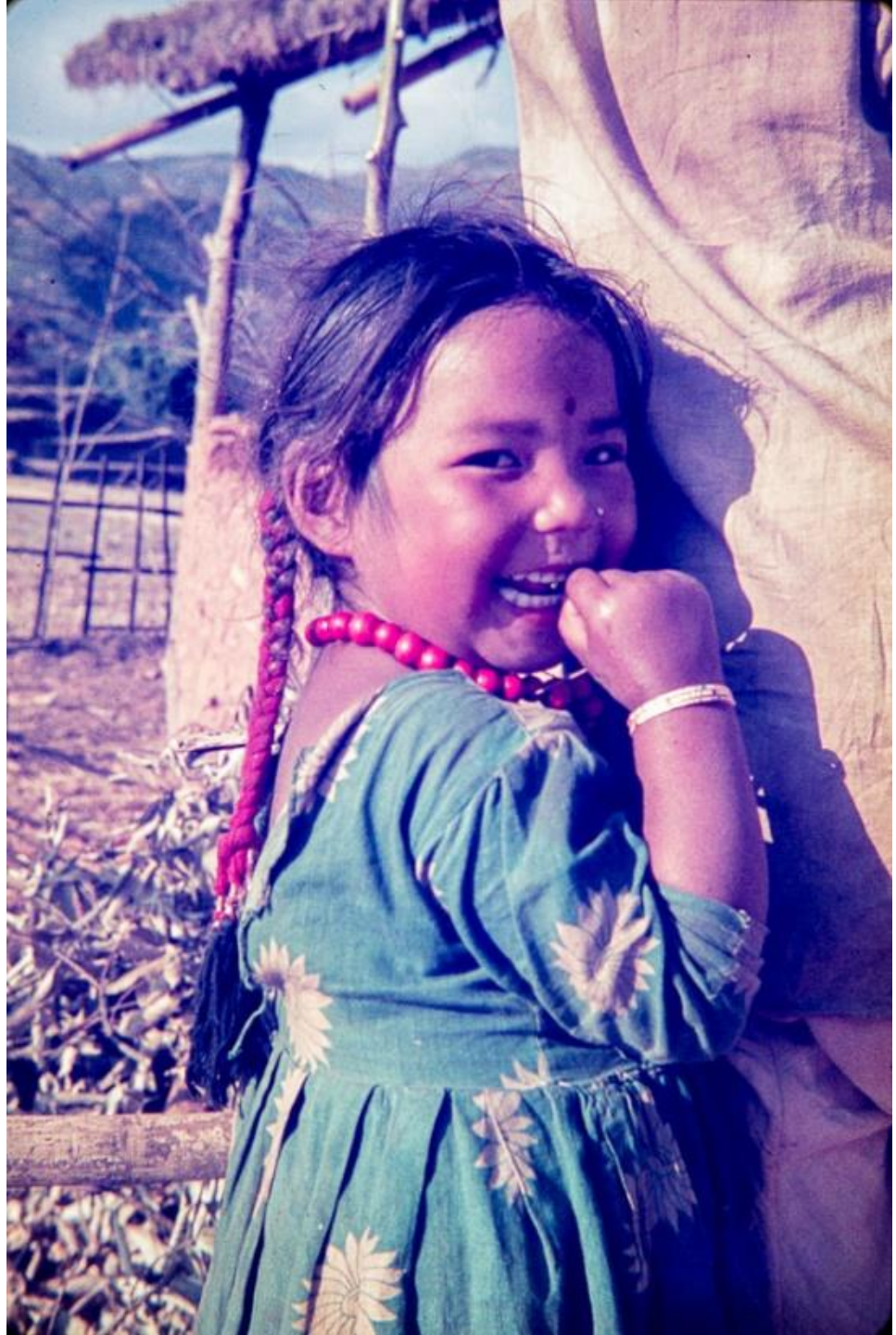






















































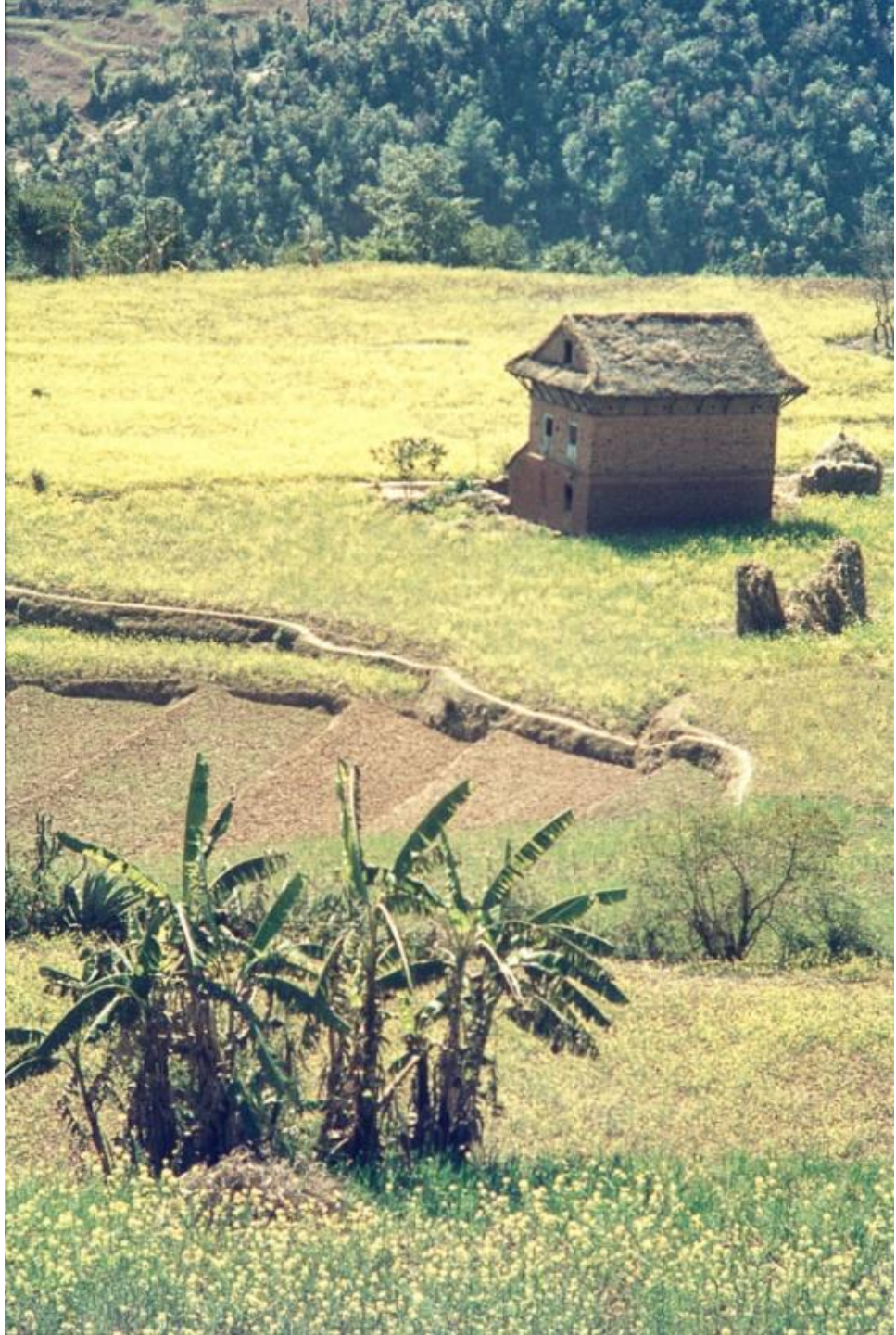






































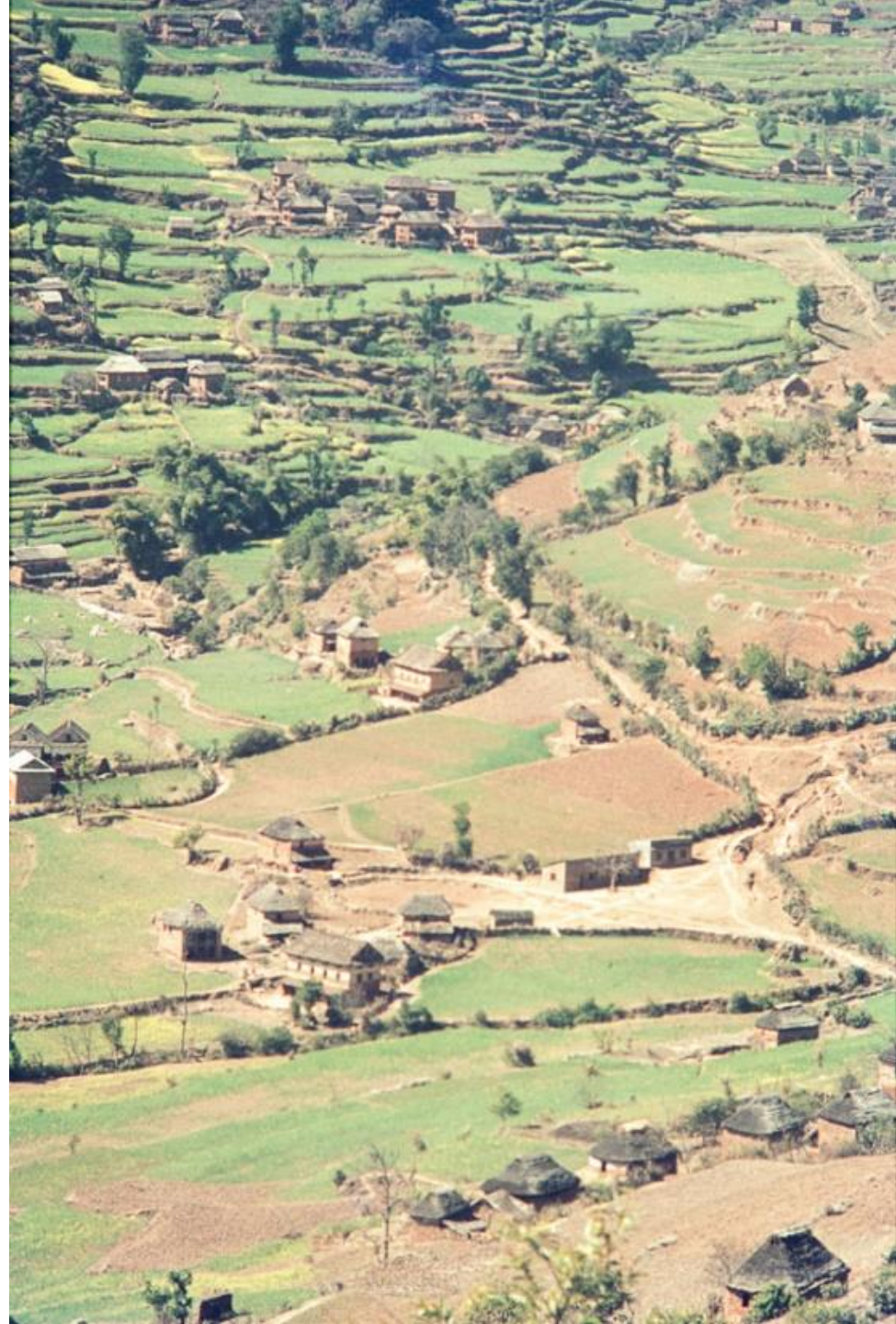




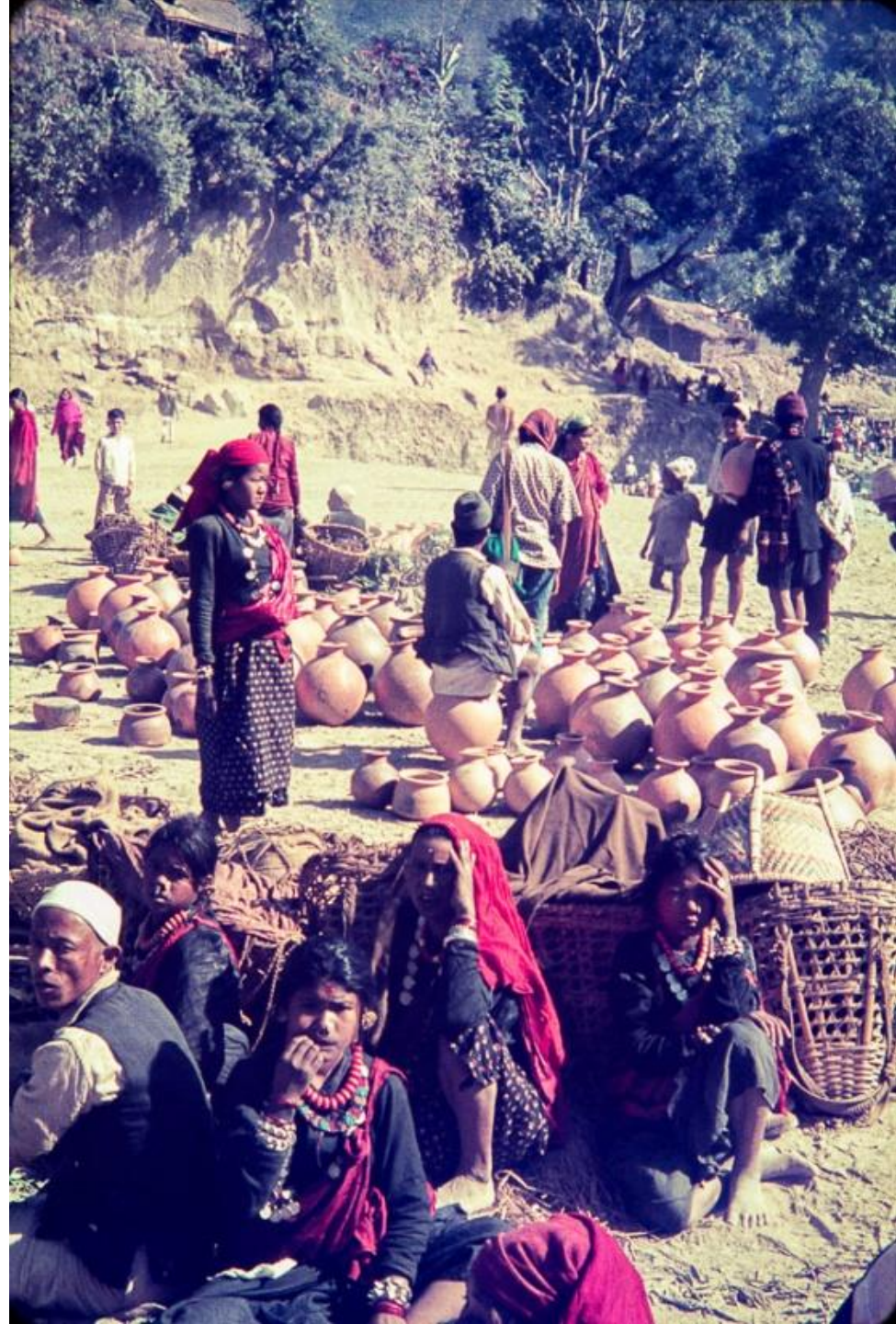




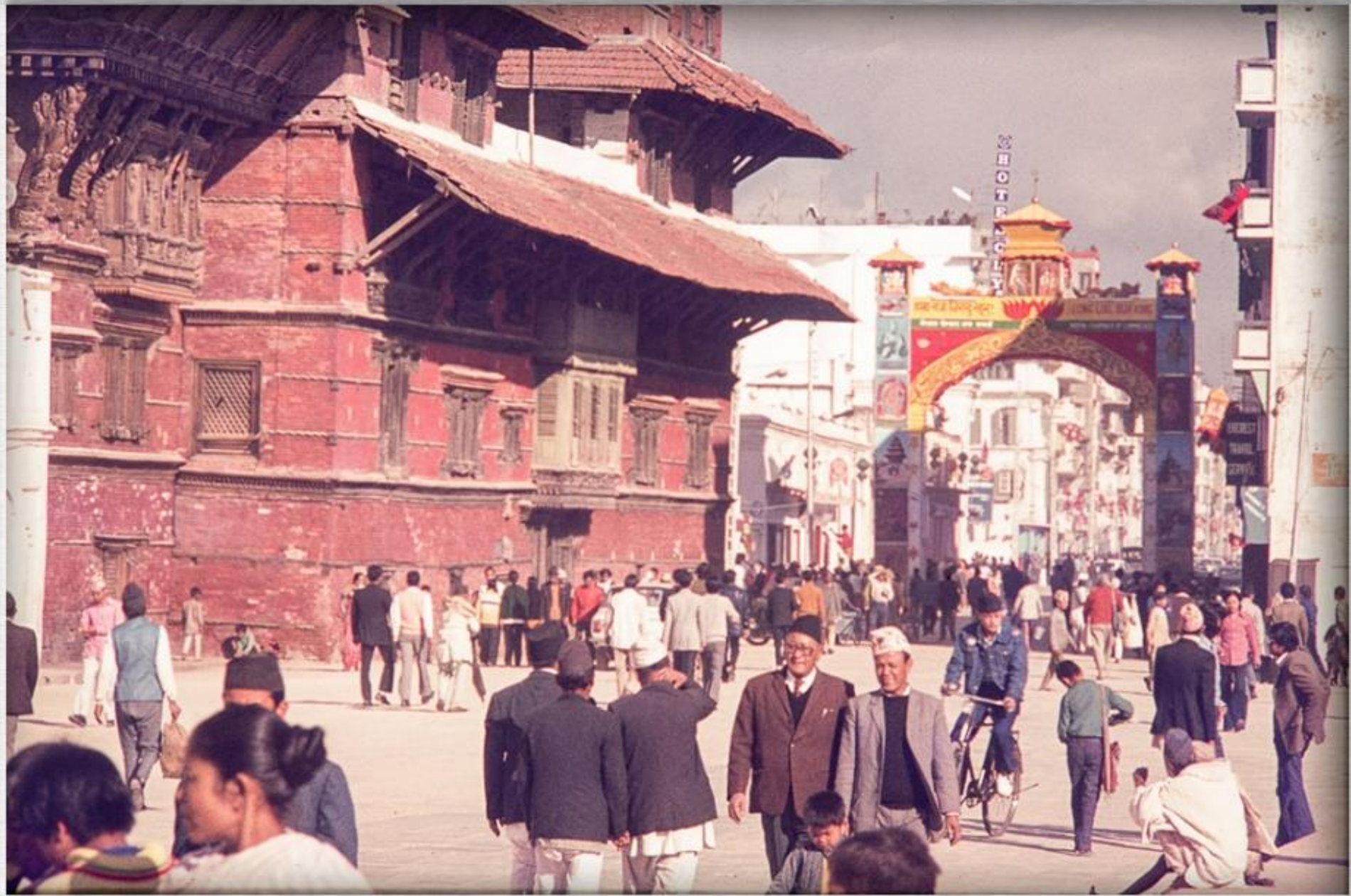














































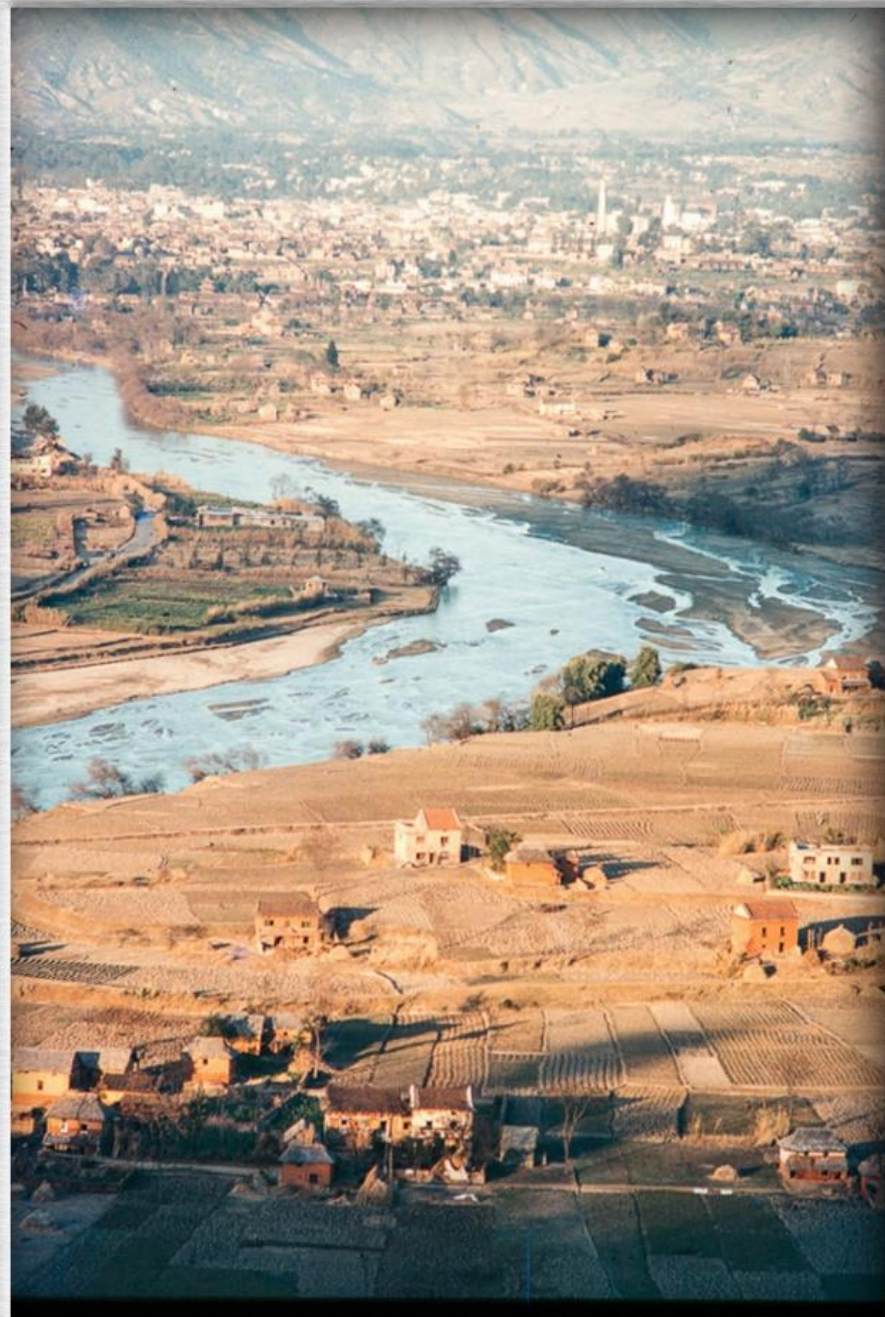


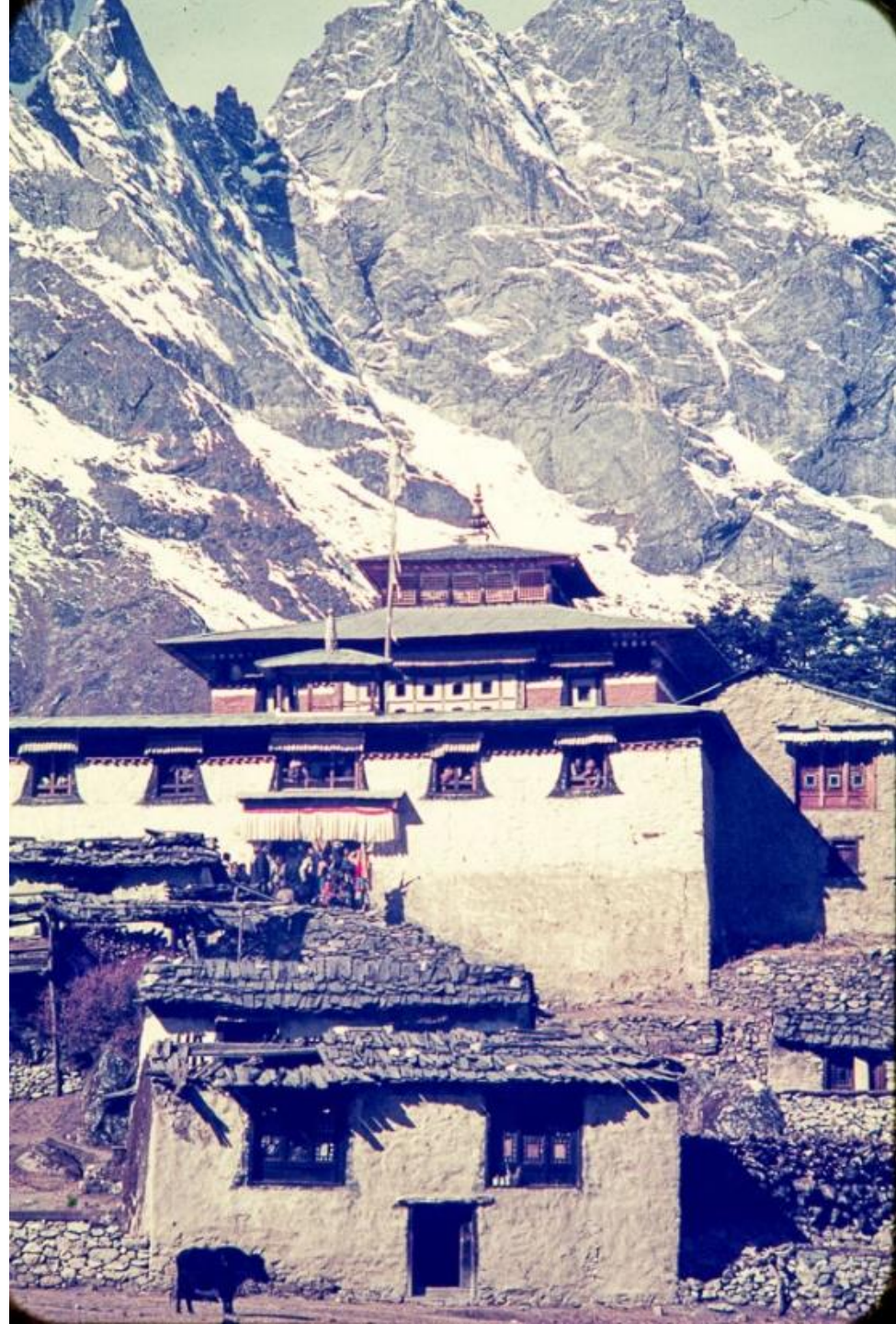










































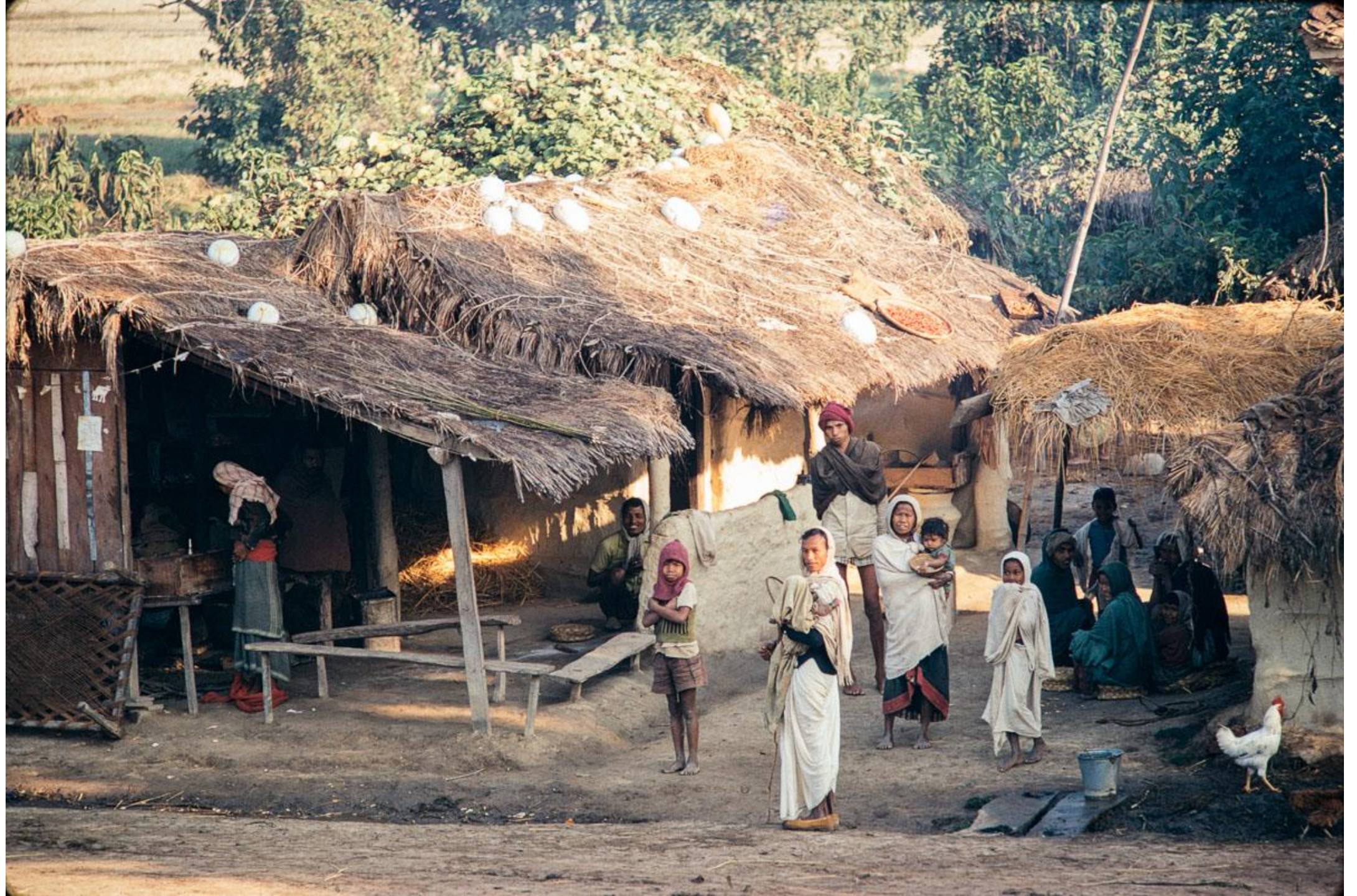














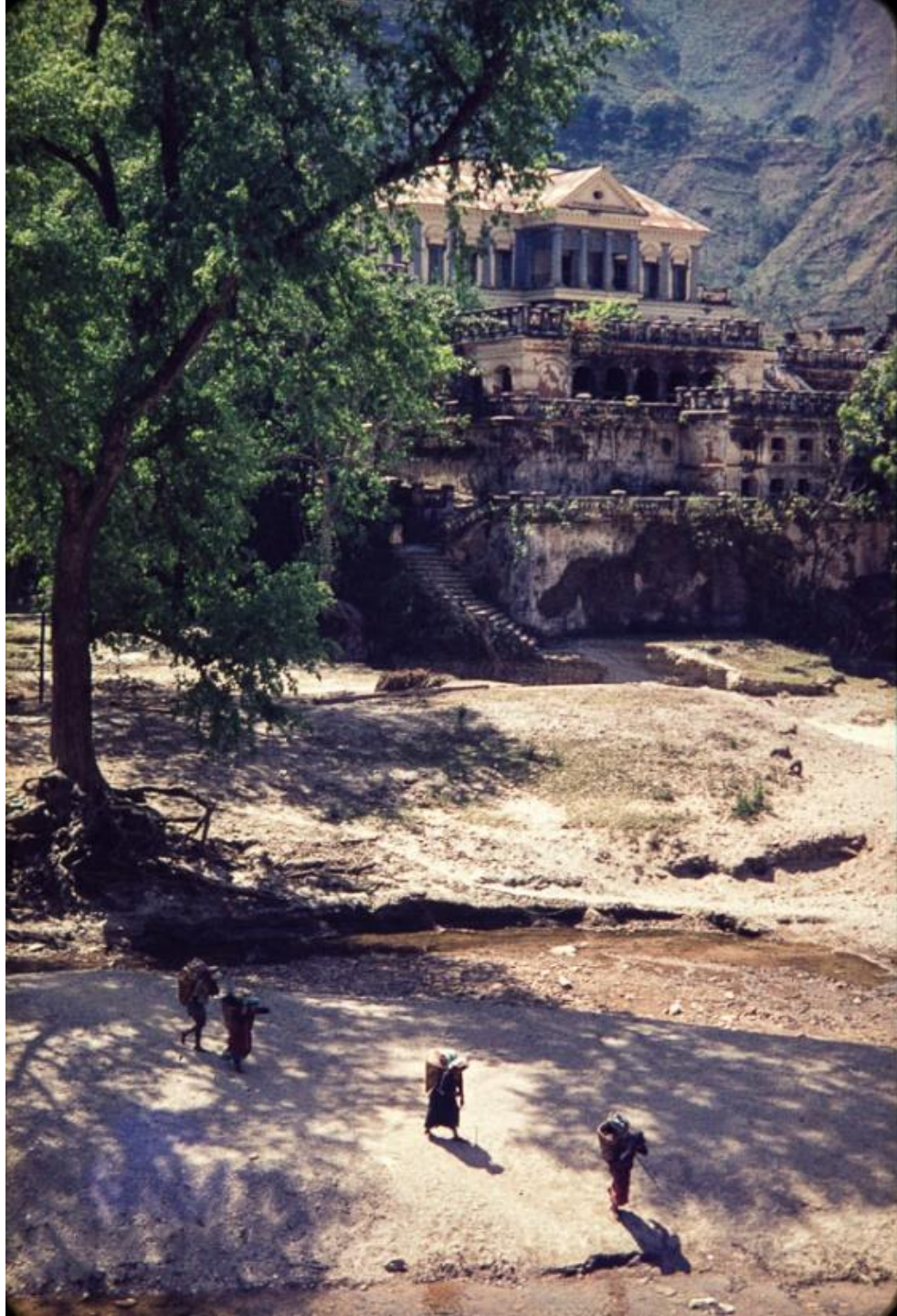




















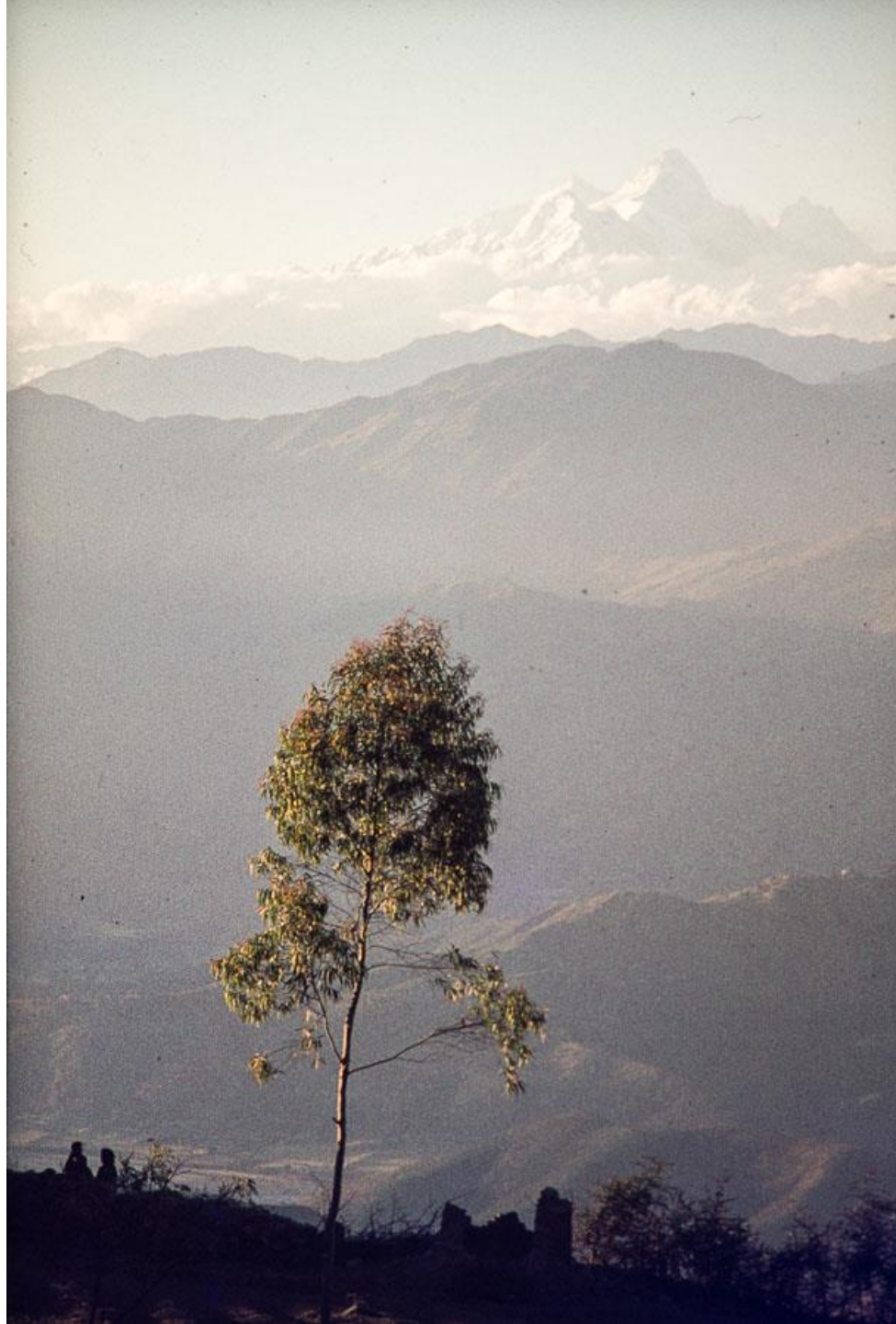












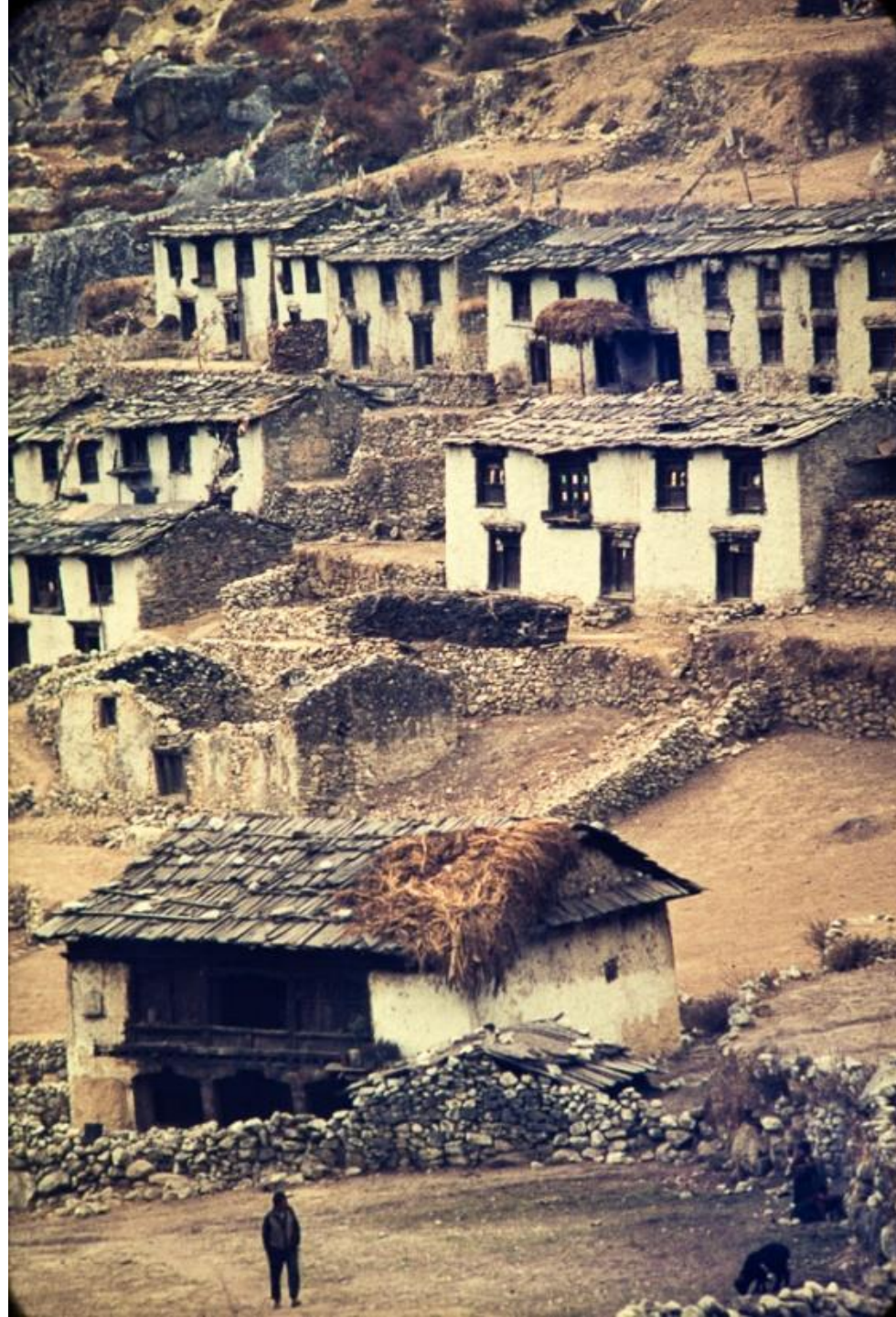






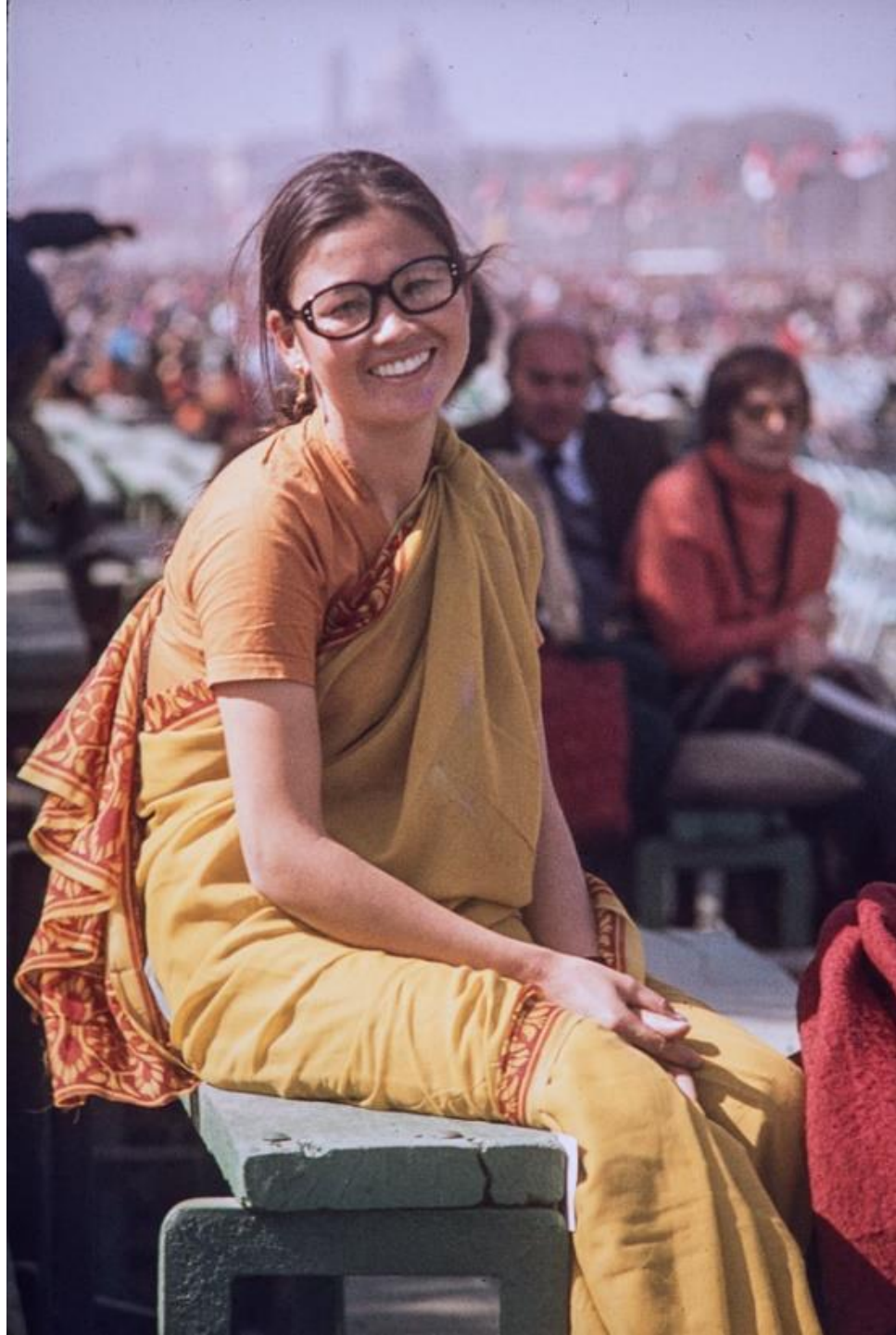
















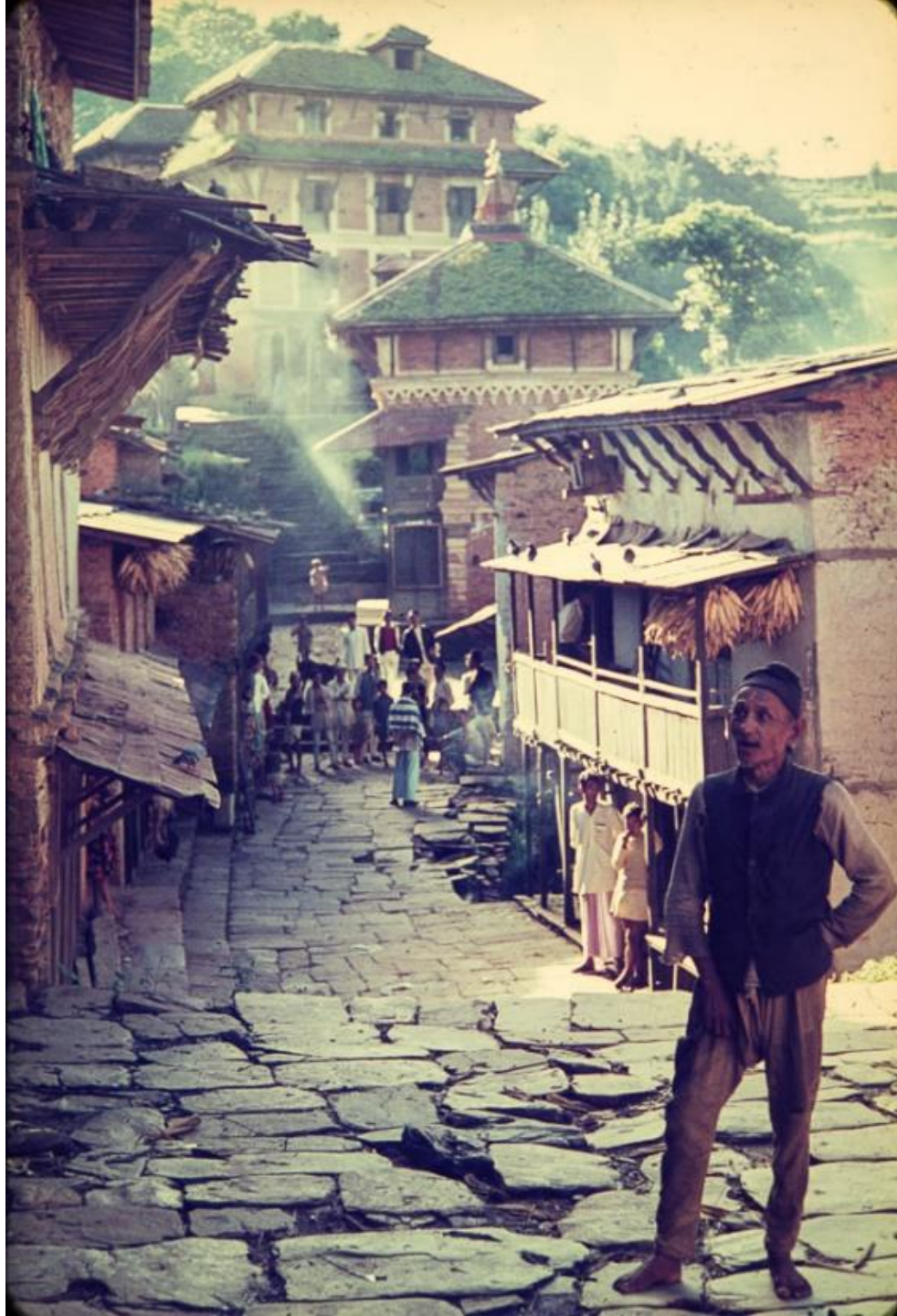






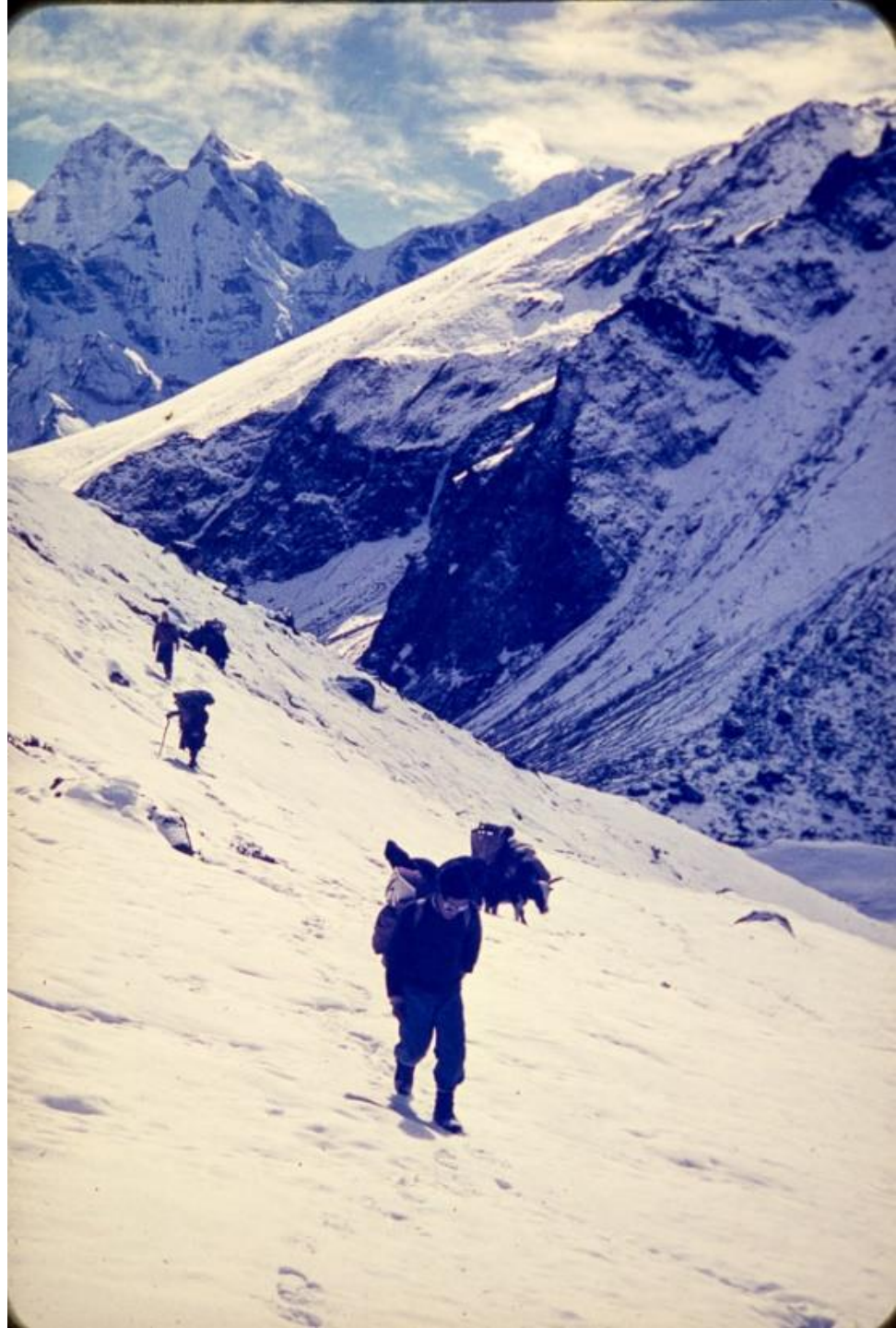




































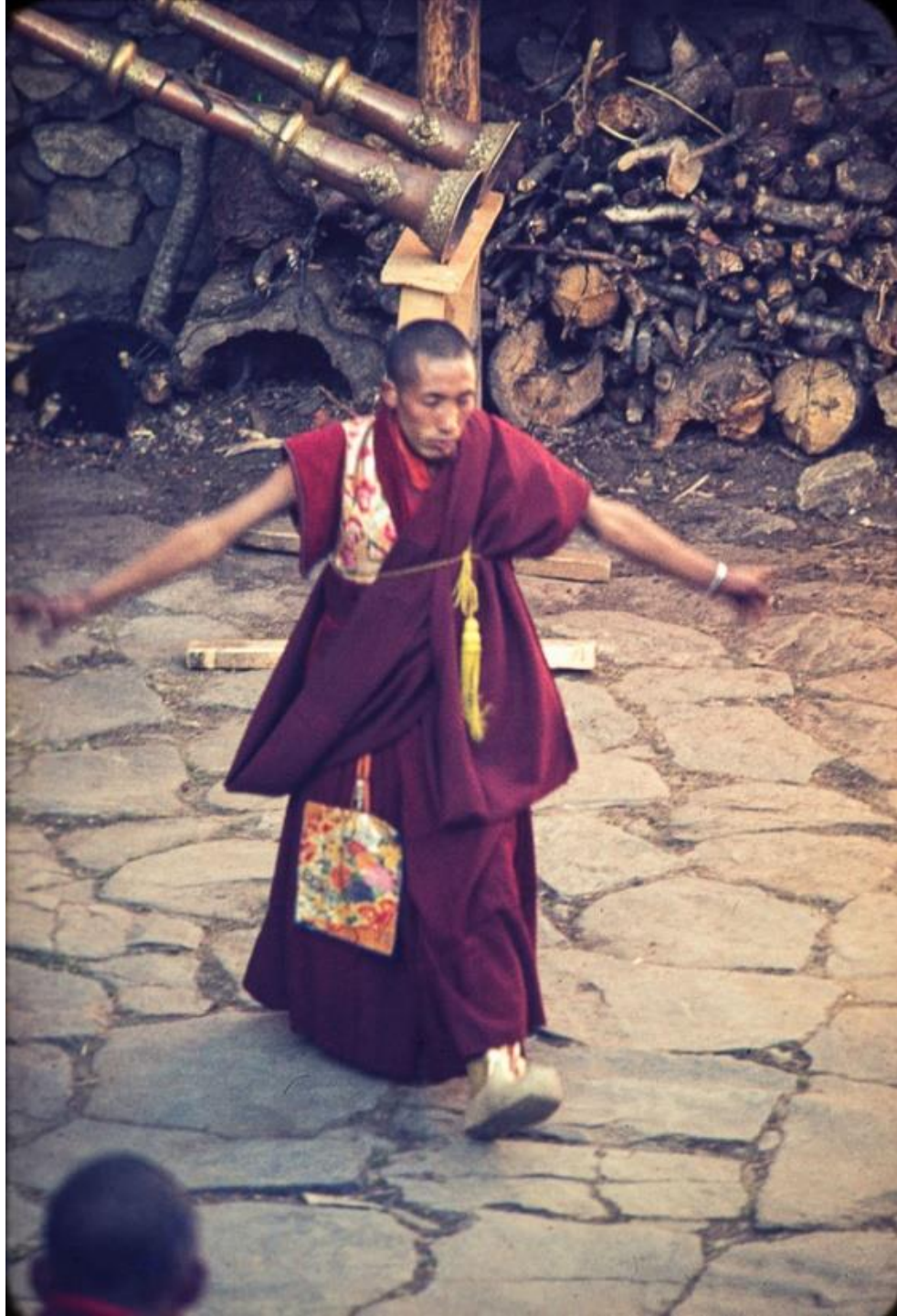
















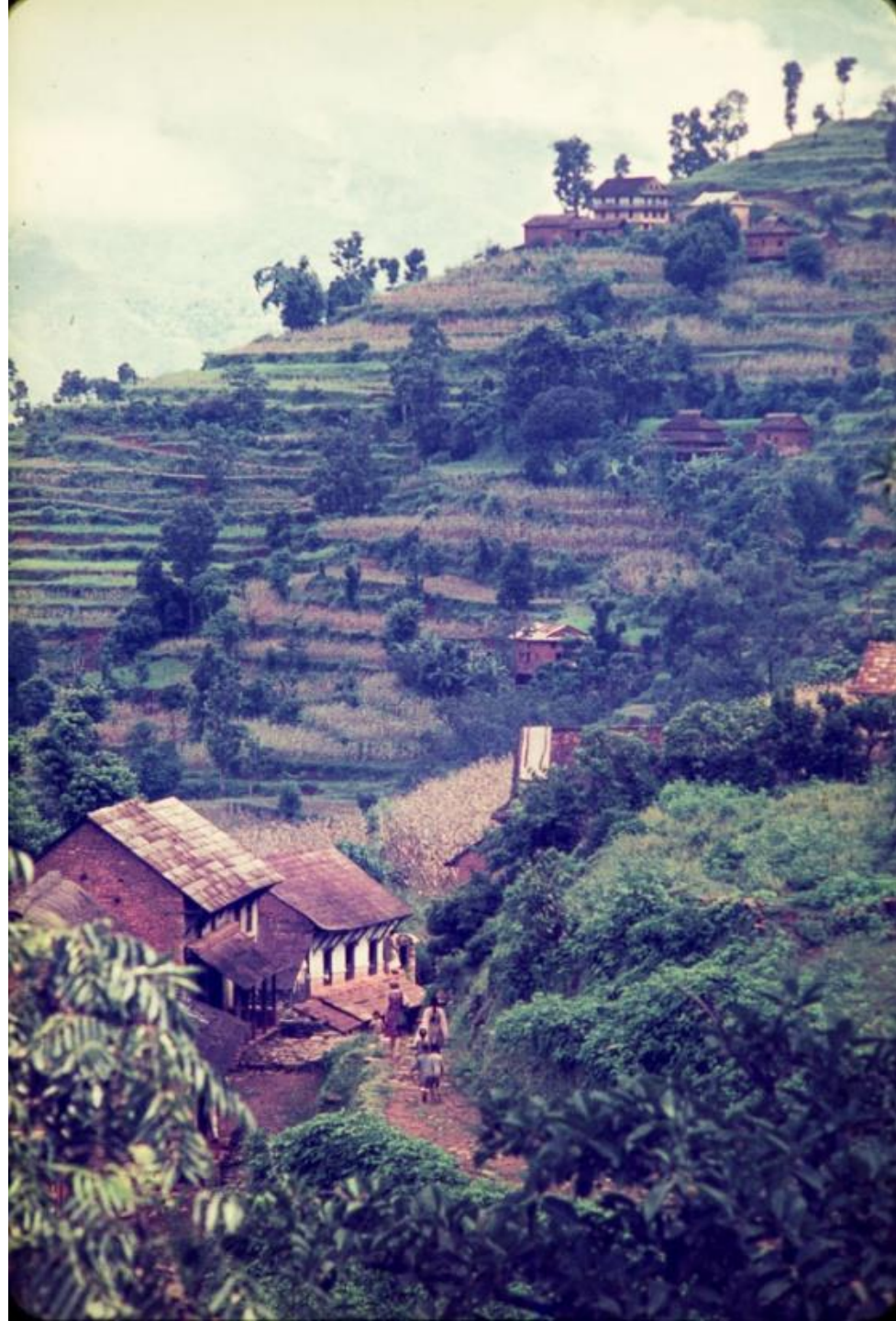


















































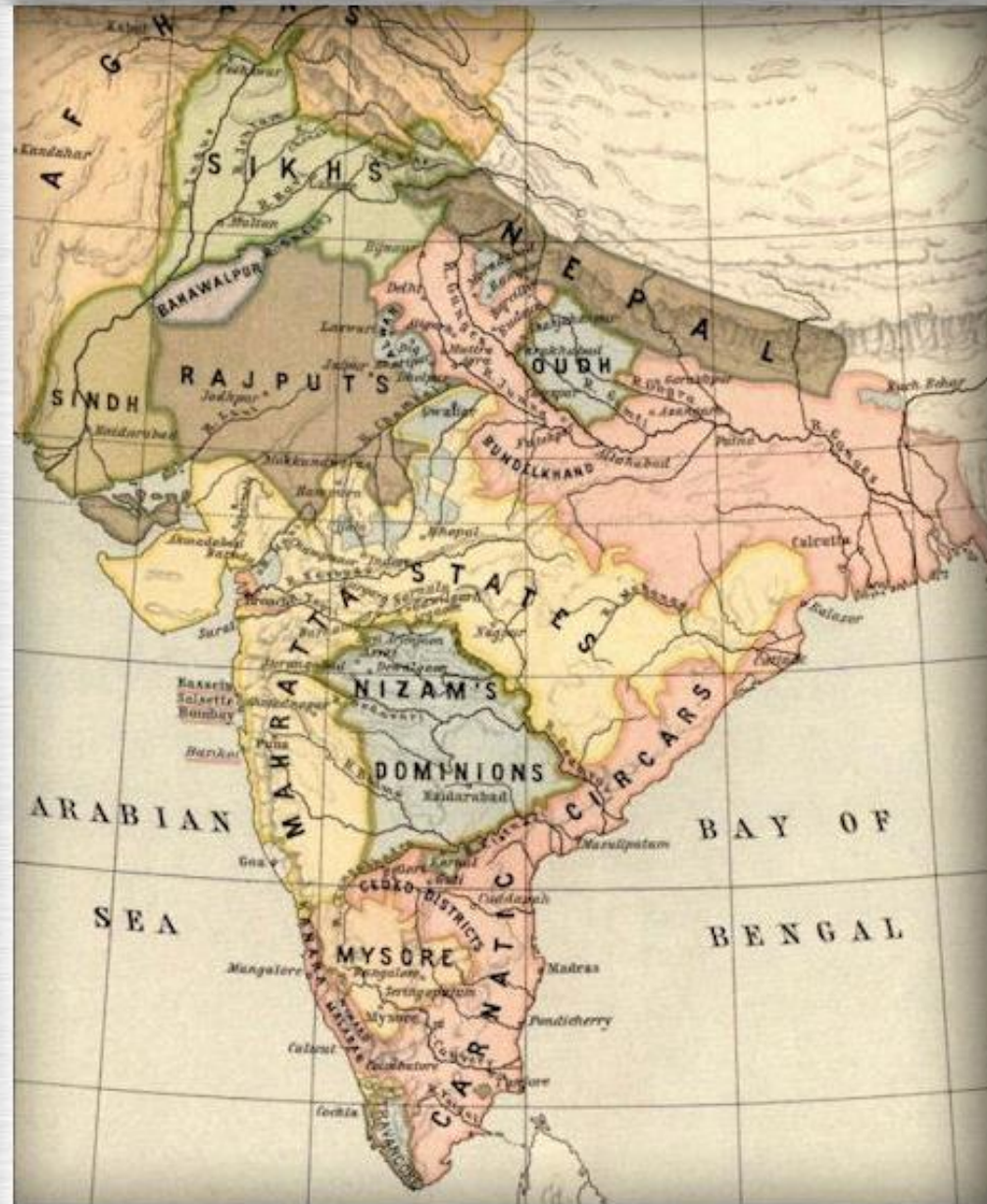




नेपाल, वि.सं.२०१७ को दशक

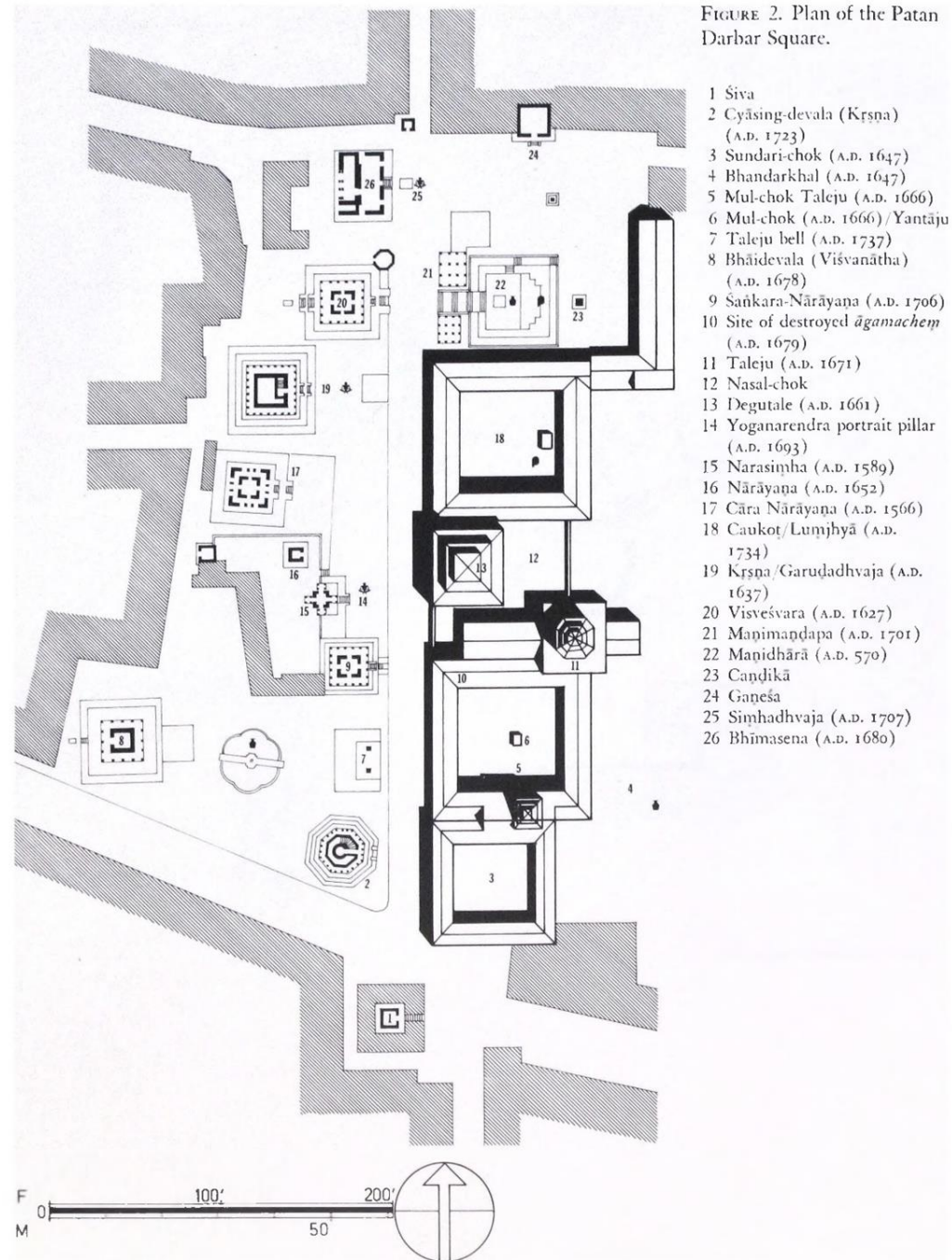


घर बाहिर आराम गरिरहेका एक मानिस, स्थान-१, वि.सं.२०१० को दृश्य



ईसं. १८०५ को नेपाल, (श्रोत: प्रेअर डी अमरकोश)

FIGURE 2. Plan of the Patan Darbar Square.



तस्विर : जेम्स ब्रुक, संकलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा



काठमाडौंको एक स्थल, खिचिएको साल : वि.सं. २०१२



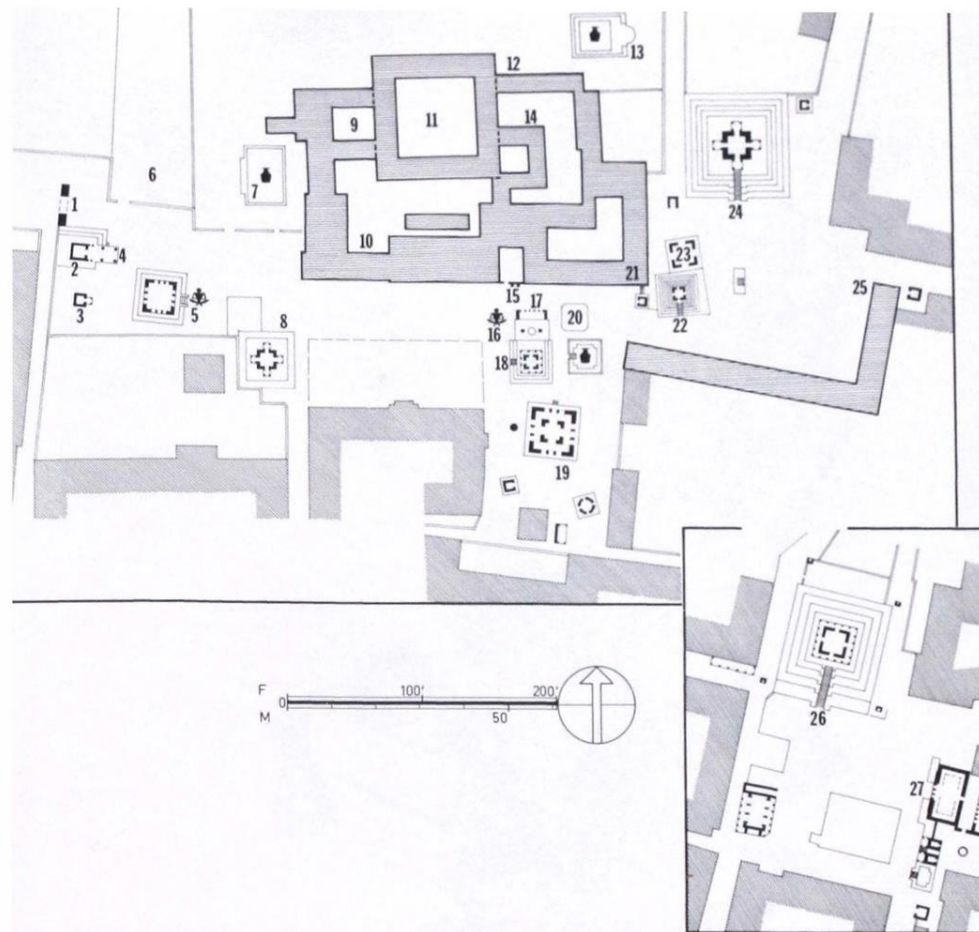
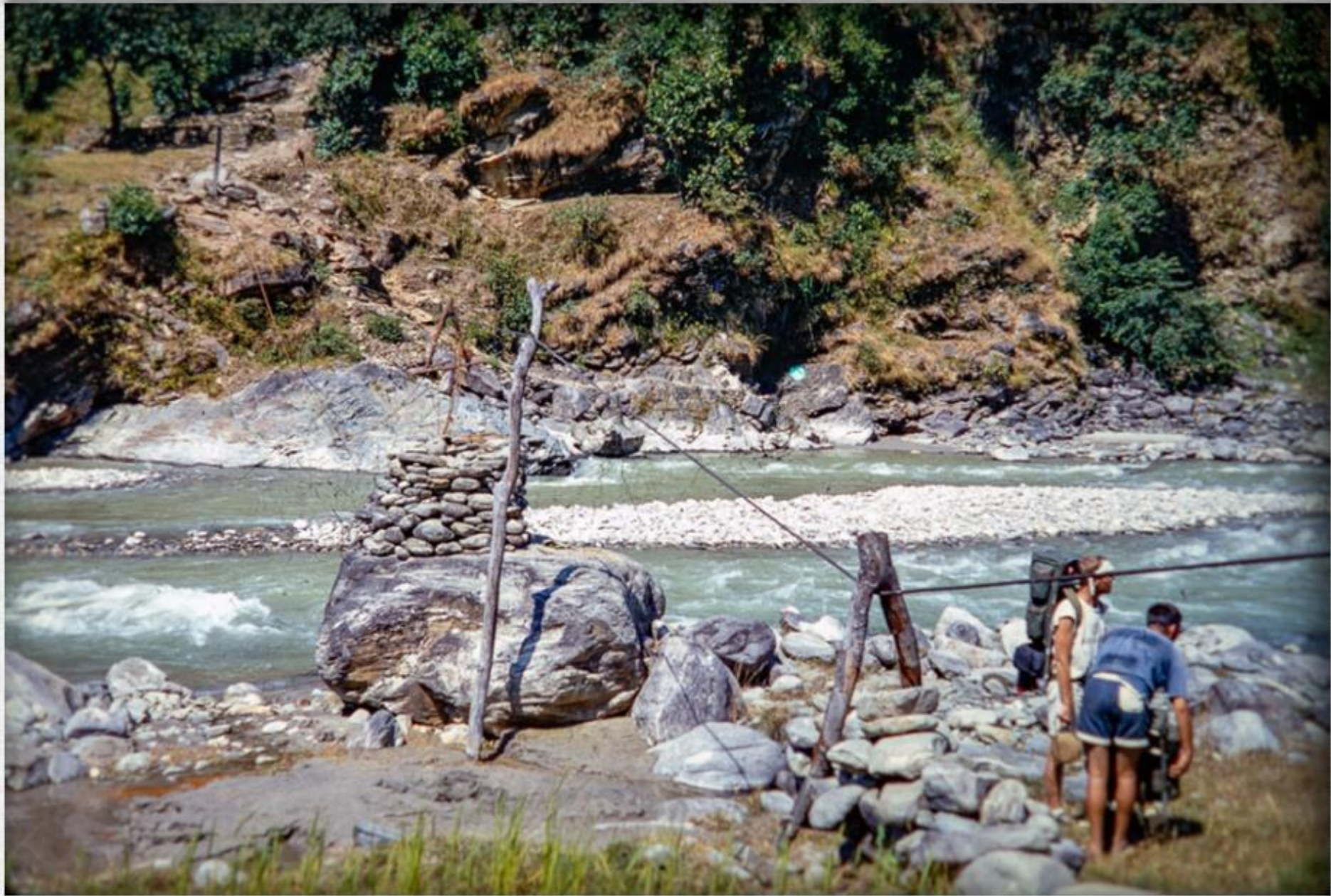


FIGURE 3. Plan of the Bhaktapur Darbar Square and Taumadhi-tol.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Western gateway of the palace compound | 9 Kumāri- (Eta-)chok | 19 Yakṣeśvara (ca. A.D. 1480) |
| 2 Jagannātha <i>tīrtha</i> (one of the Char Dhām) (between 1696 and 1721) | 10 Malati- (Jisva-)chok | 20 Site of destroyed octagonal pavilion |
| 3 Rāmeśvara <i>tīrtha</i> | 11 Mul-chok/Taleju temples | 21 Fifty-five Window Darbar (between A.D. 1696 and 1721) |
| 4 Kedarnātha <i>tīrtha</i> | 12 Thanthu Darbar ruin (A.D. 1678) | 22 Siddhilaksmī (A.D. 1696) |
| 5 Badrinātha <i>tīrtha</i> | 13 Golden Fountain (A.D. 1678) | 23 Vatsaladevī |
| 6 Site of destroyed Vasantapura pavilion | 14 Bhairava- (Sadaśiva-)chok | 24 Śiva temple ruin |
| 7 Bhandarkhal and tank | 15 Golden Gate (A.D. 1753) | 25 Hari-Śaṅkara temple ruin |
| 8 Śiva | 16 Bhūpatindra Malla portrait pillar | 26 Nyātapola (A.D. 1702) |
| | 17 Taleju bronze bell (A.D. 1737) | 27 Bhairava (A.D. 1717) |
| | 18 Vatsaladevī | 28 Tilamādhava |







चन्द्र शमशेर, श्रोतः फिलकर



chikal-kalo-boys-mud-festival in goa











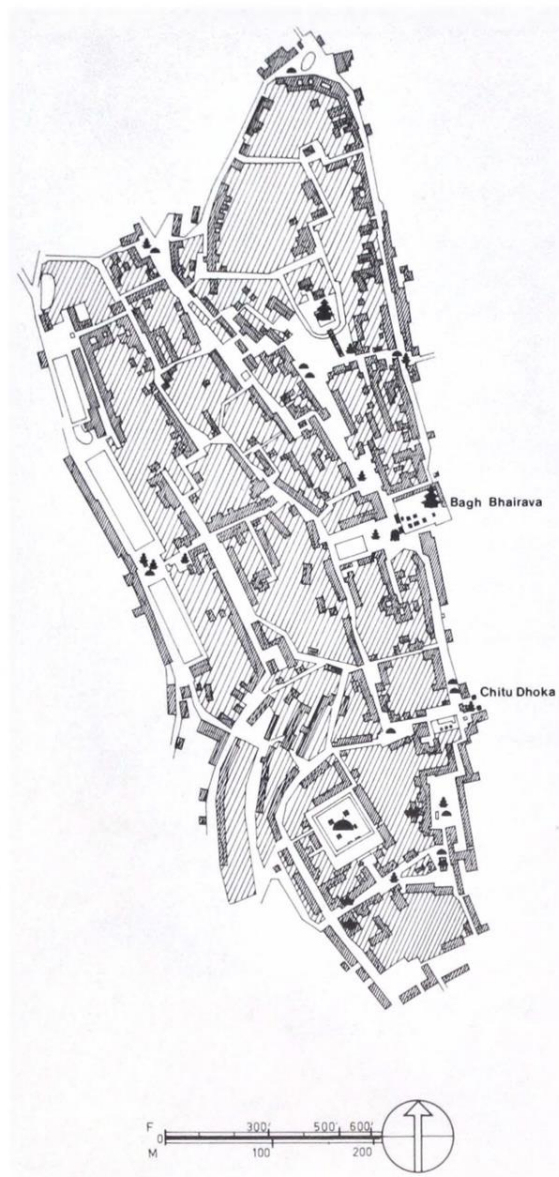
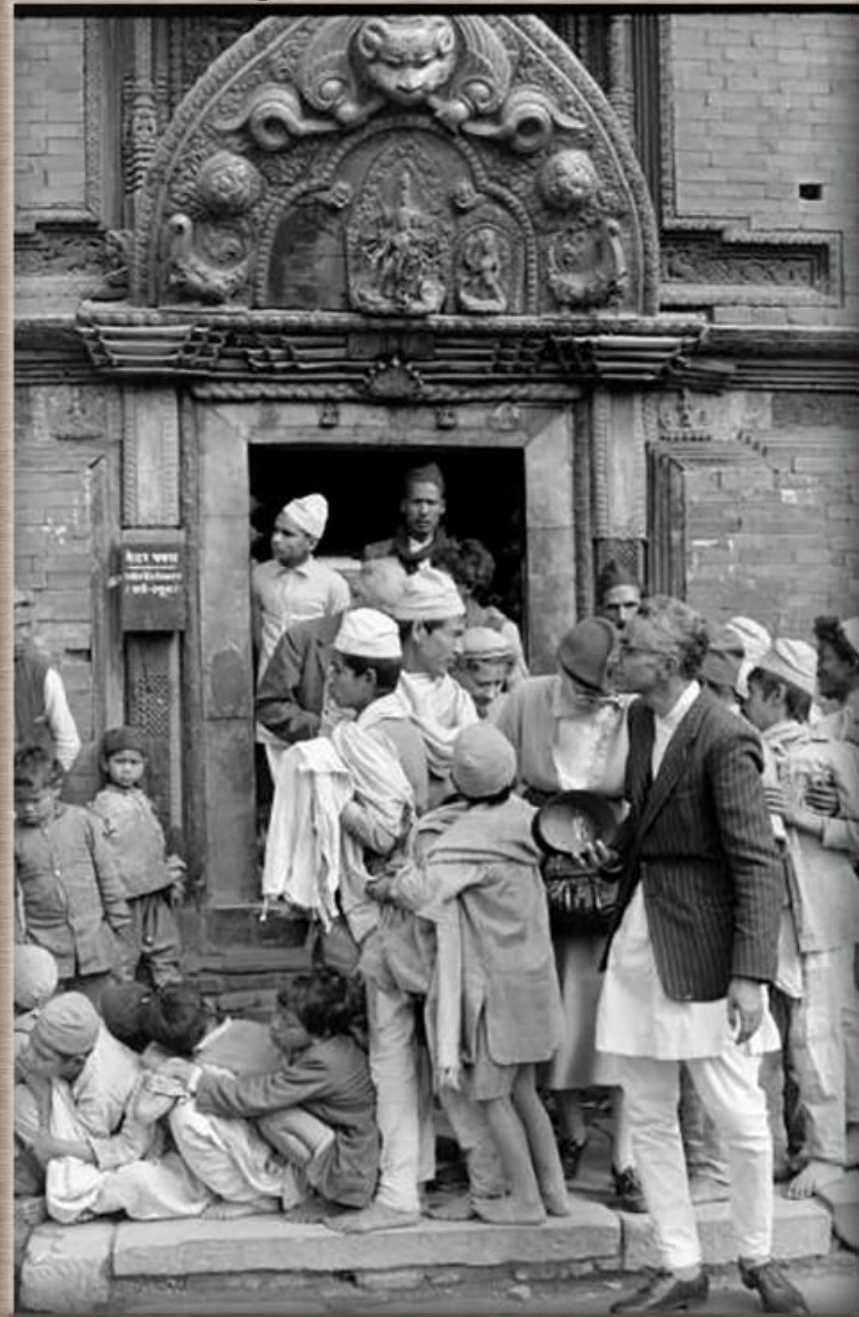
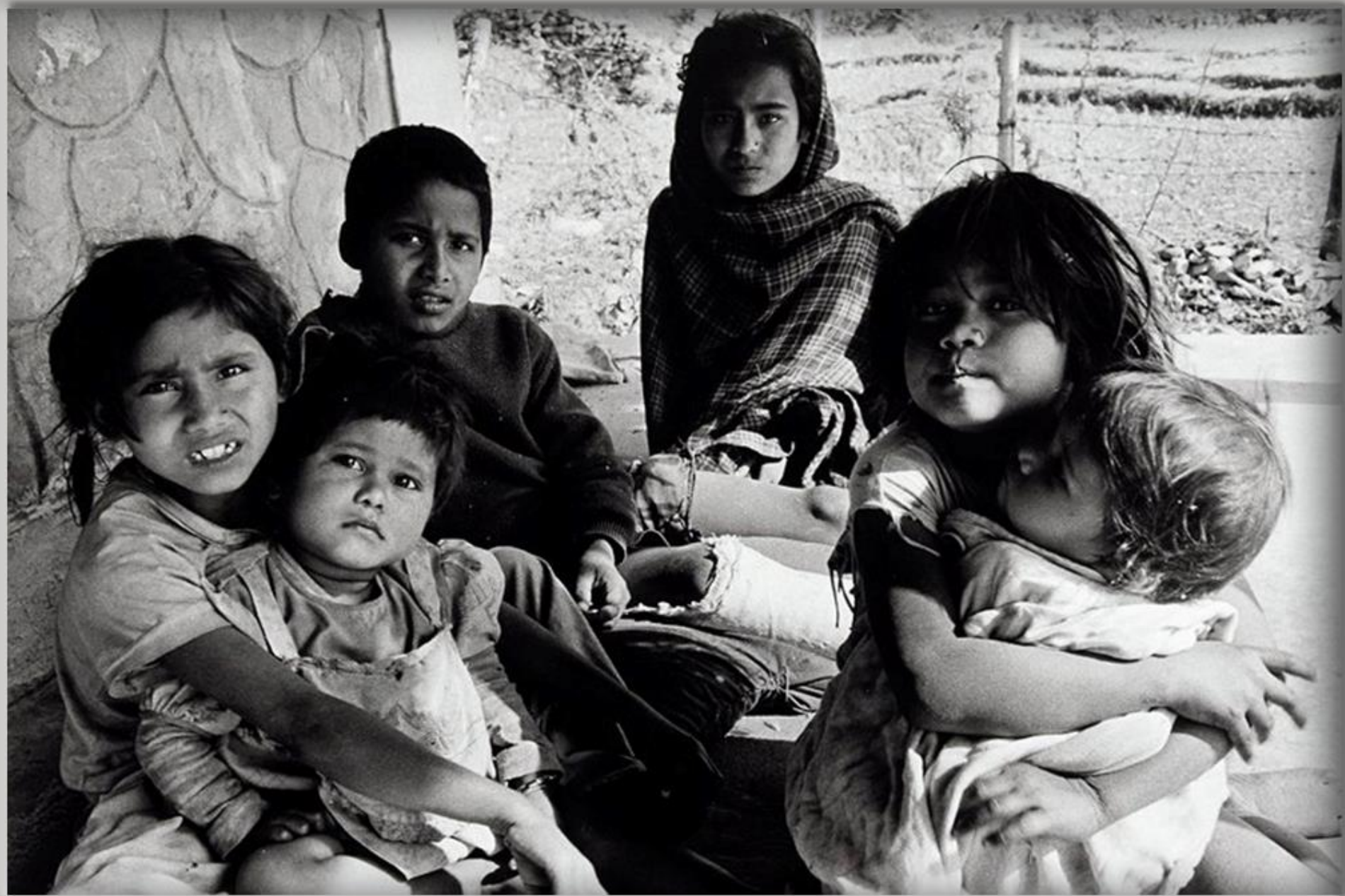


FIGURE 4. Plan of a Newar village, showing the distribution of house-lined streets alternating with open squares, gardens, and ponds. The linear pattern is imposed by the ridge that this village, Kirtipur, occupies.

तस्विर : जेम्स ब्रुक, संकलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा



काठमाडौं उपत्यकाको एक स्थल, खिचिएको साल : वि.सं. २०१२



नेपाली बालबालिकाहरू, तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०५०

Source : Currie, Leonard James, Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota



भेडाहरुलाई काठे साँघु तार्दै एक बालक, नेपाल



एक भैरव मूर्ति, काठमाडौं उपत्यका, तस्बिर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०३०



CM
Mohan Prasad Sapkota

एक बहालमा रहेका मन्दिरहरू, काठमाडौं उपत्यका, तस्बिर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०३०



काठमाडौं उपत्यका, तस्बिर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०३०



कलापूर्ण भ्याल, काठमाडौं उपत्यका, तस्बिर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०३०

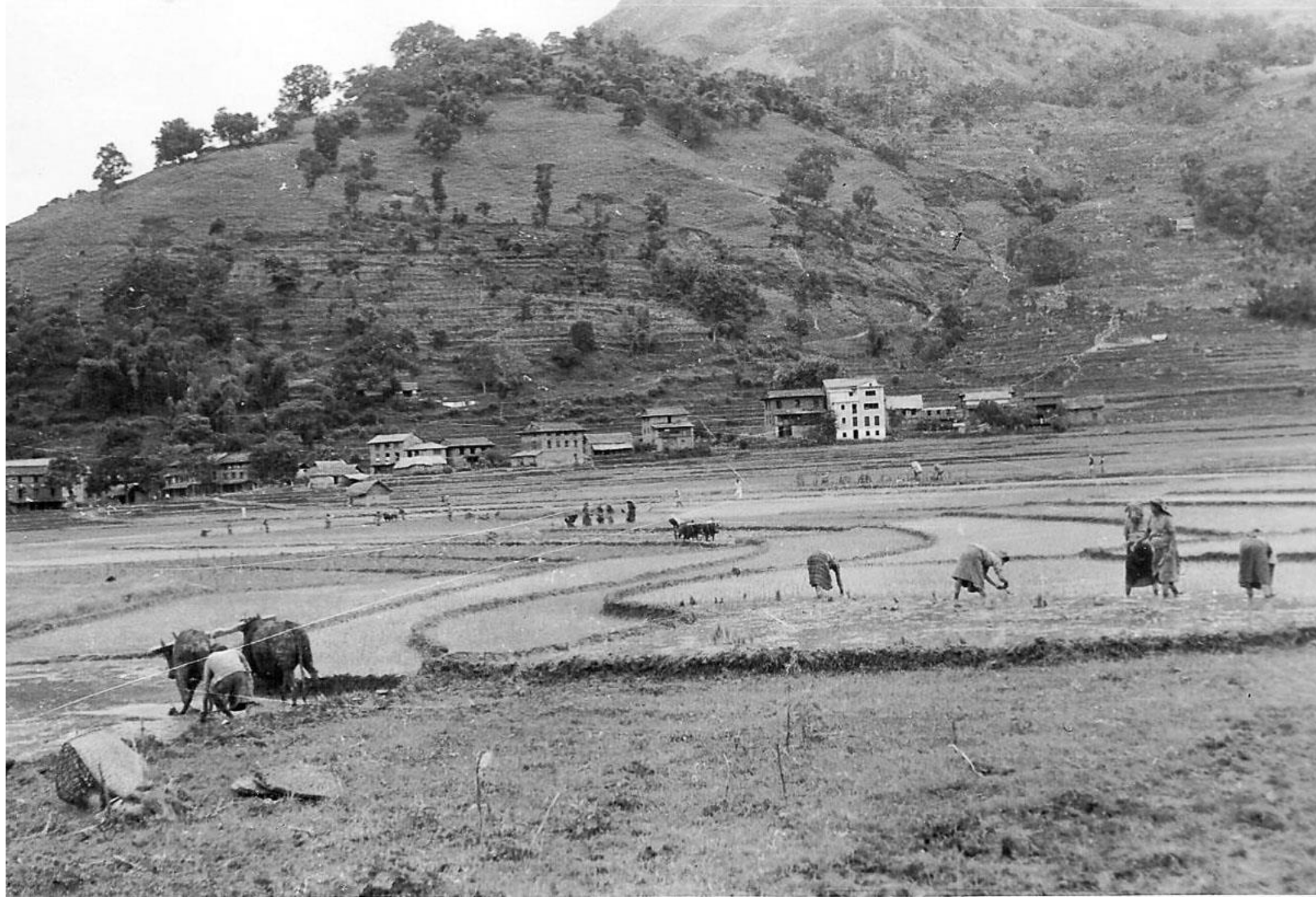


चिउरा कुटिरहेका महिला, काठमाडौं उपत्यका, तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०३०





























तस्विर- स्व.मदन भण्डारी, श्रोत-टि्वटर । सङ्कलन-मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा



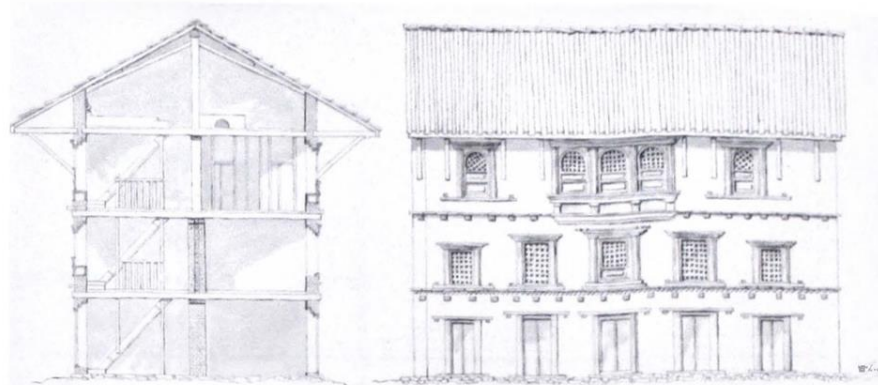


FIGURE 5. Elevation and section of a typical Newar farmhouse, showing construction and space allocation.

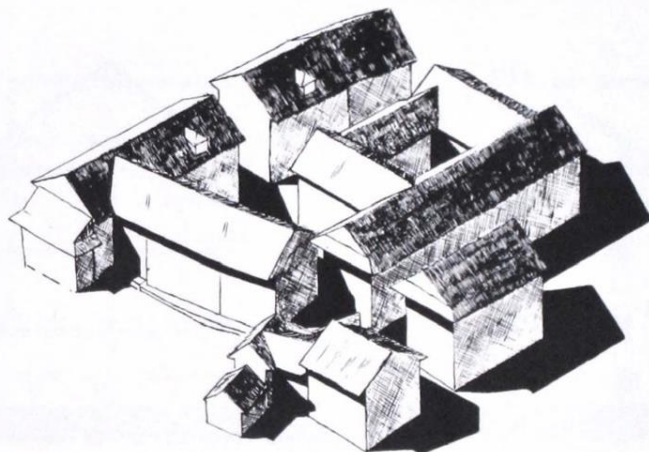
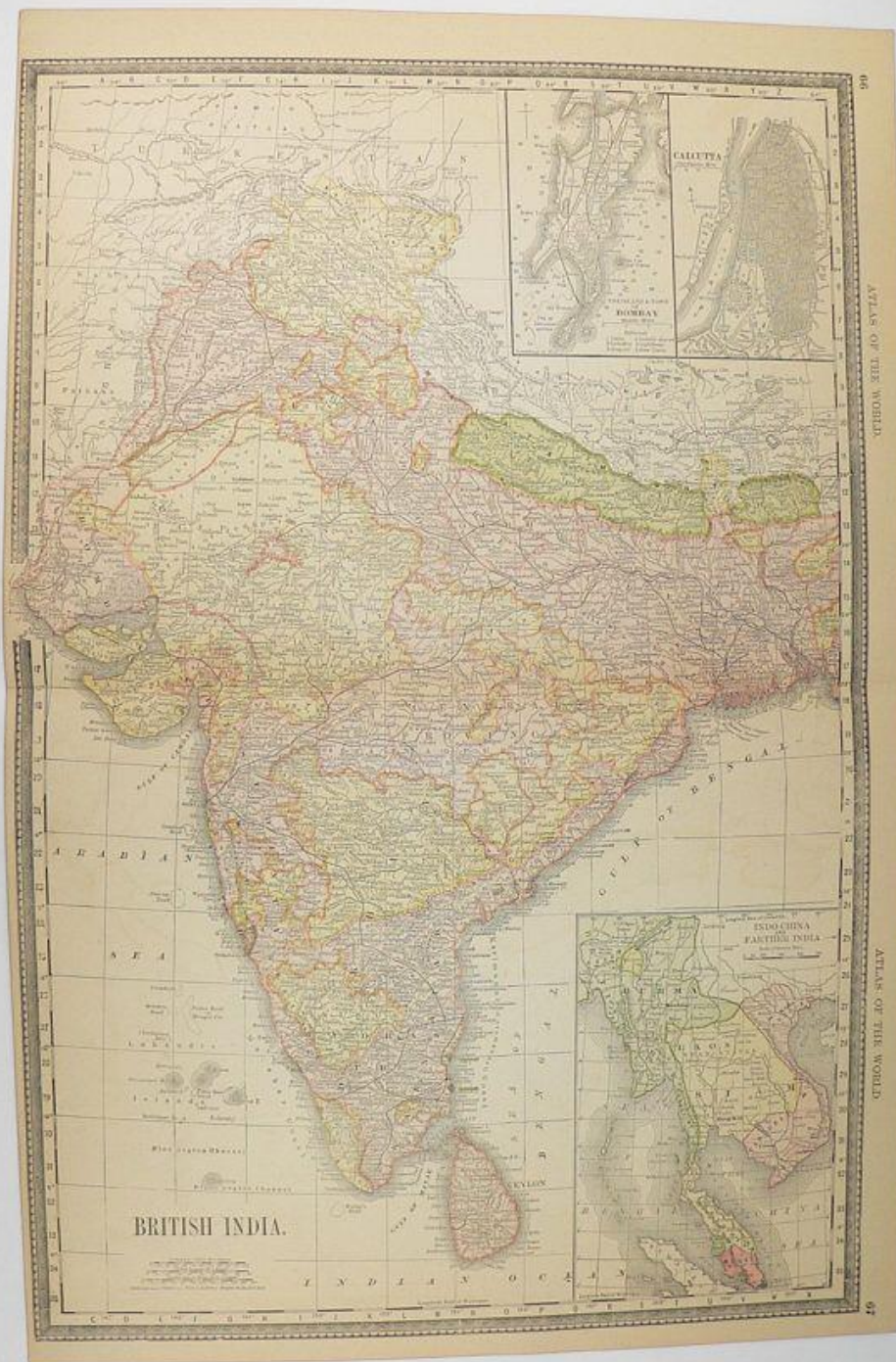


FIGURE 6. Section of a Newar village, illustrating how basic residential units are joined to become quadrangles.



ATLAS OF THE WORLD

ATLAS OF THE WORLD



Royal Train

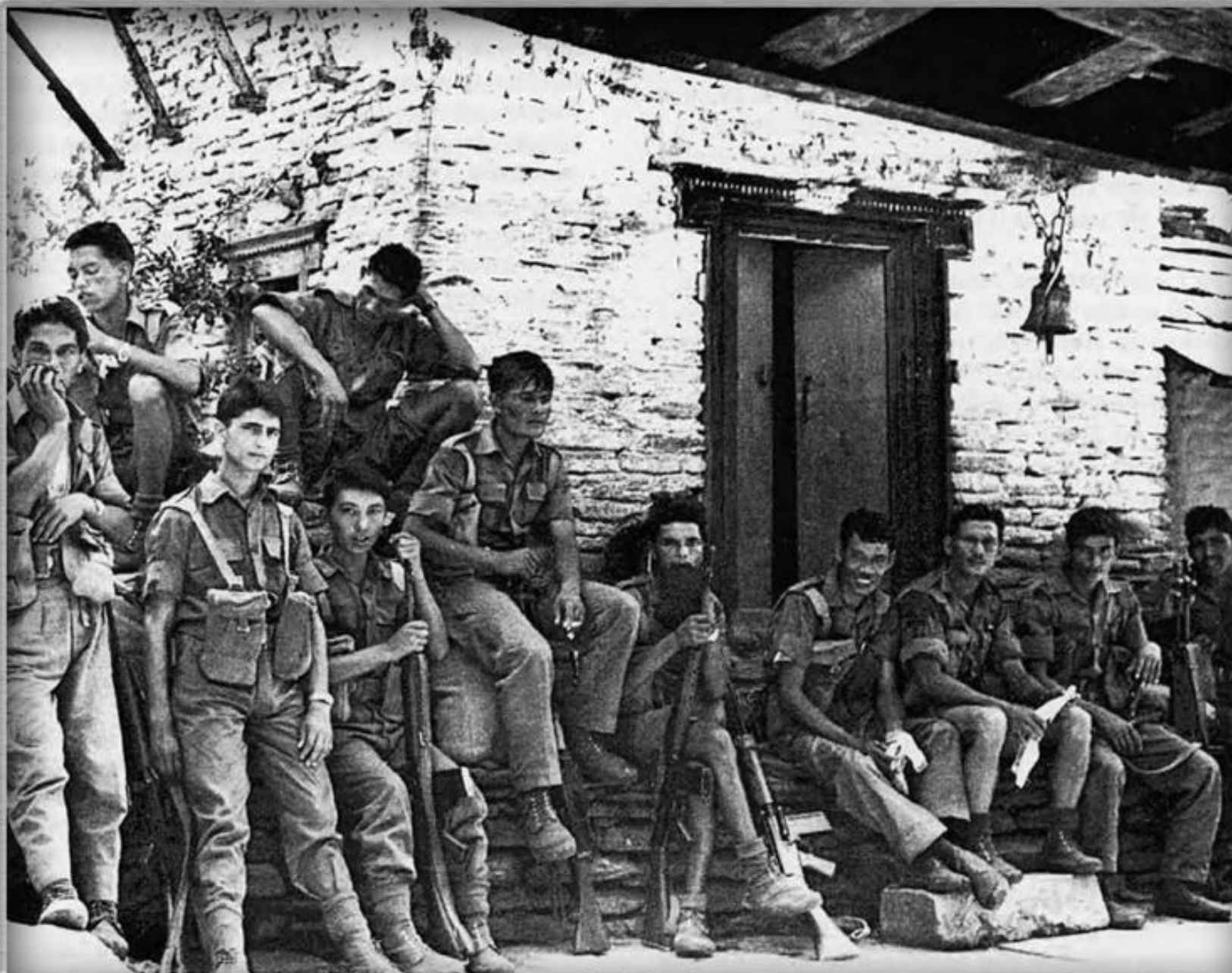
Thori.



ढिकी कुटाई, त्रिशूली उपत्यका, नुवाकोट, वि.सं.२०१७



सार्किमानको परिवार, तिमाल, काभ्रे, वि.सं.२०१७



नेपाली सेना, बिरेठाँटी, वि.सं.२०३१

Source: EBHR 15 & 16



वर्षाऋतुमा पोखराको एक दृश्य, वि.सं.२०३१

तस्विर : जेम्स ब्रुक, संकलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा



काठमाडौंको एक क्षेत्र, खिचिएको साल : वि.सं. २०१२

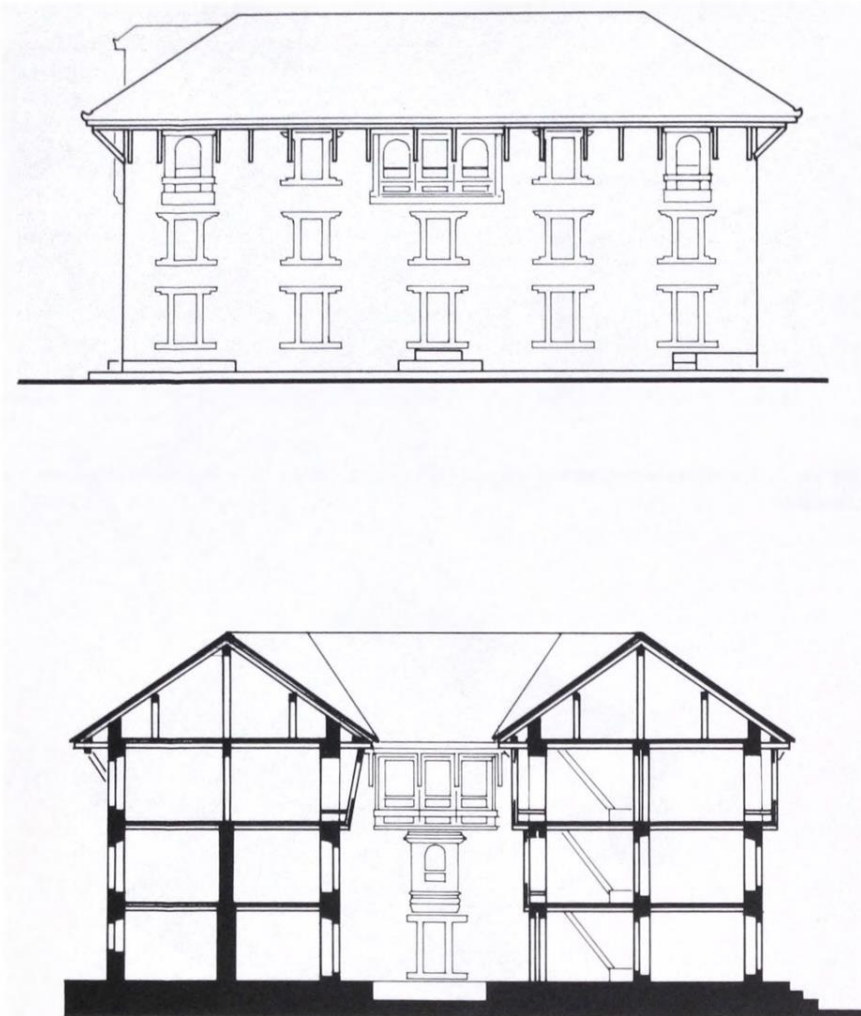


FIGURE 7. Typical traditional home of a well-to-do Newar family; elevation, section, and plans.





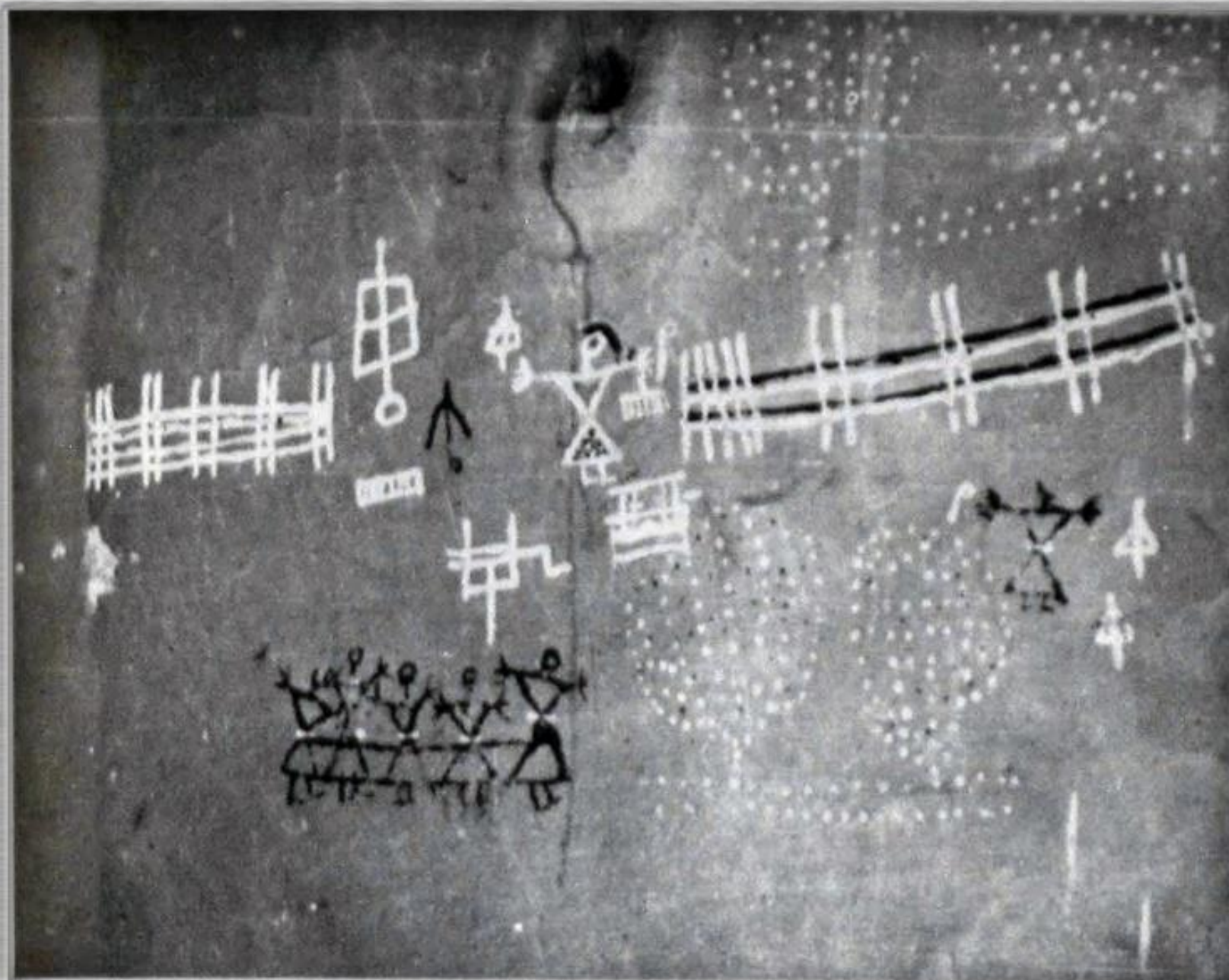








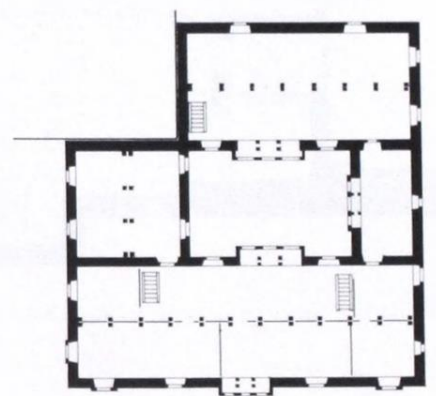
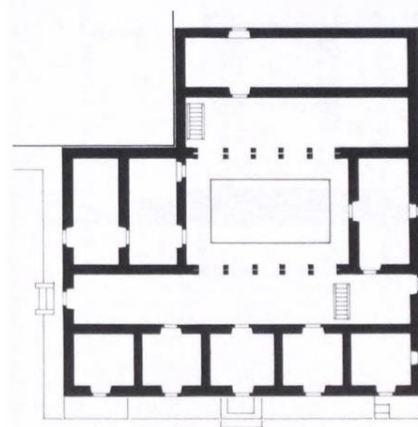
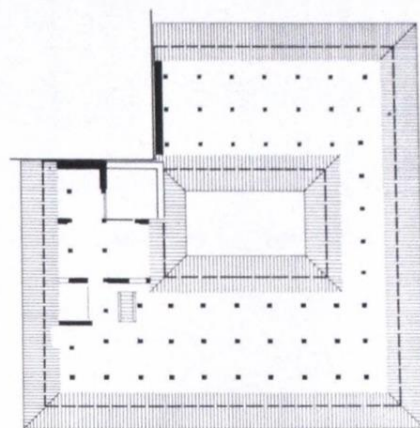
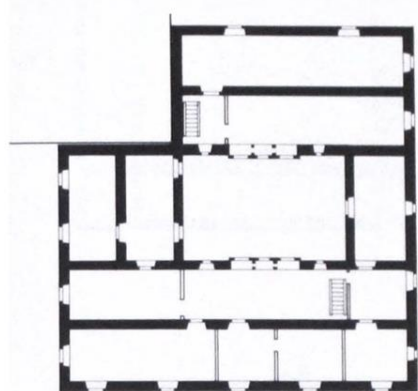
हसेई बजार, फेदी, अप्रिल १९५३, तस्विर: एस.नाकाओ



महिलाहरूले मात्र एकादशीमा घरको भित्तामा कोर्ने चित्र, लुईटेल भंज्याङ, अप्रिल १९५३, जे.कावाकिता



एक मन्दिर, काठमाडौं उपत्यका, तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०३०





तस्विर : ग्रेग स्मिथ (एक पी.सी.भी.), संकलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा



मोरङ्ग (?) तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०२२

तस्विर : ग्रेग स्मिथ (एक पी.सी.भी.), संकलन : मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा



स्थान : ? तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं. २०२२



एक हिमाली जिल्लाको दृश्य, वि.सं.२०१६



Gorkha Palace, Circa 1975 AD (Gyanendra Das Shrestha)

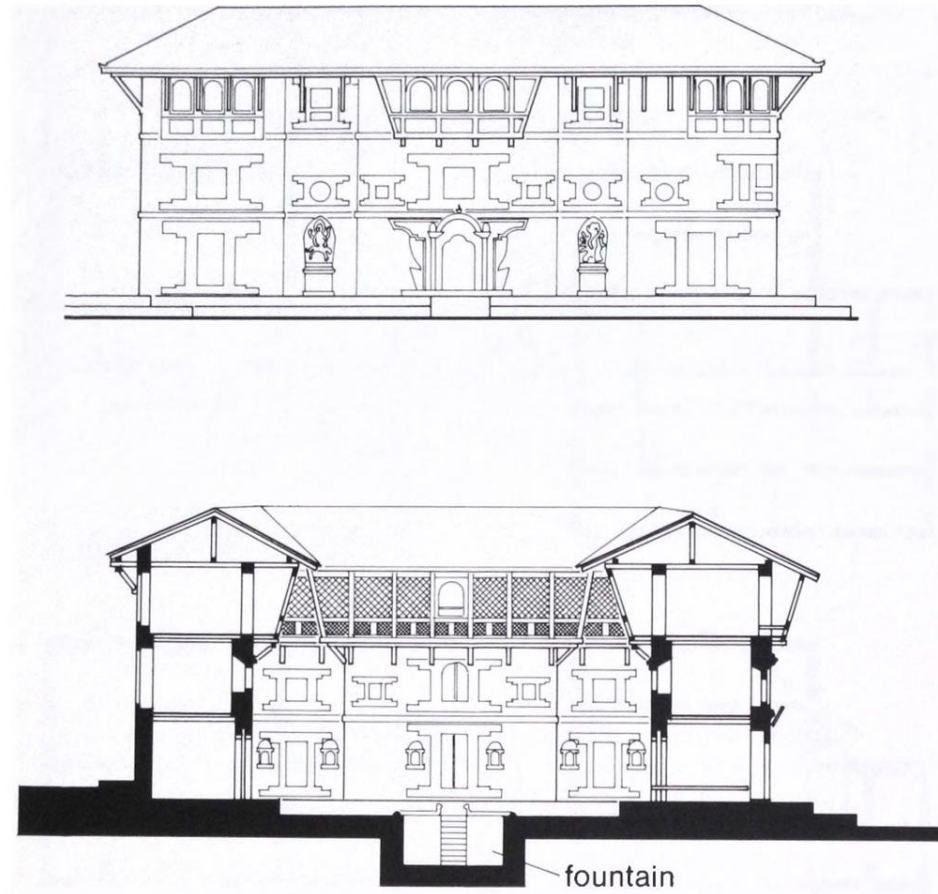
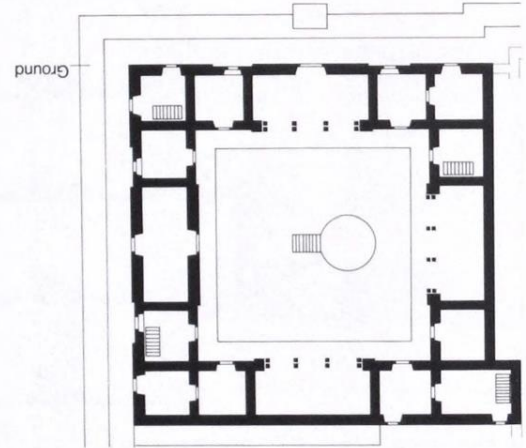
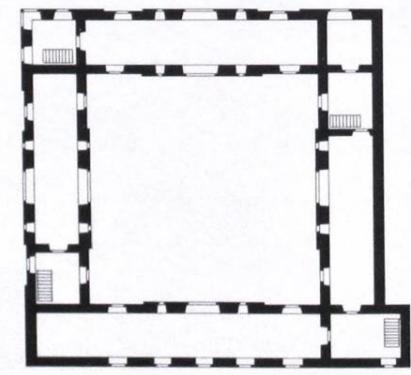


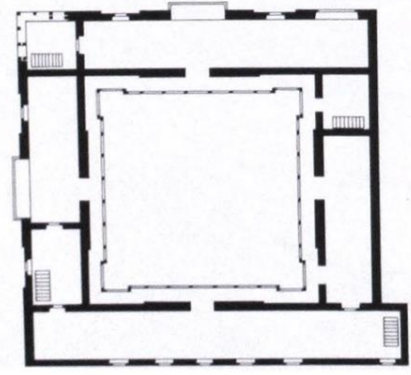
FIGURE 8. A palace quadrangle: Sundari-chok, Patan Darbar, A.D. 1647; elevation, section, and plans.



2



3



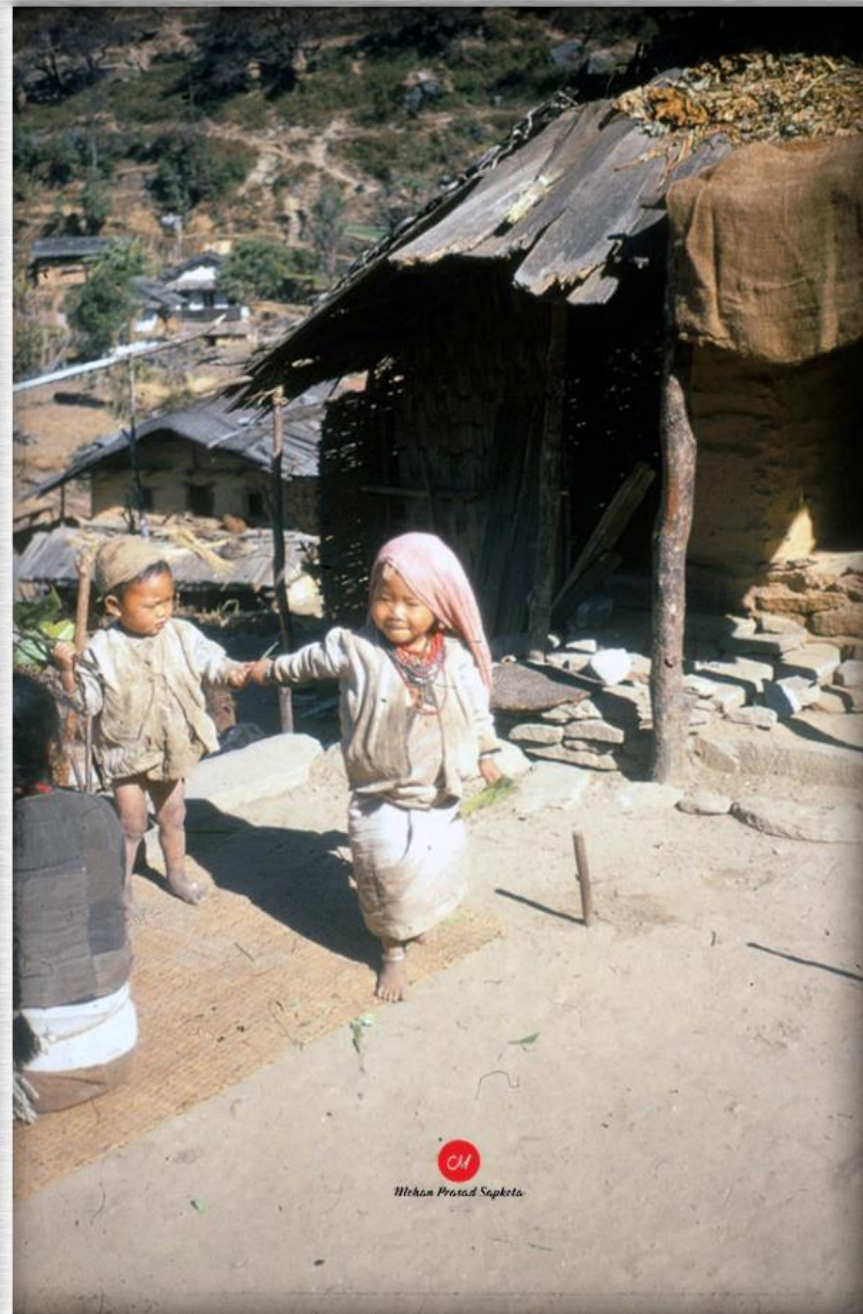


दोलखा, तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०२८

Source : Jim Coleman (A PCV)



दोलखा, तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०२८



CM
Mohan Prasad Sapkota

दोलखा, तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०२८



दोलखा, तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०२८



दोलखा, तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०२८



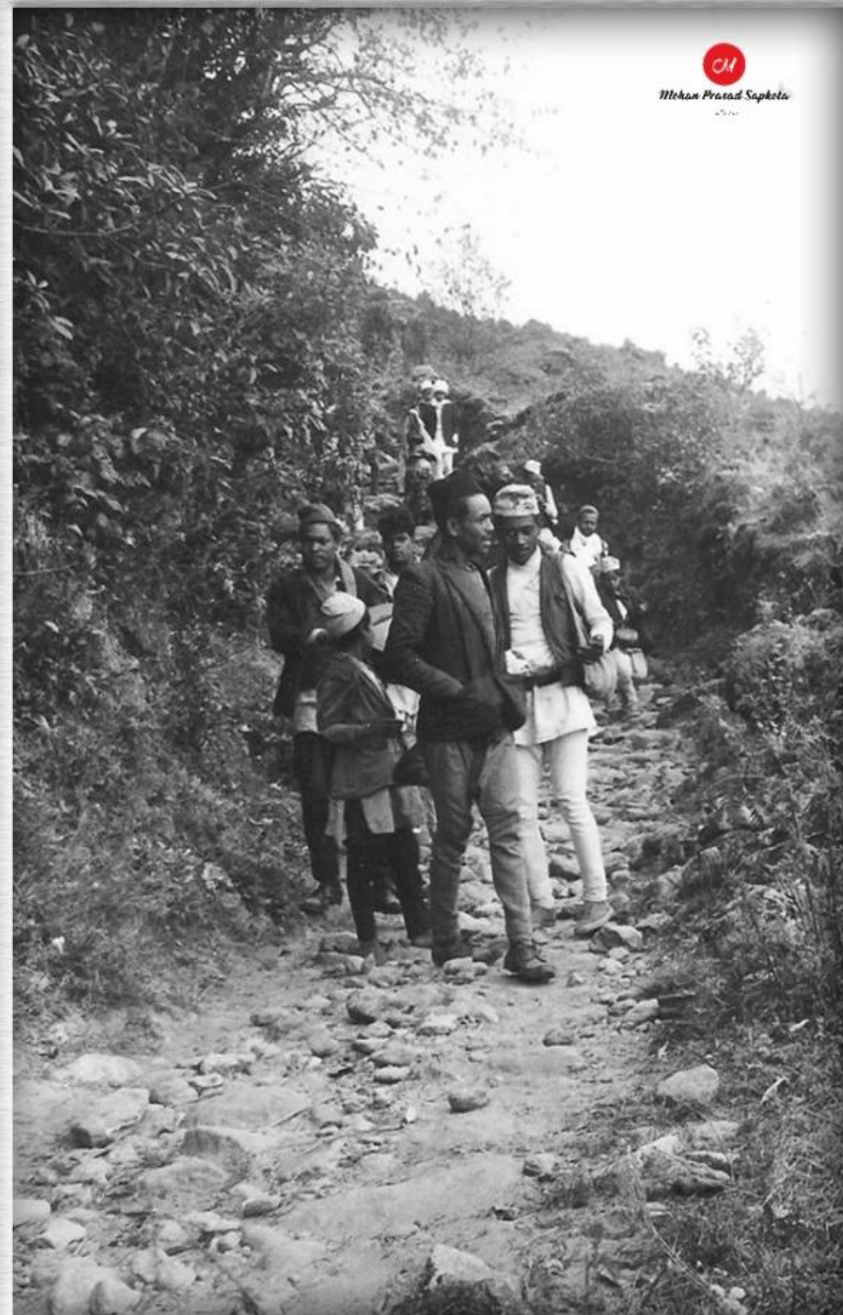
Source : Jim Coleman (A PCV)



दोलखा, तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०२८



दोलखा, तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०२८



दोलखा, तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०२८











Source : Jerry Rogoff (A PCV)



रोपाईं, काठमाडौं उपत्यका, वि.सं.२०२७ (लगभग)



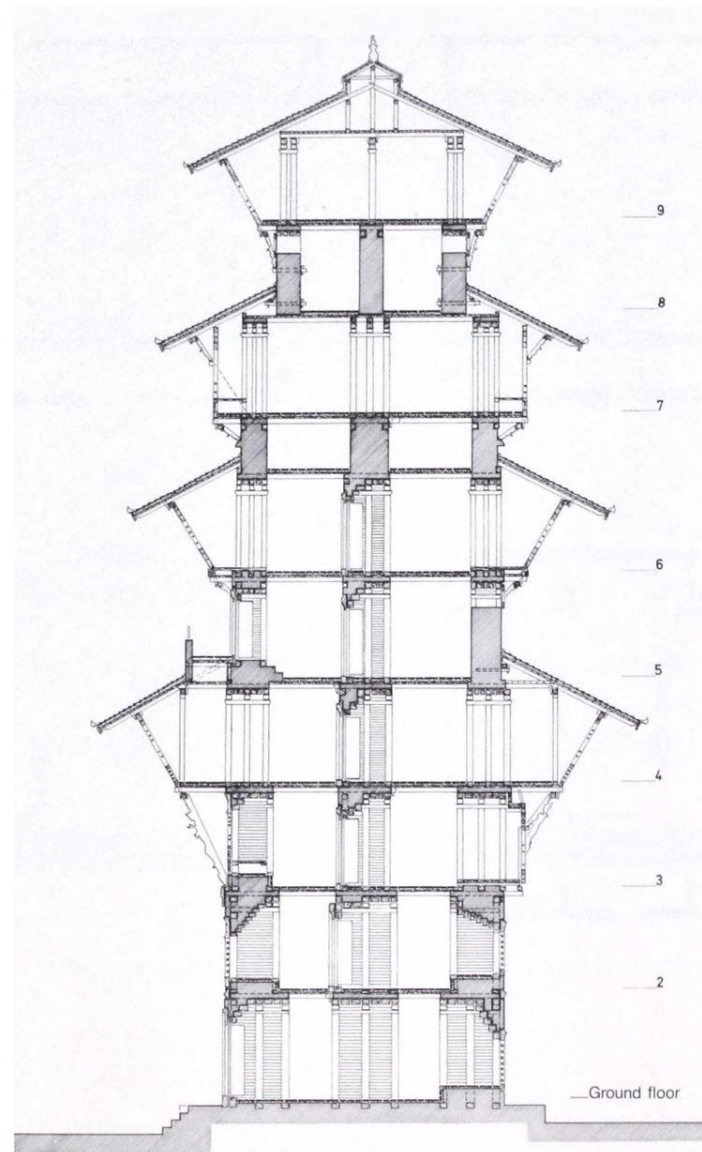


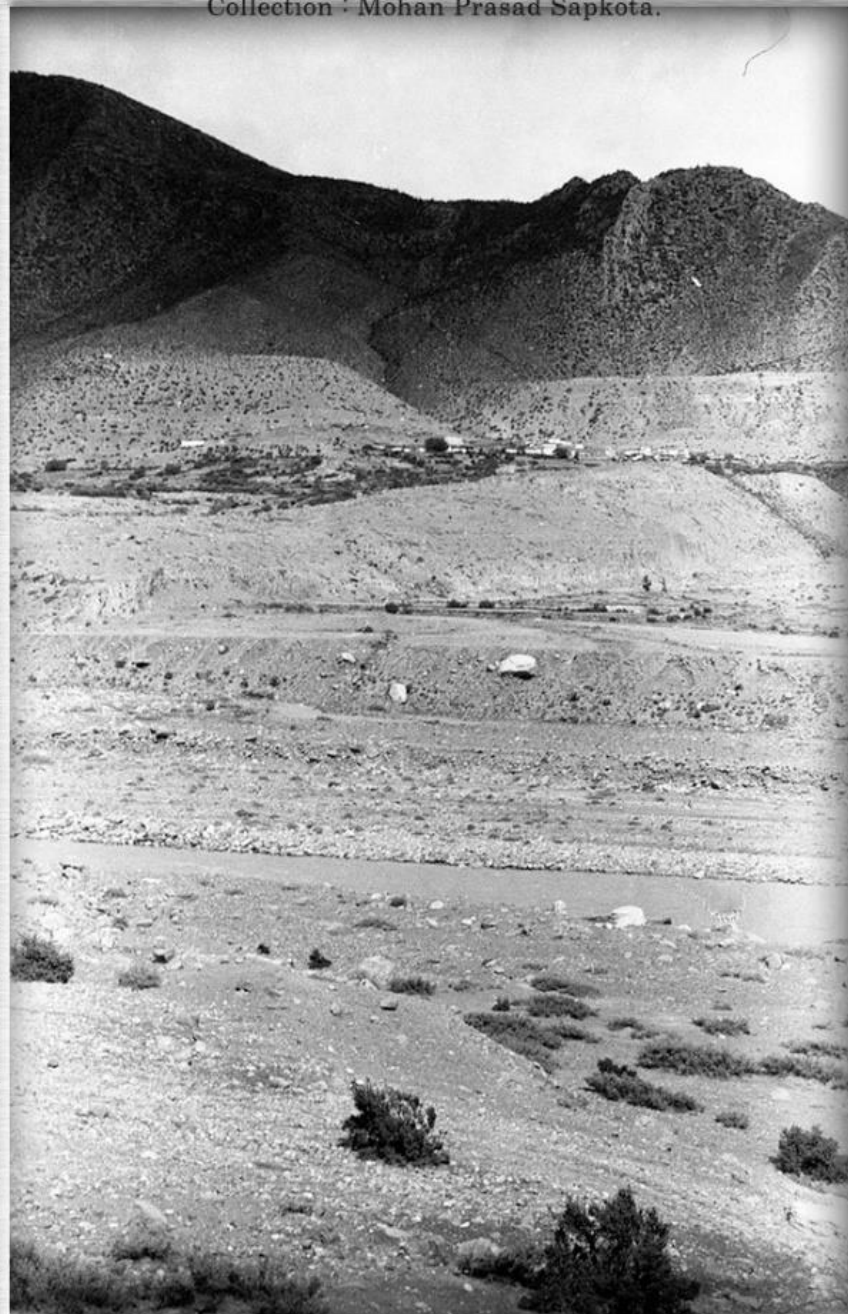
FIGURE 9. A royal pavilion: Vasantapura/Nautale, Hanuman Dhoka, Kathmandu; section and partial plans.



थिनी गाउँबाट देखिएको कालीगण्डकी, जोमसोम, मुस्ताङ्ग, तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०१९



Picture : Furer-Haimendorf, Christoph von. Source : SOAS,
Collection : Mohan Prasad Sapkota.



कालीगण्डकी, कागबेनी, मुस्ताङ्ग, तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०१९



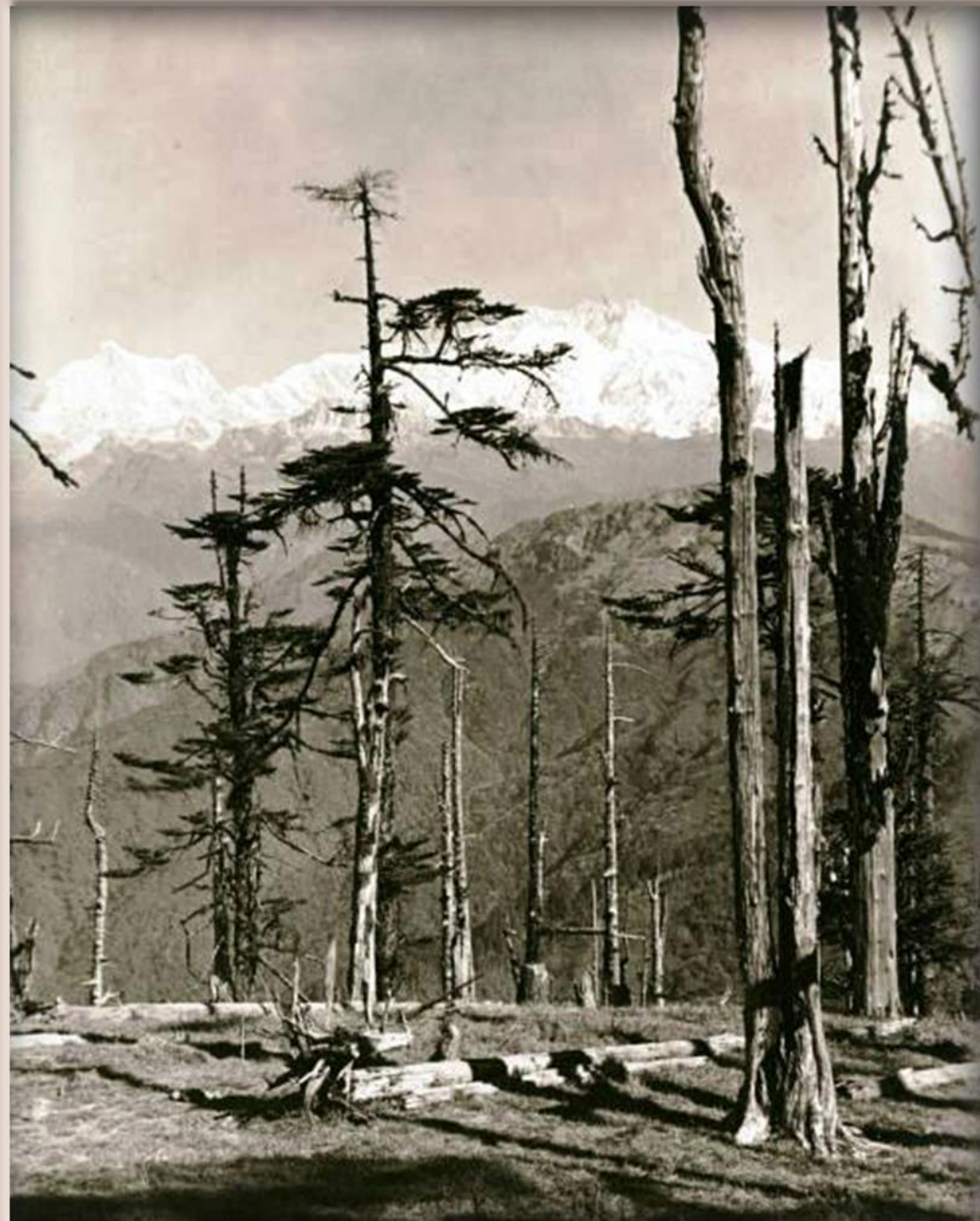
कालीगण्डकी, जोमसोम, मुस्ताङ्ग, तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०१९











कञ्चनजंघा हिमाल, तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.१९८३

Source : kelvin kent (A PCV), Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota

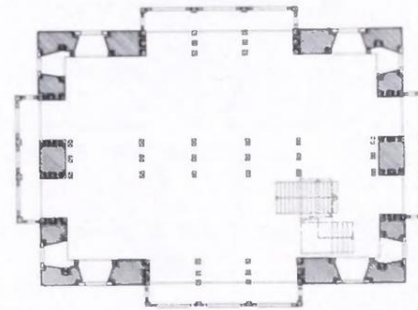
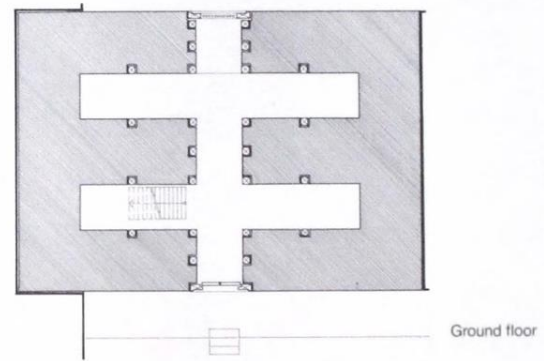
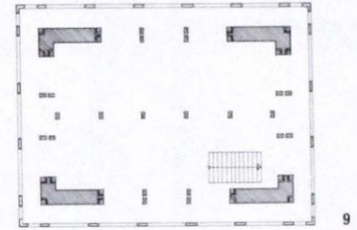
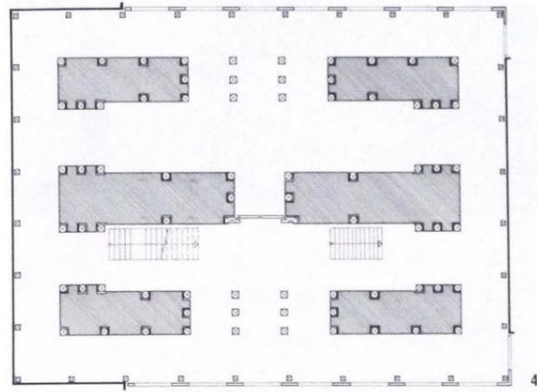


बुटवल-पोखरा राजमार्ग, वि.सं.२०२७

Source : kelvin kent (A PCV), Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota



चालक, सहचालक र सवारी साधन समेत पखाल्ने स्थान



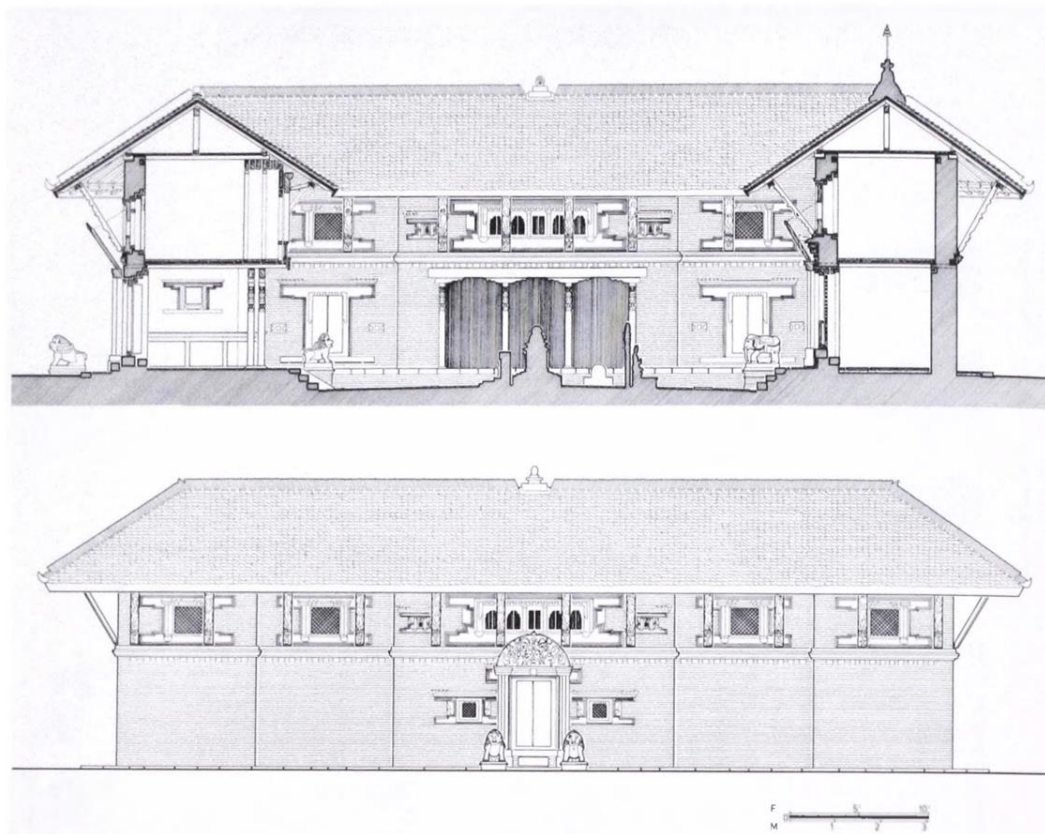
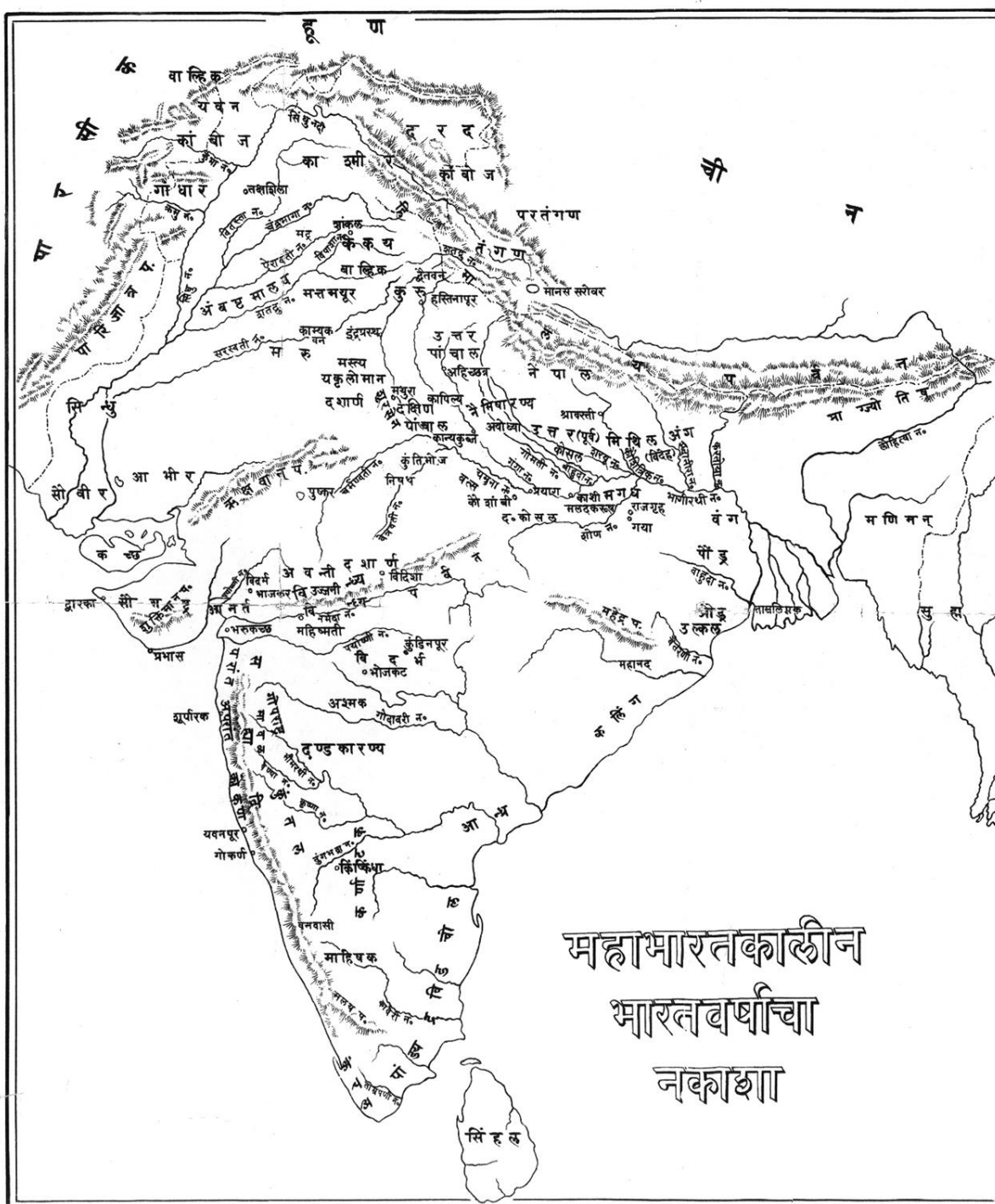


FIGURE 10. A typical monastery quadrangle of the *bahā* type: Chusya-bahal, Kathmandu, A.D. 1663; elevation, section, and plans.







दार्जिलिङ्गबाट देखिएको कमलबहा हिमाल



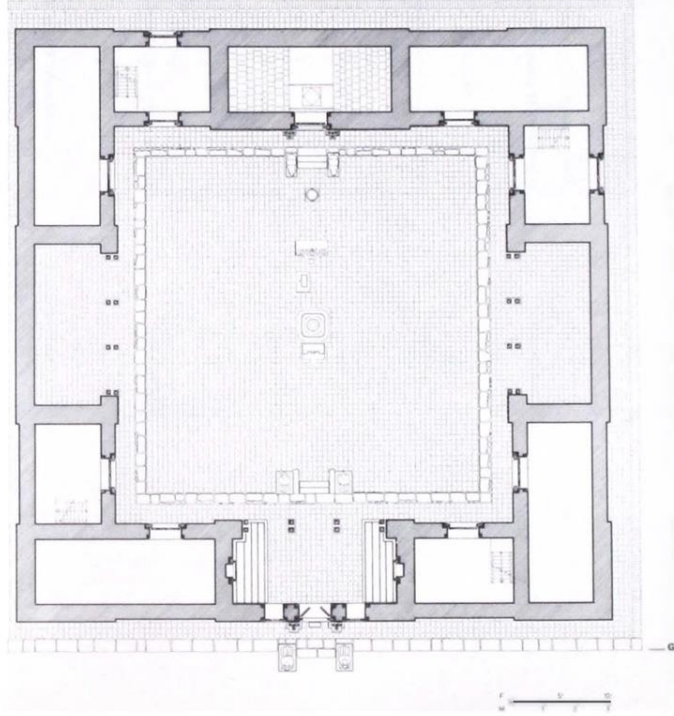
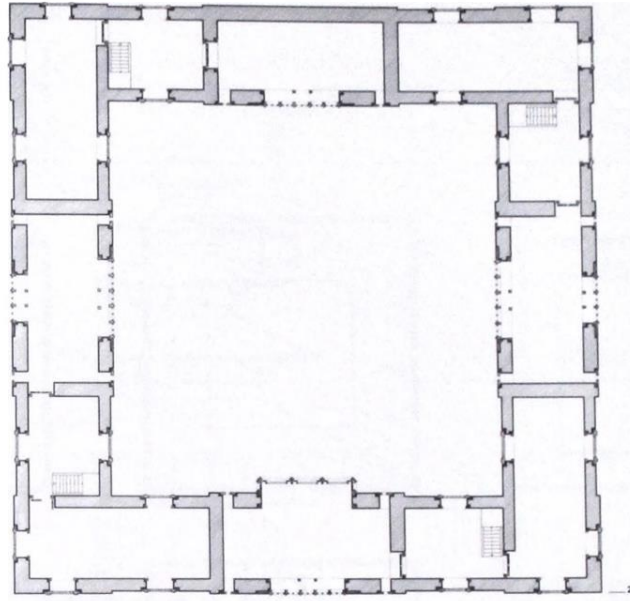
mud carnival in brazil



mud day michigan usa



mud festival in s.korea



जम्बुद्वीपः

उत्तर समुद्र

पूरुष द्वीपः

शा
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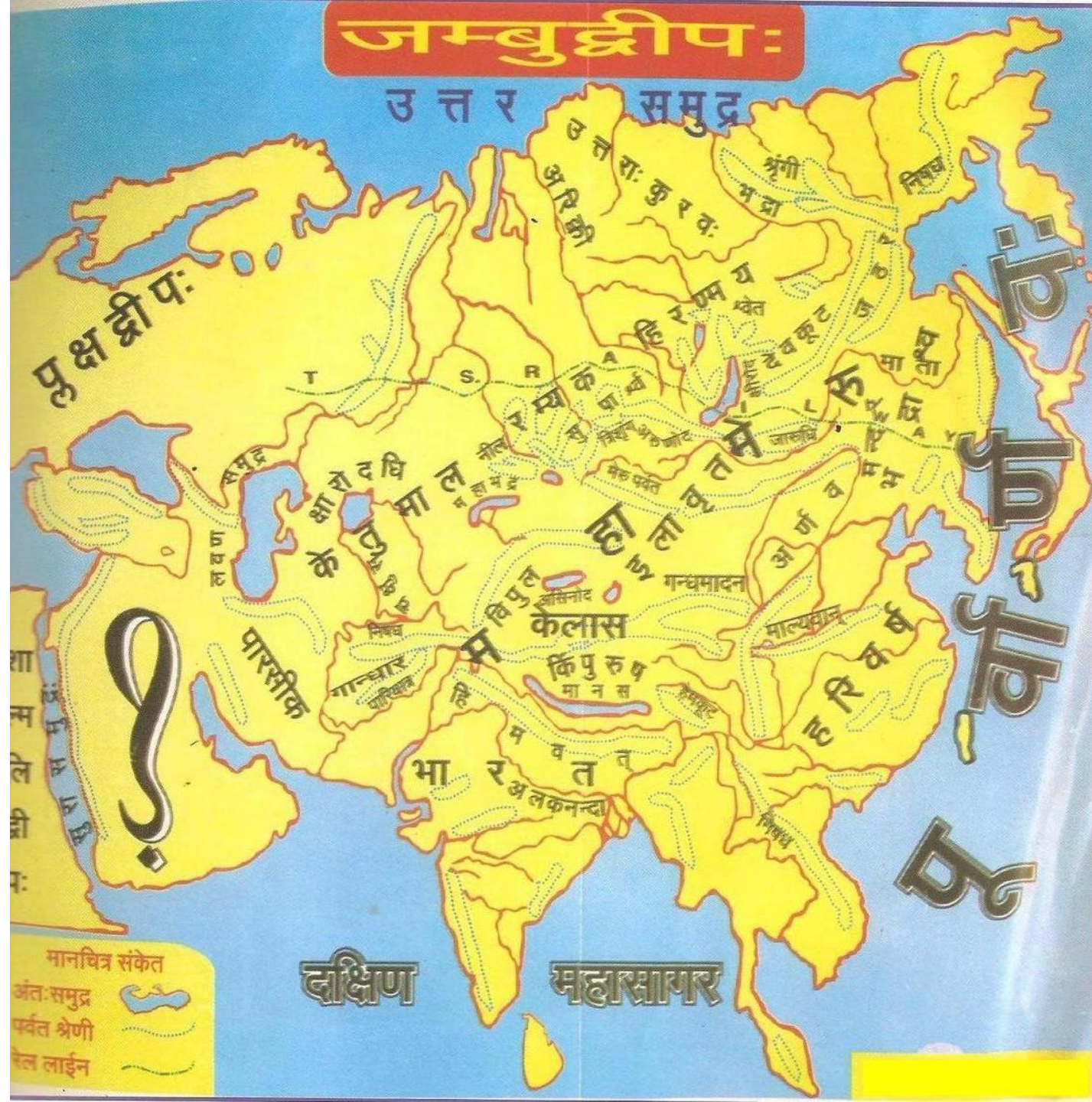


दक्षिण

महासागर

पूर्वार्क

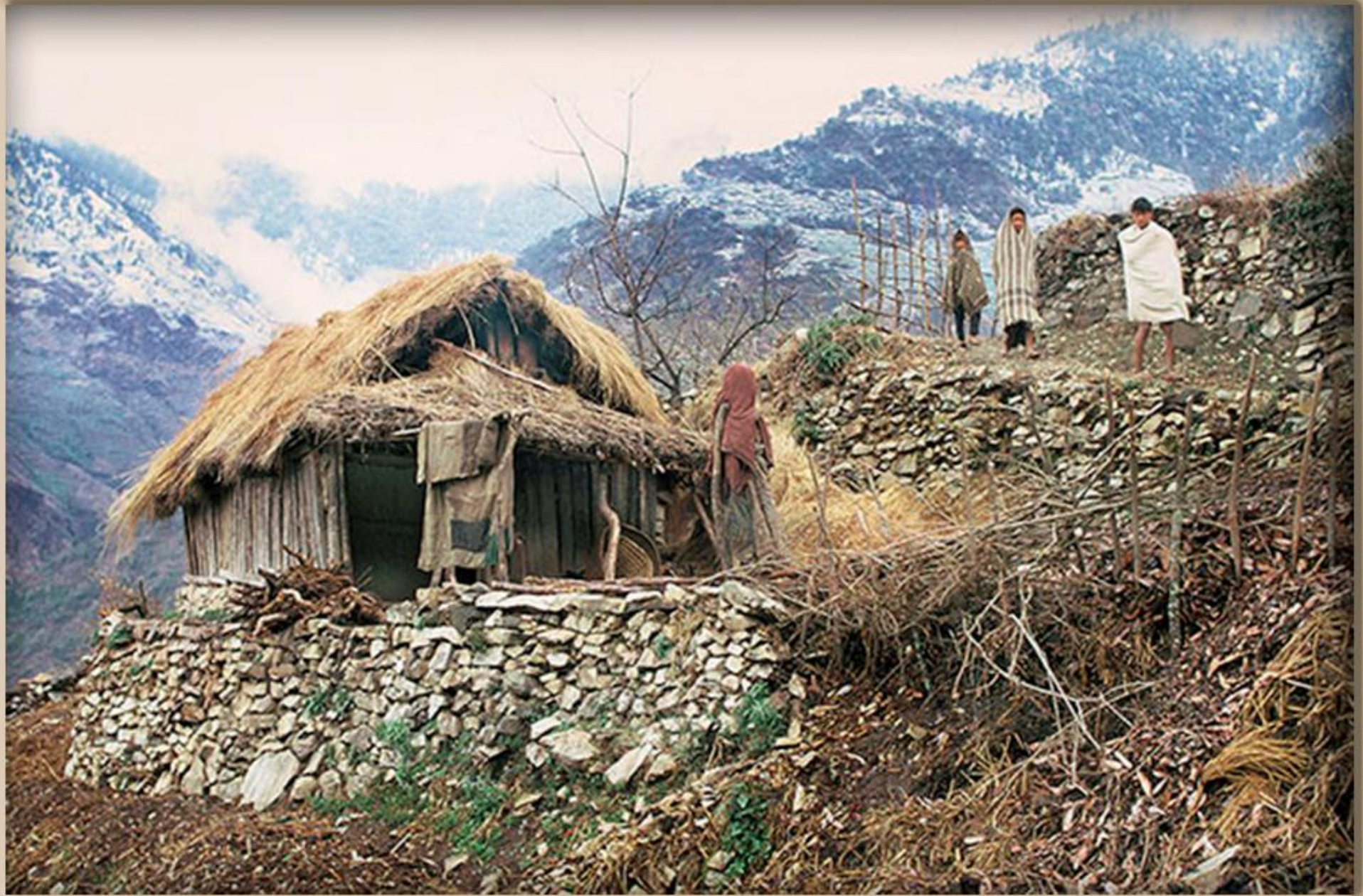
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 अंतःसमुद्र
 पर्वत श्रेणी
 रेल लाईन



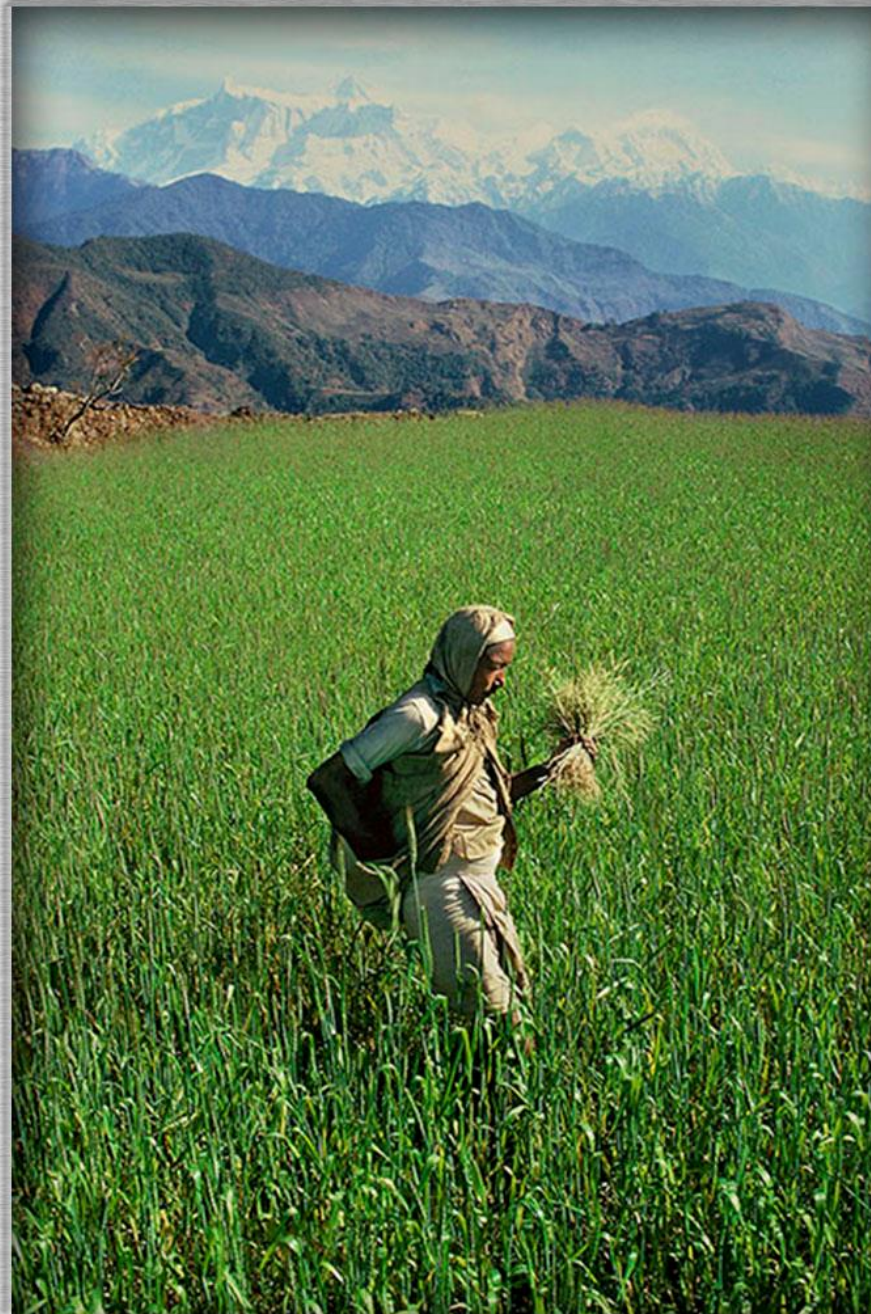


कुने बेलाका नेपाल,, काँगडा किल्ला

















Taong Putik in philipines a catholic festival

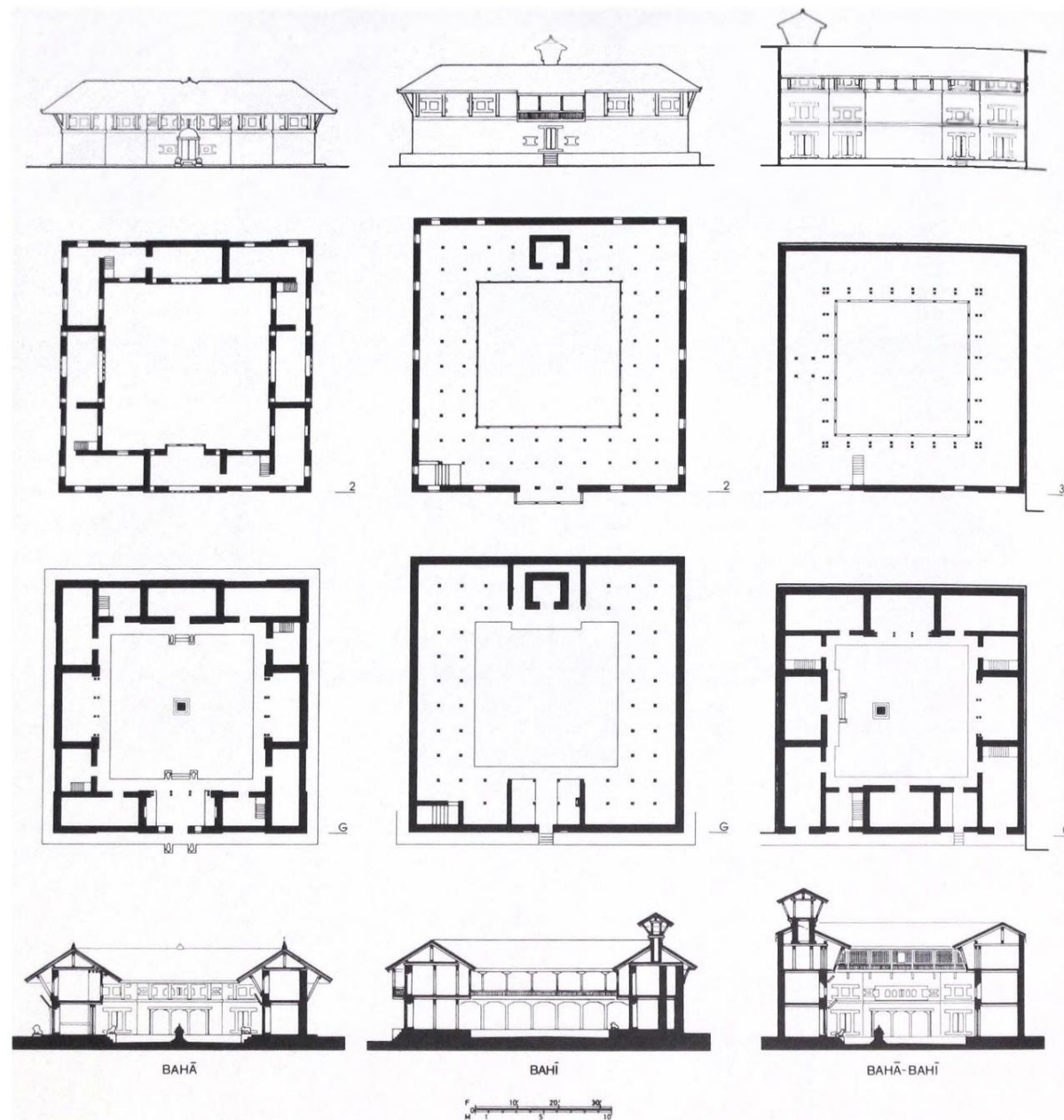
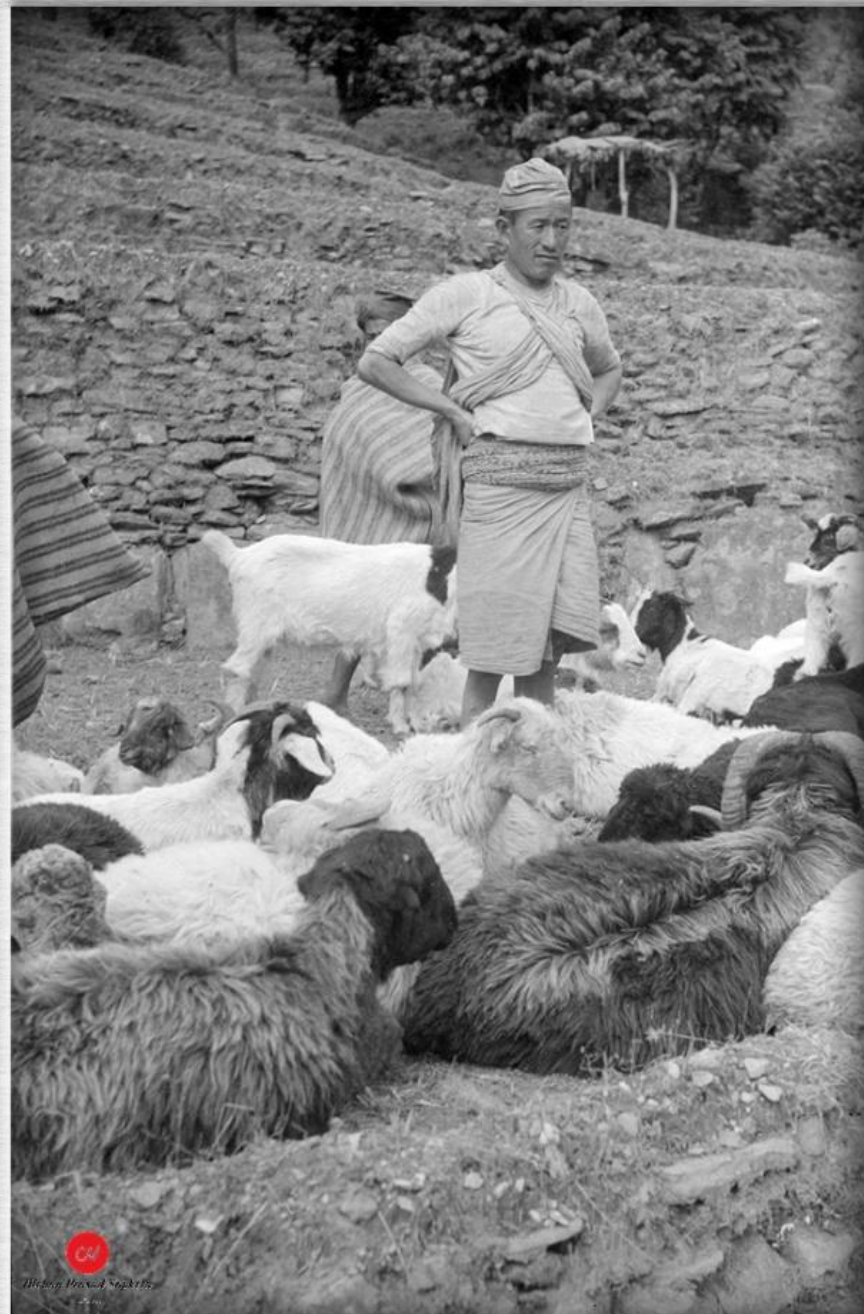


FIGURE 11. Comparison of three types of monastery quadrangle, a) *bahā*, b) *bahī*, and c) *bahā-bahī*: Chusya-bahal, Kathmandu, Duntu-bahil, and Nauddha-bahal, Patan; elevations, sections, and plans.



भेडाबाखाको गोठालो, गण्डकी, वि.सं.२०१४



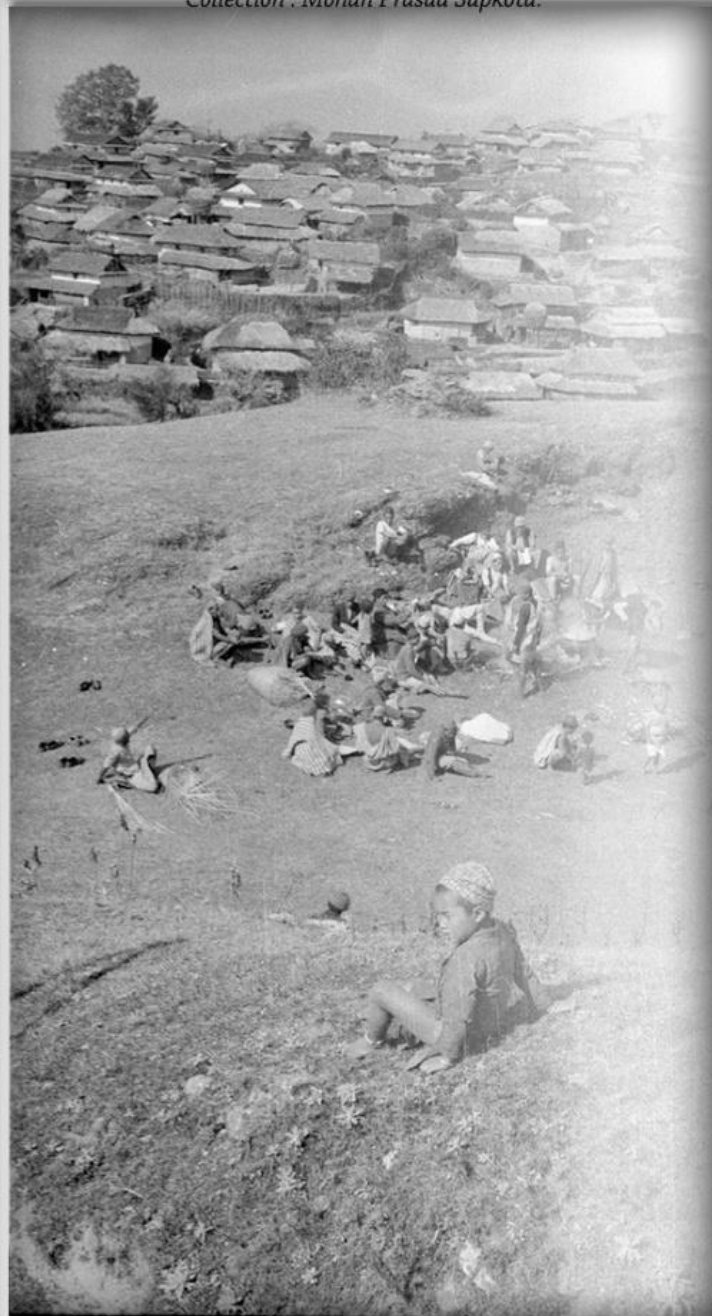
भेडाबाखाको गोठालो, गण्डकी, वि.सं.२०१४



तमाखु खाइरहेका एक मानिस, नेपाल, तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं. २०१४



तमाखु खाइरहेका एक मानिस, नेपाल, तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०१४



गुरुङ्गहरूको उत्सव विशेषको भोज, स्थान : ?, तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०१४



गुरुङ्गहरूको उत्सव विशेषको भोज, स्थान : ?, तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०१४



गुरुङ्गहरूको उत्सव विशेषको भोज, स्थान : ?, तस्बिर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०१४









कास्कीको एउटा भञ्ज्याङ्गबाट देखिएको धौलागिरी हिमश्रृङ्खला, तस्बिर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०२३



कास्कीको एउटा भञ्ज्याङ्गबाट देखिएको धौलागिरी हिमश्रृङ्खला, तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०२३



चित्र सके सधै र सबैतिर श्रीकृष्ण हुन्छन् (तस्विर श्रोत : प्रेअर डी अमरकोश)



सन् १९६५ को मार्च महिनामा अमेरिकी सहयोग अन्तर्गत मलेरिया उन्मूलनमा खटिएका विशेषज्ञ डा. रिचार्ड एफ.डेसी (हेलिकप्टरमा) । तस्विर-रिचार्ड डेसी ।



एक दरबार (?), काठमाडौं, खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०३१

Source : Rich Pfau (A.P.C.V.), A collection of Mohan Prasad Sapkota



एक दरबार (?), काठमाडौं, खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०३१

Source : Rich Pfau (A P.C.V.), A collection of Mohan Prasad Sapkota



विमानस्थल (?), तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०३०





Source : Suzanne Akiyama (A PCV), Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota



गोरुगाडा, स्थान : ?, तस्विर खिचिएको साल : वि.सं.२०२३

Source : Suzanne Akiyama (A PCV), Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota



जङ्गी आराले मुढो चिदै स्थान : ?, वि.सं २०२३



Source : The book "Sikh Heritage of Nepal", Collector : Mohan Prasad Sapkota



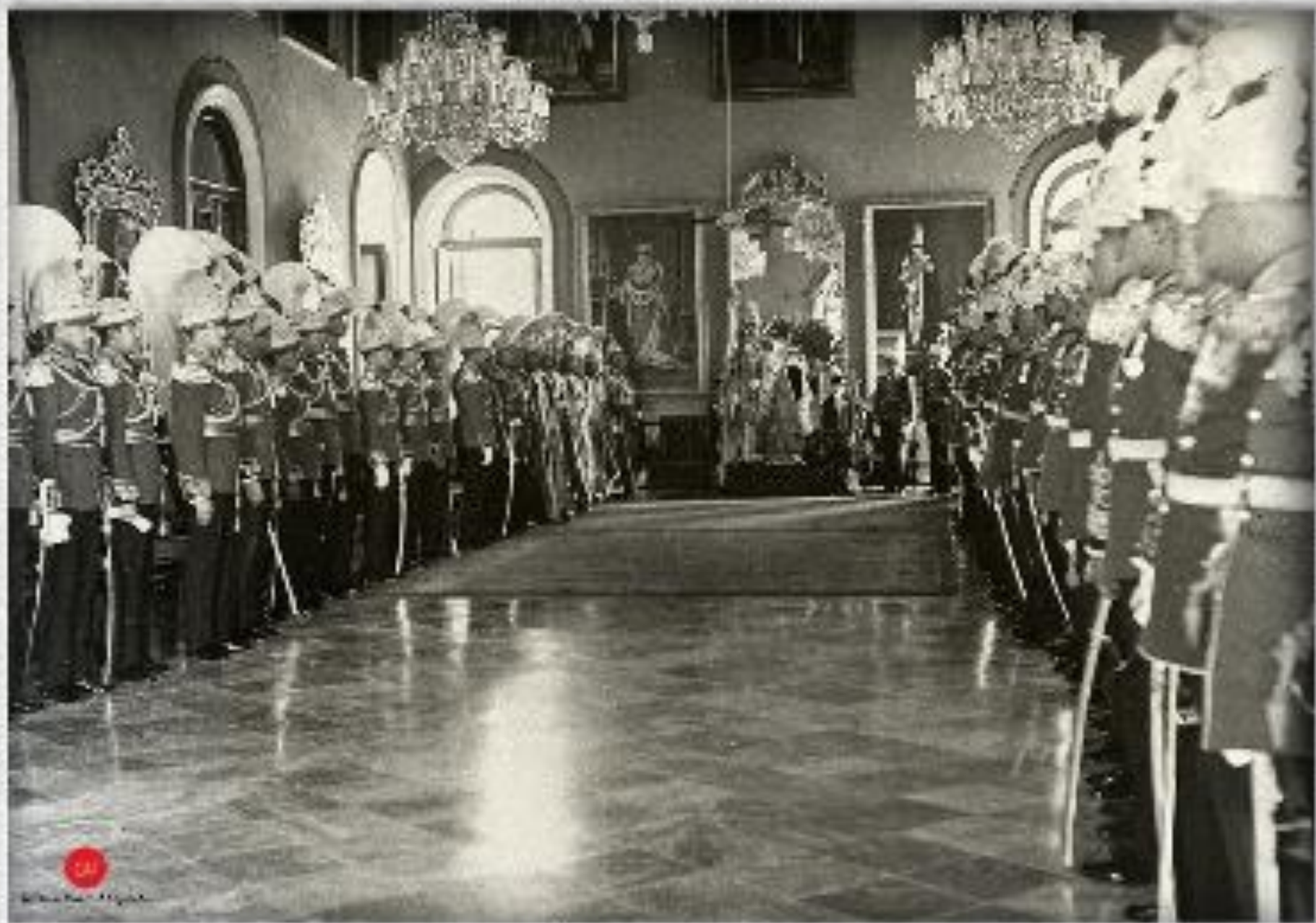
वि.सं.२००७ को दशक, फेरीमा चढाएर ट्रकलाई नदी तारिंदे



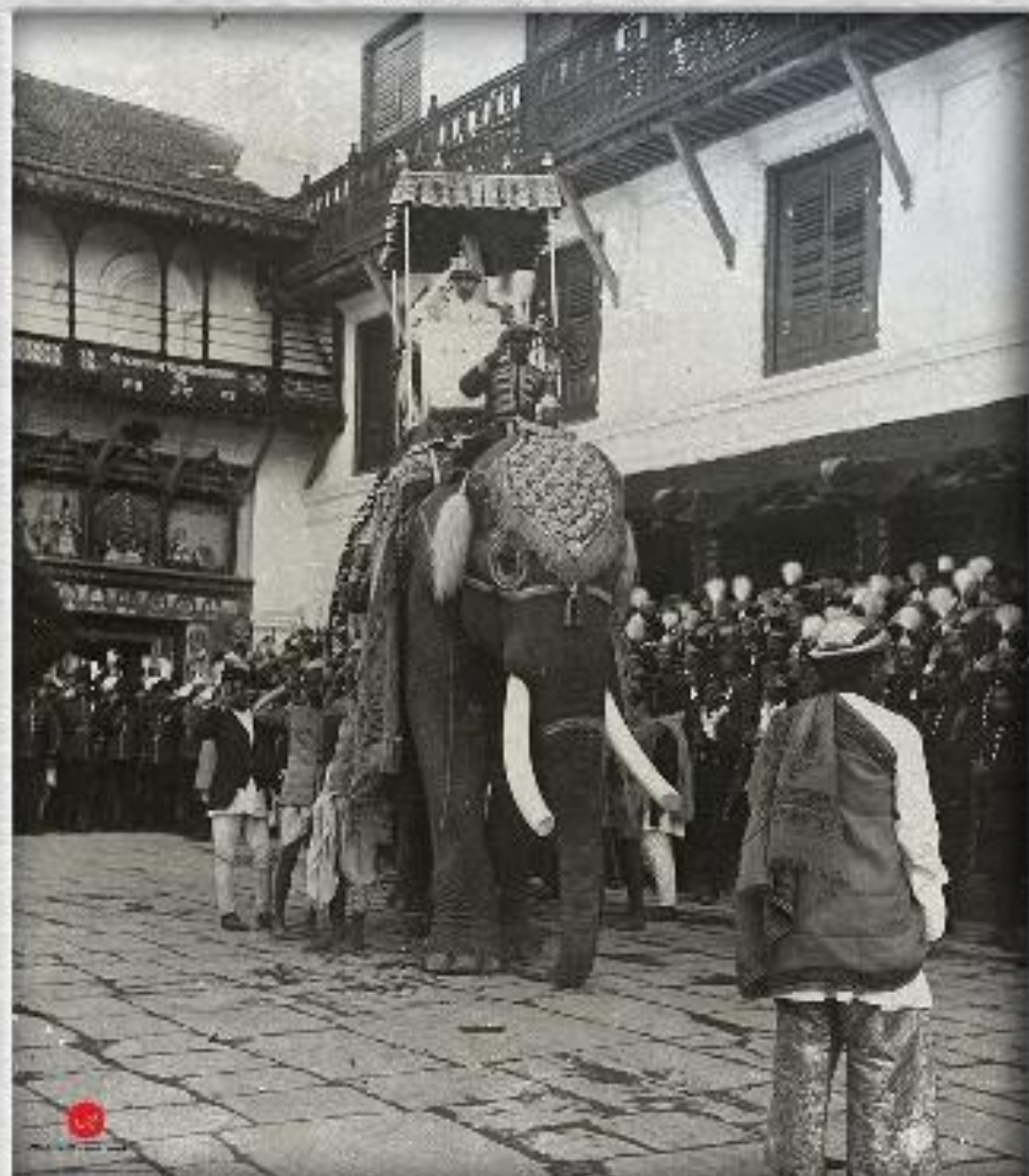








राजा त्रिभुवन, सन् १९३७



राजा त्रिभुवन, सन् १९३७

पुल
ताकाकोट

स्वोच्चरनाय

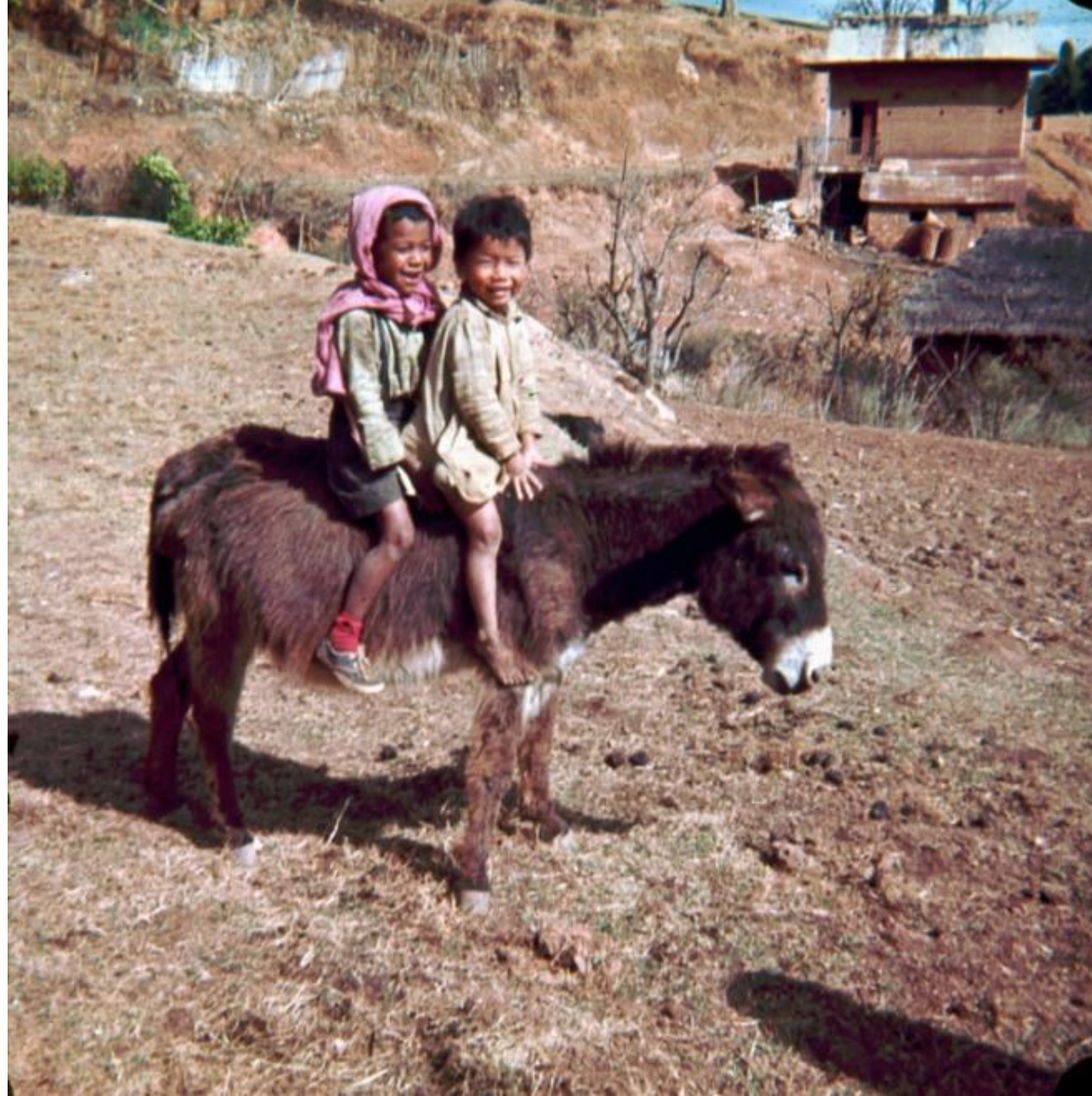
紐馬士口莎

丁喀里普山口

隆莫且果

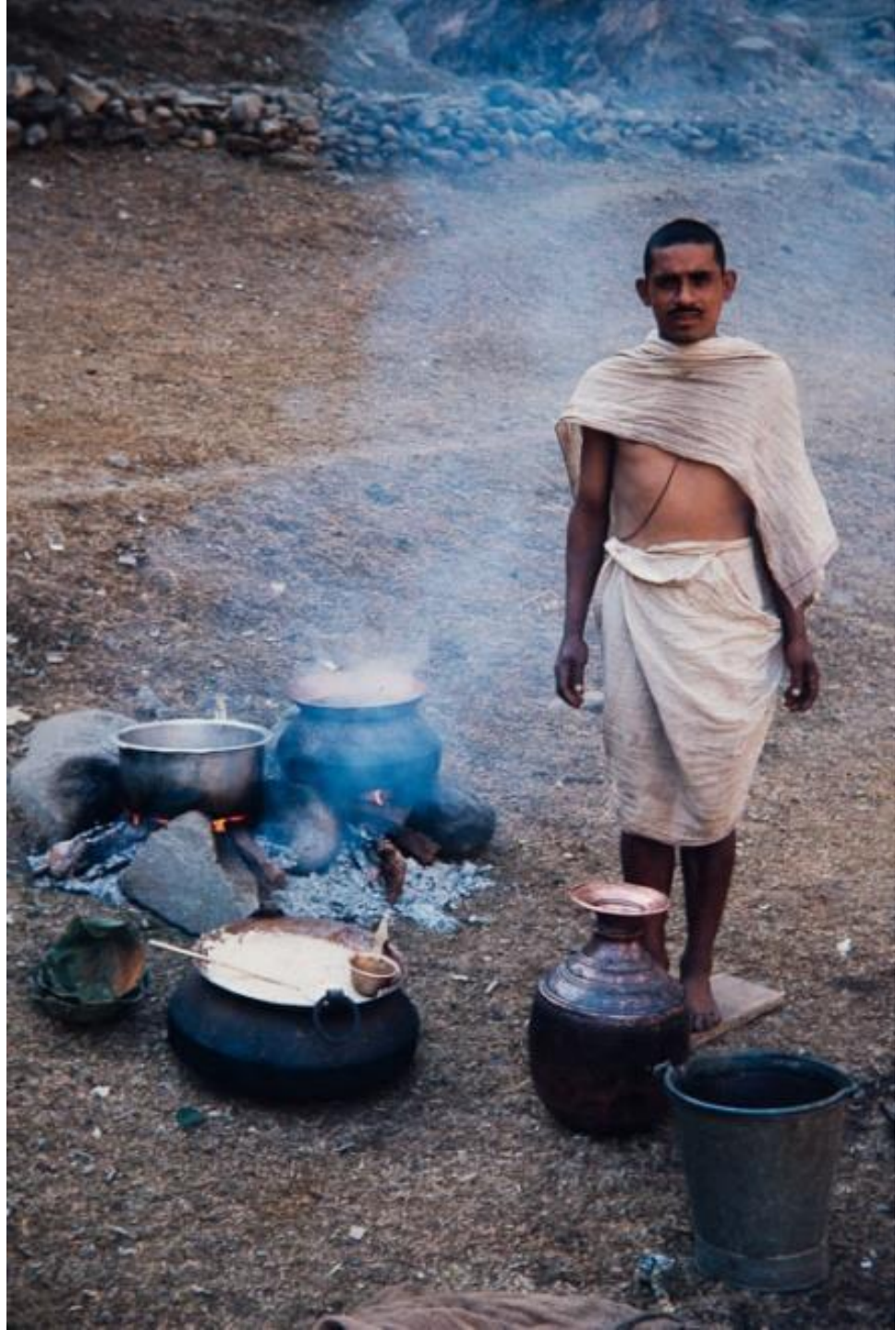
निपुधरा हिमाल
निपुधरा भन्ज्याङ

柏林山山









(चित्रकार :- चार्ल्स रामुस फरेष्ट, श्रोत :- ब्रिटिश लाइब्रेरीको वेबसाइट, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



of Tibet

Part of the Range of Mountains, extending from N.W. to E.S.E. said by the natives to be distant from our Camp, the nearest Range abt 25, and the snowy one 50 Leys, * the nearest are covered with Fir, Spruce, & Walnut Trees. The Country between the two belong at present to the Ghoocha Rajah. — This chain of Mountains is since denominated Himalaya, and is the highest in the known World. The White Mountain the highest of the chain being 25,000 feet.

* The Kays may be averaged at 2 Miles English. }
The Royal Kays is 3 1/2 English Miles. —

From the Camp, Lashury Khan to Sui
1000 Miles f. latitude. 24. Feb. 7 1809. —

27.

धौलागिरी सहितका हिमश्रृङ्खलाको दूरदृश्य, छेउमा एउटा पाल हालिएको देखिन्छ (वि.सं.१८६६)

(तस्विर :- हेनरी ब्यालेन्टाइन एम.ए. श्रोत :- उनके पुस्तक, सङ्कलन :- मोहन प्रसाद सापकोटा)



ऐटी माइल (डोजुम्पा ?) हिमनदी, नेपाल (प्रकाशन वर्ष : वि.सं.१९५२)